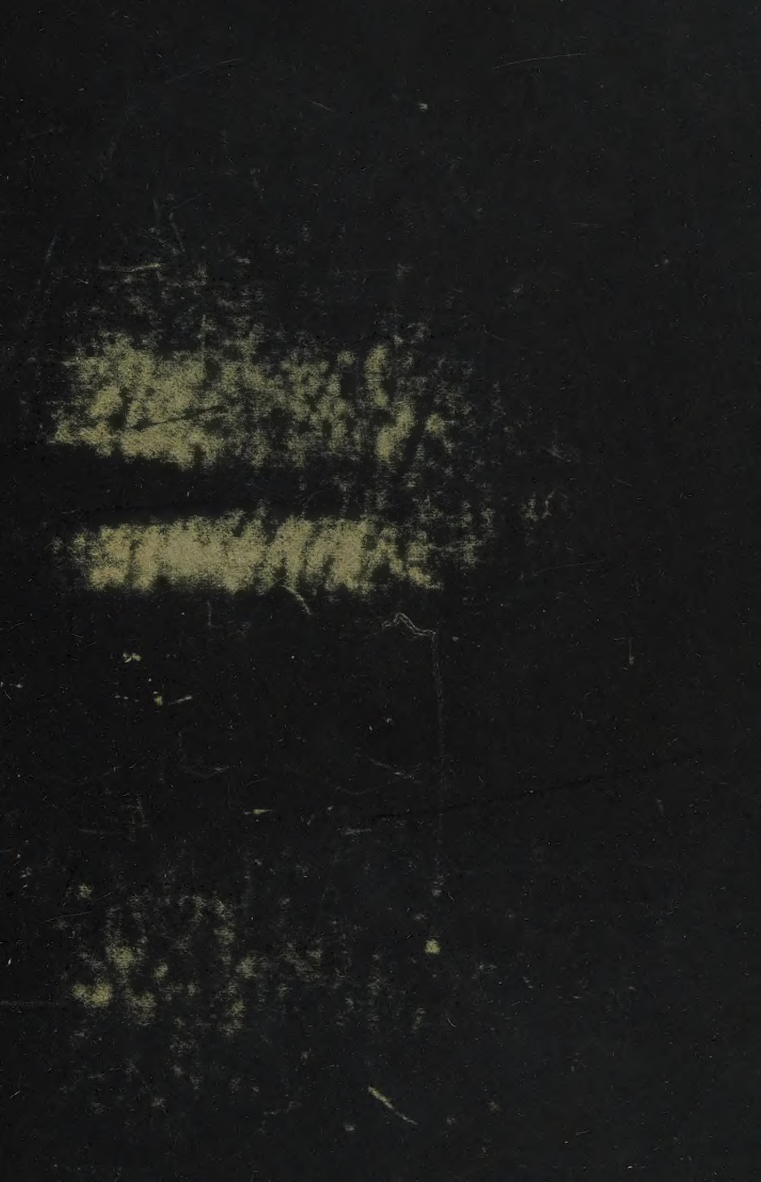




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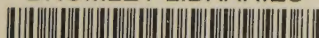
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CHRONICUM SCOTORUM.

A

CHRONICLE OF IRISH AFFAIRS.



CHRONICUM SCOTORUM.

A

CHRONICLE OF IRISH AFFAIRS,

[FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO A.D. 1135;

WITH

A SUPPLEMENT,

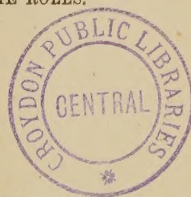
[CONTAINING THE EVENTS FROM 1141 TO 1150;

EDITED, WITH A TRANSLATION,

BY

WILLIAM M. HENNESSY, M.R.I.A.

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INTRODUCTION.



INTRODUCTION.

THE text of the following chronicle has been taken from a manuscript preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, Class H., Tab. 1, No. 18, collated with a good copy in the collection of the Royal Irish Academy, classed P., 23, 5. The former, which is denoted by the letter A. in the Notes appended to the accompanying translation, is in the fine, bold, Irish handwriting of the celebrated Irish scholar and antiquary, Duaid Mac Firbis. The latter, indicated in the Notes by the letter B., is in the handwriting of the Rev. John Conry, or Connery, and was transcribed in France, about the middle of the last century, apparently from the autograph of Mac Firbis. There are three other copies of the chronicle in the Royal Irish Academy, viz:—two in the “Betham” collection, and one amongst the MSS. recently purchased by the Academy from the representatives of the late John Windele. There is also a copy in the College of St. Patrick’s, Maynooth. But these are modern transcripts, full of gross inaccuracies, and so utterly valueless that it has not been considered necessary to collate them with the more correct text supplied by the MS. A.

Some observations on the historical value of the latter MS. will be found further on.

Of the history of its transcriber, Dubhaltach Mac Firbisigh, generally written Duaid Mac Firbis (or Dudley Firbisise, as he has himself anglicized the name), but few particulars can now be ascertained. Enough is known, however, to show that he was a man of no ordinary talent and character. Although his name is not even once men-

tioned by Ware, who was indebted to him for much of the information which enabled him to acquire his distinguished reputation as an Irish antiquary, nor included in the catalogues of native authors published by Bishop Nicholson and Edward O'Reilly, his contributions to Irish history, genealogy, and literature, entitle him to a place in the foremost rank of Celtic scholars.

Neither in the contemporary writings of his friends and associates, nor in the voluminous mass of his own works hitherto discovered, is there any evidence to indicate the date or place of his birth; but he is believed to have been born about the year 1585, at a place called Lecan-mic-Firbis, now Lackan, in the parish of Kilglass, barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo, where his family, he states, "wrote books of history, annals, poetry, and kept a school of history."¹

According to the genealogy² of his tribe, as traced by himself from the ancient records of his ancestors, the family of Mac Firbis was descended from Dathi, or Nathi, the last pagan Monarch of Ireland, and progenitor of most of the principal families of Connaught, from whom the subject of the present notice was, as he alleges, the twenty-ninth in direct descent. But as the death of King Nathi is recorded under the year 428, *infra*, it is evident that some generations have been omitted in the pedigree, unless it be conceded that more than thirty years, the standard average laid down by Newton, should be allowed to each generation.³

In the Introduction to his large genealogical work, the original of which is in the possession of the Earl of Roden,

¹ *History*. See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, ed. O'Donovan, (Dublin, 1844), p. 167.

² *Genealogy*. See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 101, *sq.*

³ *Generation*. The late Dr. O'Don-

ovan was of opinion that it appeared "from all the authentic Irish pedigrees that more than thirty years, the average standard laid down by Newton, must be allowed to each generation." *Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 107. n. 9.

Mac Firbis observes that his ancestors were historians, genealogists, and poets to the chief septs of Connaught, such as the families of Ui-Fiachrach¹ of the Moy, Ui-Amhalghaidh,² Ceara,³ Ui-Fiachrach of Aidhne,⁴ and Eachtgha;⁵ and also to the Mac Donnell⁶ of Scotland. Their chief patrons, however, were the O'Dowdas, princes of Hy-Fiachrach, or Tireragh, whose patrimony in 1350, according to the contemporary Topographical poem of John O'Dugan,⁷ comprised the entire district

“From the Codhnach of the fairy flood
To the limit of the Rodhba,”

an extent of territory extending from the Cownagh to the Robe, and corresponding to the present baronies of Carra, Erris, and Tirawley, in the county of Mayo, together the barony of Tirawley, and a large portion of Carbury, in the county of Sligo.

At what time the Mac Firbis family began to follow the profession of historians it would now be useless to enquire. They appear to have been one of the many tribes in which the profession was hereditary, in accordance with the practice that seems to have existed since the introduction of

¹ *Ui-Fiachrach*, or *Tir-Fiachrach*, now Tireragh, co. Sligo.

² *Ui-Amhalghaidh*, otherwise *Tir-Amhalghaidh*, or Tirawley, co. Mayo.

³ *Ceara*. Now the barony of Carra, co. Mayo.

⁴ *Ui-Fiachrach of Aidhne*. The territory of this tribe comprised the entire of the present diocese of Kilmacduagh, in the south of the county of Galway.

⁵ *Eachtgha*; a district in the S.E. of the co. Galway.

⁶ *Mac Donnell*. The connexion of Mac Firbis's family with this sept may afford some countenance to the following observation in the abridged copy of his large genealogical work: “It is said that the Clann Firbis of

Lecan-mic-Firbisigh in Hy-Fiachrach and Hy-Amhalghaidh have the surname with the two aristocratic families of Forbes of Drominoir, in Scotland, or wherever else they are to be found as Scotchmen, in the three kingdoms.” No other evidence to support the identity has been discovered. The ancestor, Firbis, from whom the name of Mac Firbis has been derived, is set down in the pedigree as the twelfth in descent from King Nathi, and must, therefore, have lived in the eighth century.

⁷ *O'Dugan*. See *Topographical Poems*, Dublin, printed for the Irish Archæological and Celtic Society, 1862, p. 61.



letters into Ireland. But some individuals of the name are referred to by the annalists, at a very early period, as distinguished for learning and a knowledge of the national history; and their compilations, many of which are still in existence, have always been regarded as among the most authentic of the native Irish records.

The Annals of the Four Masters, under the year 1279, notice the death of Gilla-Isa, or Gelasius, Mac Firbis, "chief historian of Tir-Fiachrach," or Tireragh, *i.e.*, the O'Dowda's country. Harris, in his edition of the works of Sir James Ware,¹ alludes to another person of the same name, "a learned annalist," whose death is referred to the year 1301. The obits given by the Four Masters, at the year 1362, include Auliffe and John Mac Firbis, two "intended Ollamhs," or professors of history. Under the year 1376, also, the same annalists record the death of Donogh Mac Firbis, "a historian," and three years later, that of Firbis Mac Firbis, "a learned historian."

Of the numerous compilations made by the older members of the Mac Firbis family, only two are now known to be in existence, viz. :—I., the magnificent vellum MS., called the "Book of Lecan," written before 1416, by Gilla-Isa Mor Mac Firbis, the ancestor of Duald; and II., the hardly less important volume known as the "Leabhar Buidhe Lecain," or "Yellow Book of Lecan," written about the same period, and partly by the same hand. The former of these originally belonged to Trinity College, Dublin, but was carried to France in the reign of James II., and was restored to Ireland in the year 1790; it now enriches the extensive collection of Irish MSS. in the possession of the Royal Irish Academy. The latter, or—to speak more correctly—a large fragment of it, is preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin.

These manuscripts were written, as their names import,

¹ Ware. See Harris's edition of Ware's "Writers of Ireland," p. 77.

at Lecan-mic-Firbis, in the county of Sligo, the residence of the compilers at the time. The Mac Firbis family seems to have previously resided in the county of Mayo; for, in the genealogical tract on the tribes of Hy-Fiachrach, contained in the Book of Lecan,¹ the Clann Firbisigh, or sept of Mac Firbis, are stated to have resided at Ros-serc, a place still known by the same name, and situated in the barony of Tirawley, in that county. The extent of their possessions is not given; but it is certain that they were amply endowed, according to the usage of the period, by which members of the learned professions in Ireland were entitled to privileges and emoluments hardly inferior to those enjoyed by the rulers of territories. The following extract from the account of the ceremony² observed at the inauguration of the O'Dowda, as prince of Hy-Fiachrach, affords a curious illustration of the nature of some of these privileges:—

“And the privilege of first drinking [at the banquet] was given to O'Caemhain by O'Dowda, and O'Caemhain was not to drink until he first presented it [the drink] to the poet, that is, to Mac Firbis. Also the weapons, battle-dress, and steed of O'Dowda, after his nomination, were given to O'Caemhain, and the weapons and battle-dress of O'Caemhain to Mac Firbis. And it is not lawful ever to nominate the O'Dowda until O'Caemhain and Mac Firbis pronounce the name, and until Mac Firbis raises the body of the wand over the head of O'Dowda. And after O'Caemhain and Mac Firbis, every clergyman and comarb of a church, and every bishop, and every chief of a district, pronounces the name.”

We have no evidence to show when the family of Mac Firbis removed to Lecan, on the eastern bank of the river Moy, where they appear to have been settled before the year 1397, as some of their compositions are stated to have been written there in that year.

¹ *Book of Lecan*, folio 82, bb.

² *Ceremony*. See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 440.

Duald, who was the eldest of four brothers, would seem to have been of a junior branch of the family, for he observes that the Castle of Lecan or Lackan, in which he was born, was erected in the year 1560 by his cousins, Ciothruadh and James. Although there can be no doubt that the Mac Fírbises then held the land attached to the castle in right of their profession, their tenure would seem to have been altered at a subsequent period, for by an inquisition taken at Sligo on the 22nd of August, 1625, Donough O'Dowda, their chief and patron, was found to have been then "seized of the castle, town, and quarters of Lecan-mic-Fírbisigh, and other lands, which he had settled by deed, dated 28th of August, 1617, to the use of his wife Onora Ny-Connor, for their lives, and then to the use of his own right heirs"—a state of things incompatible with the possession of any permanent interest therein by the Mac Fírbises.

"It is quite clear," observes Dr. O'Donovan,¹ "that Donnoghe O'Dowde could not have settled Lacken in this manner, in 1617, if it had been then the freehold inheritance of the family of Mac Fírbis. The most that can be believed, therefore, is, that the Mac Fírbises may have farmed the townland of Lackan, or a part of it, from Donnoghe O'Dowde, or his successor, till the year 1641, at which period it was forfeited by O'Dowde, and granted to the family of Wood."

Respecting his education, Professor O'Curry writes:²—"Duald Mac Fírbis appears to have been intended for the hereditary profession of an antiquarian and historian, or for that of the *Fenechas*, or ancient laws of his native country (now improperly called the Brehon Laws). To qualify him for either of these ancient and honourable professions, and to improve and perfect his education, young Mac Fírbis appears, at an early age, to have passed into Munster, and to have taken up his residence in the

¹ O'Donovan. See *Hy-Fiachrach*, Introduction, p. vi.

² Writes. Lectures on the MS. materials of Irish History, p. 121.

school of law and history then kept by the Mac Egans¹ of Lecan, in Ormond, in the present county of Tipperary. He studied also for some time, either before or after this, but I believe after, in Burren, in the present county of Clare, at the not less distinguished literary and legal school of the O'Davorens, where we find him, with many other young Irish gentlemen, about the year 1595, under the presidency of Donnell O'Davoren."²

Duald Mac Firbis's studies were not confined to the ordinary branches of education attainable through the medium of his native language, but included also Greek and Latin. From his account of the Anglo-Norman and Welsh families settled in Ireland, he seems to have been familiar with the writings of Giraldus Cambrensis and Holingshed. He appears also to have read Verstegan's "Restitution of Decayed Intelligence," and the "Fasciculus Temporum" of Rolewinck. In his copy of Cormac's Glossary, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, (Class H. 2, 15), he explains many Latin and Greek words in the margin, always writing the Greek in the original character. Nevertheless, the rude Latinity of some of the entries in the following chronicle indicates that his knowledge of Latin was very imperfect.

We have no account of Mac Firbis's proceedings from the period when he had completed his education until the year 1645, two years after the death of his father, when he seems to have been settled in Galway, where he became acquainted with the learned Roderick O'Flaherty (then only seventeen years of age), and Dr. John Lynch, the author of "Cambrensis Eversus," to both of whom he

¹ *Mac Egans*. These were hereditary Brehons, or judges, and professors of the old Irish laws, and descendants of the men who compiled the splendid vellum MS. called the *Leabhar Breac*, or "Speckled Book," preserved in the library of the Royal Irish Academy. This MS., which was compiled in the year 1397, is the most valuable re-

pertory now remaining of ancient Irish ecclesiastical affairs.

² *O'Davoren*. The author or transcriber of a curious and important Irish Glossary, written in 1569, and published by Mr. Whitley Stokes (London, 1863), from the original in the British Museum.

acted as Irish tutor, affording them, besides, much valuable assistance in the prosecution of their historical studies. O'Flaherty, who appears to have been much attached to him, and frequently acknowledges, with much feeling, the obligations he owed to Mac Firbis, in his chapter on the letters of the Irish, says of him, that he was "*rei antiquariæ Hibernorum unicum, dum vixit, columnen, et extinctus, detrimentum.*"¹ Again, referring to his enumeration of the kings of Ulidia, O'Flaherty observes: "*Horum nomenclaturam, et annorum numerum, quo illorum quisque Ultoniæ præfuit, penes me habeo ab intimo nostro amico Dualdo Firbisio è vetustis majorum suorum Monumentis excerptum, qui anno Domini 1670-1 cruenta morte sublatus antiquitatum, et Hiberniæ linguæ cognitioni altum vulnus inflixerat.*"² And in another place he calls him "hereditary professor of the antiquities of his country."³

Dr. Lynch, who wrote under the name of "Gratianus Lucius," also acknowledges⁴ having received assistance from Mac Firbis.

During the ensuing five years Mac Firbis was occupied in compiling his important work on Irish genealogies, which he finished in 1650, as he states,⁵ in the College of St. Nicholas, Galway. In the year 1652, he lost one of his steadfast friends, Dr. Lynch, who fled to France on the surrender of Galway to the Parliamentary Forces; but he still continued, although under adverse circumstances, to apply his honest zeal and active industry to the task of transferring to a more permanent shape the contents of MSS. falling into decay. A few years later, however, his prospects assumed a brighter aspect. Sir James Ware, impressed with the importance of

¹ *Detrimentum.* Ogygia, p. 233.

² *Inflixerat.* *Ib.*, Proloquium, p. [13].

³ *Country.* "Dualdus Firbissius, patriæ antiquitatum professor hæreditarius." *Ib.*, p. 219.

⁴ *Acknowledges.* See *Cambrensis Eversus*, cap. xx.

⁵ *States*; viz:—in the Preface to the work.

securing the services of one so thoroughly acquainted with the language, history, and antiquities of his country as Mac Firbis had the reputation of being, employed him, in the year 1655, to collect and translate, from the Irish Annals, materials for the composition of his learned works on the Antiquities and Ecclesiastical History of Ireland. His connection with Ware, who, as already remarked, makes no reference to the services rendered him by Mac Firbis, has been generally considered to have commenced only a short time before the death of that distinguished scholar in 1666; but there are two tracts compiled by Mac Firbis in 1655—one a catalogue of Irish bishops, preserved in the British Museum,¹ in each of which he states that it was drawn up for his friend and patron, Ware. At a subsequent period he seems to have been an inmate of Ware's house, in Dublin, as appears from the following remark of Harris, in his account of the Bishops of Tuam:—

“One John was consecrated about the close of the year 1441. [Sir James Ware declares he could not discover when he died; and adds that some called him John De Burgo, but that he could not answer for the truth of that name.] But both these particulars are cleared up, and his immediate successor named, by Dudley Firbisse, an amanuensis, whom Sir James Ware employed in his house to translate and collect for him from the Irish manuscripts; one of whose pieces begins thus, viz. :—‘This translation begunned was by Dudley Firbisse, in the house of Sir James Ware, in Castle-street, Dublin, 6th of November, 1666,’ which was 24 days before the death of the said knight.” “I suppose the death of his patron,” adds Harris, “put a stop to his further progress.”²

The small amount of patronage extended to him has also been made the subject of complaint by old Charles

¹ *British Museum*. Cod. Clarend. tom. 68; Ayscough, 4799; Plut. cxv. E.

² *Progress*. See Harris's edition of Ware; *Bishops of Tuam*, under John

[De Burgo]. The document here alluded to by Harris is a translation of some annals, which has been printed. *Irish Archaeological Society's Miscellany*, vol. i., p. 200.

O'Connor of Belanagare, the grandfather of Dr. O'Connor, editor of *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores*. "Duald Mac Firbis," observes¹ this venerable antiquary and scholar, "the most eminent antiquarian of the latter times, was possessed of a considerable number of the *Brethe Nimhe*.² He alone could explain them, as he alone, without patronage or assistance, entered into the depths of this part of Scottish learning, so extremely obscure to us of the present. When we mention Mac Firbis, we are equally grieved and ashamed; his neglected abilities ignominious to his ungrateful country! his end tragical! his loss irreparable!"

The death of his enlightened patron, Sir James Ware, having put a stop to his labours in Dublin, Mac Firbis appears to have returned to his native place in the county of Sligo, where he lived in great poverty during the remaining few years of his life. He had outlived many of the friends who had encouraged and assisted him in former years; others, like Dr. Lynch, had sought safety in flight from the vengeance of their successful opponents in the civil war which then distracted the country; and of those who remained behind, the majority, including the learned Roderick O'Flaherty, heir to a handsome patrimony, were reduced by confiscation to a state of poverty³ hardly less intense than that in which Mac Firbis was plunged.

¹ *Observes. Dissertations on the History of Ireland*, Dublin, 2nd edit., 1766, pp. 124, 125. See also the first ed., Dublin, 1733, p. 155.

² *Brethe Nimhe*; pron. *Brehe Nivé*; a collection of ancient Irish Laws, for an account of which see *Cambrensis Eversus*, Dublin, 1848, vol. II., pp. 367-375.

³ *Poverty*. The condition of the Irish nobility at this period has been briefly described by Mac Firbis, in a note added by him in his genealogical work (*Royal Irish Academy copy*, folio 299). Referring to the ancient celebrity of the Irish, and to the alleged continental expedition of King Dathi, (vid. *infra*, ad an. 428),

he observes:—"It is no doubt a worldly lesson to consider how the Gaoidhel were at this time conquering the countries far and near, and that not one in a hundred of the Irish nobles, at this day, possesses as much of his land as he could be buried in, though they expect it in this year, 1664." On which Dr. O'Donovan remarks, "This, and many other strong passages to the same effect, show that the Irish in our author's time were in an awful state of destitution; and it is highly probable that he himself was begging from door to door at the time that he inserted this passage." *Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 321.

The state of misery to which his friend O'Flaherty was brought after the confiscation of his ample inheritance, is incidentally told by Dr. Thomas Molyneux, in his account¹ of a journey made to Connaught in the year 1709.

"I went," he says, "to visit old Flaherty, who lives, very old, in a miserable condition at Park, some three hours west of Galway, in Hiar or West Connaught. I expected to have seen here some old Irish manuscripts; but his ill fortune has stripped him of these as well as other goods, so that he has nothing now left but some few of his own writing, and a few old rummish books of history printed." O'Flaherty was then in his 80th year.

The death of Mac Firbis was sudden and violent. In the year 1670, while travelling to Dublin, he was assassinated at Dunfin, in the county of Sligo. The circumstances attending the event, are thus narrated by Professor O'Curry.²

"Mac Firbis was at that time under the ban of the penal laws, and, consequently, a marked and almost a defenceless man, in the eye of the law, whilst the friends of his murderer enjoyed the full protection of the constitution. He must have been then past his 80th year, and he was, it is believed, on his way to Dublin, probably to visit Robert, the son of Sir James Ware. He took up his lodgings for the night at a small house in the little village of Dunfin, in his native county. While sitting and resting himself in a small room off the shop, a young gentleman, of the Crofton family, came in and began to take some liberties with a young woman who had the care of the shop. She, to check his freedom, told him that he would be seen by the old gentleman in the next room; upon which, in a sudden rage, he snatched up a knife from the counter, rushed furiously into the room, and plunged it into the heart of Mac Firbis."

¹ *Account*. Published in the *Miscellany* of the *Irish Arch. Soc.*, vol. i.

² *O'Curry*. *Lectures, &c.*, p. 122.

"Thus it was that, at the hand of a wanton assassin, this great scholar closed his long career—the last of the regularly educated and most accomplished masters of the history, antiquities, and laws and language of ancient Erinn."

The venerable Charles O'Connor, to whom the circumstances attending the murder of MacFirbis were known, but who withheld them from publicity out of consideration for the descendants of the murderer, thus deploras the event¹:—

"Duald Mac Firbis closed the line of the hereditary antiquaries of Lecan, in Tirfiacra, on the Moy; a family whose law reports and historical collections, (many of which lie now dispersed in England and France), have derived great credit to their country. This last of the Furbises was unfortunately murdered at Dunflin, in the county of Sligo, A.D. 1670; and by his death our antiquities received an irreparable blow. The last years of his life were employed in drawing up a glossary for the explanation of our old law terms, the great desideratum of the present age. Of the fate of this last performance we know nothing, but we may well suppose it lost, as the author lived without a single patron, in days unfavourable to the arts of which he was master."

The compilations of Mac Firbis are numerous, and of the most varied nature, including works on Biography, Genealogy, Hagiology, History, Law, and Philology. He appears also to have transcribed many tracts compiled by others, and to have translated some. The following list comprises all his works that are at present known to exist, either in his own handwriting, or in authentic transcripts therefrom:—

1. The transcript from which the following chronicle has been printed.

¹ *The event.* See *Ogygia Vindicated*, Preface, pp. ix., x.

2. His large genealogical work, completed in the year 1650, and entitled "The Branches of Relationship, and the Genealogical Ramifications of every Colony that took possession of Ireland, &c. ; together with a Sanctilogium, and a Catalogue of the Monarchs of Ireland, &c. ; compiled by Dubhaltach Mac Firbisigh, of Lecan, 1650."

The original of this important work is in the possession of the Earl of Roden, and an excellent copy of it, by the late Professor O'Curry, transcribed in the year 1836, is in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy. This work has been described by Dr. O'Connor, in the Stowe Catalogue,¹ from a copy formerly in the Stowe Collection, and now the property of Lord Ashburnham. A detailed description of its contents, by Dr. Petrie, appears in the 18th vol. of the Royal Irish Academy's Transactions. Professor O'Curry has also published an abstract of its contents in his Lectures² on the MS. Materials of Irish History. Charles O'Connor, of Belanagare, writing of this volume, observes³ :—"As the work stands it is valuable, by preserving the descents, and pointing out the possessions of our Irish families of latter times very accurately; but it is particularly valuable as rescuing from oblivion the names of districts and tribes in Ireland, antecedently to the second century; since which the Scoti have gradually imposed new names of their own, as they were enabled, from time to time, to expel the Belgic inhabitants. It is a most curious chart of ancient topography, and vastly preferable to that given by the Alexandrian Geographer, Ptolemy, who must know [have known] but little of Ireland, wherein the Romans never made a descent."

3. An Abridgment of the foregoing work, with some

¹ *Stowe Catalogue*. Vol. i., p. 138.

² *Lectures*. See p. 215, sq.

³ *Observes*. *Ogygia Vindicated*, Preface, pp. ix., x.

additional Pedigrees, compiled in the year 1666. The original of this abridgment is not now known to exist; but there is a very accurate copy of it in the library of the Marquess of Drogheda, and several in the collection of the Royal Irish Academy.

4. A Treatise on Irish authors, drawn up in the year 1656. The original of this work, which formerly belonged to Sir James Ware, had been considered, for a long time, as altogether lost, but the Editor found it in the year 1864, in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, bound up with the next tract (No. 5), in the volume Rawlinson, 480, to which his attention was directed by the Rev. Dr. Macray, of Oxford. Although in the Preface to his Genealogical Work Mac Firbis alludes to his having compiled such a treatise, it appears from various data furnished by the Bodleian copy, which is in his own handwriting, that it had not been completed. An accurate copy¹ of this fragment, made by the Editor, has been placed in the Royal Irish Academy.
5. A catalogue of extinct Irish Bishoprics, together with a list of dignitaries anciently accounted bishops, but not so regarded in the author's time. This very curious tract, written in 1665, is also preserved in the Rawlinson collection, in the same volume that contains the last mentioned treatise. It is in the autograph of Mac Firbis, and appears to have been the property of Sir James Ware, although the editor of his Works does not seem to have known of its existence. Neither was it known to any subsequent investigator, until the Editor

¹ *Copy.* For an account of its contents, see a paper by Denis Henry

Kelly, esq., in the Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. ix., p. 182.

found it under the circumstances referred to in connection with the last mentioned treatise (No. 4). A transcript¹ of this catalogue, also made by the Editor, has been added to the collection of the R. I. Academy.

6. A List of Bishops arranged by Mac Firbis for Sir James Ware, already referred to, which is probably a copy, or abstract of the foregoing catalogue.
7. A Collection of Glossaries, including original compositions and transcripts from more ancient ones. Of these there are several fragments preserved in the MS. volume classed H. 2, 15, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. The same volume also contains transcripts, in Mac Firbis's handwriting, of O'Davoren's law glossary, and the curious glossary believed to have been compiled by Cormac, King and Bishop of Cashel, whose death is recorded *infra* under the year 907. These two important compilations have been published, from more ancient texts, by Mr. Whitley Stokes.²
8. A Martyrology, or Litany of the Saints, in verse, a copy of which, in his own autograph, is preserved in the British Museum.
9. A transcript, or collection, from a volume of Annals belonging to Nehemias Mac Egan, of Ormond, "chief professor of the old Irish or Brehon Laws," made in the year 1643, for the Rev. John Lynch, author of "Cambrensis Eversus." This collection has been published by the Irish Arch. and Celt. Society,³ from a copy made directly from Mac Firbis's MS.

¹ *Transcript.* Described by Denis H. Kelly, esq., in the Proceedings of the R. I. Academy, vol. ix., p. 182.

² *Stokes.* See *Three Irish Glossaries*; London, Williams and Norgate, 1862.

³ *Society.* *Three Fragments of Annals.* Dublin, 1860.

Mac Firbis's translations from the Irish are believed to have been numerous, but in consequence of the wide dispersion of the MS. collection of Sir James Ware, for whom they were chiefly made, their extent cannot now be ascertained. His principal effort in this line was the translation of the *Annals of Ulster*, now preserved in the British Museum, and of the original *Annals of Inisfallen*. An important fragment, consisting of a translation of Irish *Annals* from the year 1443 to 1468, has been published by the Irish Archæological Society;¹ and his English version of a curious tract called the "*Registry of Clonmacnois*"—believed to have been originally compiled before the year 1216—has been printed in the *Transactions*² of the Kilkenny Archæological Society, from the translator's autograph in the British Museum.

It is unnecessary to dwell further on Mac Firbis's profound knowledge of the history, language, and literature of his native country. The opinion entertained of his abilities, honest zeal, and industry, by Irish scholars of the present day, agrees with the judgment expressed of him by his learned contemporaries. Although educated with a special view to the profession which his ancestors for centuries had followed, his association with Roderick O'Flaherty, Dr. John Lynch, Francis Kirwan, Skerrett, and the other members of the learned brotherhood which obtained for the Collegiate Institution of Galway, in the seventeenth century, a distinguished reputation for literary eminence, naturally gave a wider range to his studies; and it was probably during his residence among these remarkable men that he acquired whatever knowledge he possessed of the classic languages.

In the art—for such it may be called—of correctly interpreting the very ancient phraseology of the Irish, or "*Brehon*" laws, he was without an equal. It was the

¹ *Society*. See *Miscellany of the Ir. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. I., Dublin, 1846.

² *Transactions*. See Vol. I., New Series, 1856-7.

opinion of Charles O'Connor that all chance of rightly translating them passed away with him. He observes nearly as much himself; for in his treatise on Irish authors,¹ he states that there were only "three or four persons" living in his time who understood a word of the subject, and they were "the sons of Ollamhs (professors) of the territory of Connaught," in which province the ancient Irish customs and system of jurisprudence continued longer than in the other divisions of Ireland. In proof of this Mac Firbis alleges, in the abridged copy of his large genealogical work, that he knew Irish chieftains who in his own time governed their septs "according to the 'words of Fithal' and the 'Royal Precepts,'" ² the Fithal alluded to was Brehon, or judge, to Cormac Mac Airt, Monarch of Ireland in the third century, the reputed author of the "Royal Precepts," or *ῥαγιαρῆ ρίοςῥα*, of which various ancient copies are in existence.

The MS. A. from which the following text has been taken is contained, as has been already observed, in a volume in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, classed H. 1. 18, which comprises fragments of several tracts, all in the Irish language. The contents of the volume, which is a paper folio, lettered on the back "*Miscellanea Hibernica*," are thus specified in a leaf at the beginning, in a handwriting which Dr. O'Donovan believed to be that of an amanuensis employed by Charles O'Connor of Belanagare, to whom the volume appears to have been lent by Vallancey, in 1774:—

"In hoc vetusto ac valde pretioso codice hæc antiquitatum Hiberniæ Monumenta continentur, viz. :—

¹ *Irish Authors*. See MS., R. I. Acad., Class 23, O, 43.

² *Royal Precepts*. See an account of the "*Royal Precepts*," or "*Cormac's*

Instructions," by the late Dr. O'Donovan, with extracts therefrom, in the *Dublin Penny Journal*, Vol. I., pp. 213, 231.

"1°. Tractatus Genealogicus ex libro authentico qui vocatur *Leabhar Irse clainn Ui Mael-Conaire* desumptus.

"2°. Tractatus Historicus de bellis familiæ O'Brienorum, tum secum invicem, tum contra Anglorum duces, a medio Sæculi xiii. usque ad annum Gratiae, 1318, a Joanne Magrath, familiarum de Dail-Gais historico, et scriptore fere coætaneo, stylo copioso, et juxta illorum temporum normam exaratus, atque ex autographo existente anno 1721, a viro in antiquitatibus nostris versatissimo, Andrea Mac Crutin nomine, fideliter et ad literam descriptus.

"3°. Annales Tigernachi Clonmacnoicensis, qui ab Augustino Magrada Canonico de Insula Sanctorum, vulgo dicta *Oilean na Naomh*, et post mortem ejus, a quodam anonymo scriptore, continuantur ad annum 1407.

"4°. Antiquum Monumentum vulgo dictum Chronicon Scotorum. Videtur esse compendium prædictorum Annalium Tigernachi.

"Haec omnia Monumenta zelo ac industria illustrissimi ac Reverendissimi Joannis O'Brien, Episcopi Cloyneensis et Rossensis in Hibernia, qui die xiii. mensis Marti, 1769, Lugduni in Galliâ obiit, comparata et in unum hunc codicem digesta fuerunt."

The Bishop O'Brien here referred to was the Roman Catholic Bishop of Cloyne, and the learned compiler of an Irish-English dictionary published in Paris, 1769, and republished, with additions, in Dublin in the year 1832. He was also the author of the tract on the Law of Tanistry, published by Vallancey under his own name (without the smallest allusion to the real author), in his "Collectanea de rebus Hibernicis," vol. 1. Dr. O'Brien, in conjunction with the Rev. John Conry, a good Irish scholar, was likewise the compiler of the Dublin "Annals of Inisfallen." A paper in the *Journal des Savans*, on the Macpherson poems of Ossian, is also attributed to Bishop O'Brien.

The contents of the MS. H. 1. 18 have been more fully described by Dr. Charles O'Connor,¹ who carefully examined it when he was preparing his edition of Tighernach, and also subsequently by Dr. John O'Donovan.²

The copy of the *Chronicum Scotorum* in this volume occupies 52½ folios, or 105 pages of two columns each. The handwriting is large and bold, and in Mac Firbis's best style; but the text is very much abbreviated, and some of the contractions are so complicated that it has been no easy task to decipher the words in many places. There is no evidence to fix the date at which the MS. was copied; but from a comparison of the handwriting with that in his larger genealogical work, compiled in 1650, it seems probable that the Chronicle was transcribed before that year.

It is evident from the foregoing summary of contents that the copy of the *Chronicum Scotorum* in H. 1. 18 had belonged to Bishop O'Brien; and it was probably during his residence in France, where he lived for several years prior to his death in 1769, that the transcript in the Royal Irish Academy (23, P. 3), was made by his friend and associate, the Rev. John Conry. The MS. H. 1. 18 had previously been the property of the learned Roderick O'Flaherty, who has frequently quoted it as a reliable authority in his "*Ogygia*," and has enhanced its value by many marginal notes and occasional emendations of the text. These annotations, which are all in O'Flaherty's autograph, have been included in the footnotes to the present edition, as it was considered desirable that every memorandum added by so eminent an authority on Irish history and chronology should be carefully preserved.

It does not appear at what date, or under what circumstances, the MS. passed from O'Flaherty. But it could not

¹ *O'Connor*. Dr. O'Connor's description is contained in a small quarto MS. tract accompanying H. 1. 18.

² *O'Donovan*. See his (unpublished)

Descriptive Catalogue of Irish MSS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, p. 100.

have been in his possession in 1709, when Dr. Molyneux found with him only "some few [tracts] of his own writing," his ill fortune having stripped him of his other Irish MSS. After the death of Dr. O'Brien, the MS. A. passed successively through the hands of Vallancey, and of old Charles O'Connor, whose grandson the learned editor of "*Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores*," has published a description of it in the Stowe Catalogue.

A good deal of uncertainty has hitherto been felt respecting the original from which Mac Firbis made his copy of the *Chronicum Scotorum*. The late eminent Celtic scholar, Professor O'Curry, was uncertain whether to regard MS. A. as the original, or only a transcript. "Nothing of its history is known to me," he observes, "but what can be gathered from the book itself, and the hand in which the autograph (or Trinity College copy) is written." In his valuable lecture on the life and works of Duaid Mac Firbis, O'Curry speaks of him as the "compiler"¹ of the Chronicle, which he in another place calls the "compilation"² of Mac Firbis, and again a "compendium from some ancient book or books of annals belonging to his family," and a "utilitarian abstract."³ At the conclusion of his description, nevertheless, he gives expression to his doubt on the subject of its origin, in the following words, viz. :— "Such as it is, however, and as far as it goes, there can be no doubt of its being one of the most *authentic copies of*, or compilations from, more ancient annals."⁴

Professor O'Curry's first supposition, that the *Chronicum Scotorum* was a compilation, or abstract, made by Mac Firbis, seems to have been founded chiefly on the interpretation of the opening sentence of the work, in which Mac Firbis deprecates the censure of his readers for having

¹ *Compiler. Lectures, &c.*, pp. 126, 127, 129.

² *Compilation. Ib.*, p. 120.

³ *Abstract. Ib.*, p. 128.

⁴ *Annals. Ib.*, p. 129.

given only a summary of the ancient history of the Scotie or Milesian colonists, whose proceedings before their arrival in Ireland, as well as subsequent thereto, are generally detailed at much length by Irish writers. In this very passage, however, Mac Firbis calls his MS. a "copy,"¹ as he does again further on where he speaks of "the vellum from which it has been drawn."²

Regarding the reasons which induced Mac Firbis's unwillingness³ to copy the section of the work forming pp. 1 to 15 of the present edition, Professor O'Curry writes, "It is very probable that it was about this time [1650] that Sir James Ware conceived the idea of availing himself of Mac Firbis's extensive and profound antiquarian learning; and as that learned and well-intentioned writer, was then concerned only with what related to the ecclesiastical history of Ireland, this was probably the reason that Mac Firbis offers those warm apologies for having been compelled to pass over the 'long and tedious' account of the early colonizations of this country, and pass at one step to the Christian era. (We know that Ware quotes many of our old Annals as sterling authorities in his work. As these were all in the Irish language, and as Ware had no acquaintance with that language, it follows clearly enough, that he must have had some competent person to assist him to read those annals, and whose business it was doubtless to select and translate for him such parts of them as were deemed by him essential to his design.) Excepting for some such purpose as this, I can see no reason whatever why Mac Firbis should apply himself, and with

¹ *Copy*. The original has "con coipe," "in this copy." Vide *infra*, p. 2. In Professor O'Curry's interpretation of this passage (*Lectures*, &c., p. 127), the word coip, "copy," is translated "book," apparently through

inadvertence, as "coip" simply signifies "copy."

² *Drawn*. See *infra*, p. 11.

³ *Unwillingness*. See the last paragraph, p. 9, *infra*.

such apparent reluctance, to make this compendium from some ancient book or books of Annals belonging to his family. It appears, indeed, from his own words," adds O'Curry, "that it was poverty or distress that caused him to pass over the record of what he deemed the ancient glory of his country, and to draw up a mere utilitarian abstract for some person to whose patronage he was compelled to look for support in his declining years."¹ But Mac Firbis, who asserts that in making the preliminary abstract he was actuated by a desire "to avoid tediousness," does not refer to "poverty or distress;" and it is certain that his copy of the *Chronicum Scotorum* was neither made for, nor at any time the property of, Sir James Ware.

It need scarcely be observed that no man was more competent than Professor O'Curry to pronounce, authoritatively, on any subject connected with Irish MSS.; and had he transcribed or translated the MS. A., or been able to devote the time necessary for a minute investigation of its contents, observed the occasional peculiarities of idiom and archaic phraseology, and the conjectural emendations here and there suggested by Mac Firbis, (which will be found referred to in the foot-notes to the present volume), he would doubtless have been led to the conclusion at which the Editor has arrived, viz. :—that it is, in all except the preliminary section, a trustworthy copy of an ancient chronicle compiled in the monastery of Clonmacnois.

The Editor would naturally regret very much to find himself at issue with any deliberate opinion put forward by Professor O'Curry on a question touching the age or history of an Irish MS. And had that distinguished scholar expressed it as his unqualified conviction, after a critical examination of the entire subject, that the *Chronicum Scotorum* was the actual compilation of

¹ *Years. Lectures, &c.*, pp. 127, 128.

Duald Mac Firbis, the Editor would have bowed submissively to his superior judgment. But O'Curry had spoken in such undecided terms of the authorship of the Chronicle, that the Editor considered the question capable of further elucidation, and the result of his inquiries having been placed before the Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls, His Lordship was pleased to coincide in the conclusion arrived at by the Editor, and to sanction the publication of the present work.

The internal evidence furnished by MS. A. would be sufficient, even if other evidence were wanting, to prove that it is not the original compilation of Mac Firbis. In more than one place, for instance, as has been already observed, he refers to his production as a "copy." In other places, where a difficulty apparently occurred in deciphering the original from which he copied, he ventures on conjectural emendations, without, however, affecting the integrity of his text. At the year 718 (*rectè* 722), where a large deficiency occurs, he speaks of "the old book"¹ out of which he wrote, as wanting a "front" of two leaves, as a provision for which he leaves a part of his MS. blank. The hiatus² left in his transcript of the entry at the year 1013 (*rectè* 1015) illustrates the fidelity with which he copied the original Chronicle. Both these deficiencies might have been easily supplied by Mac Firbis from other Annals, if his desire had been to frame a Chronicle; and his omission to supply them indicates conclusively that the text of the MS. A. has been transcribed from an original by a copyist, not reduced or put into form by a compiler, whose business it would have been not to copy, but to supply, as far as possible, all defects in his sources.

Dr. O'Donovan, who did not make as much use of the

¹ *The old book.* See note ², p. 124, |
infra.

² *Hiatus.* See note ³, p. 254.

Chronicum Scotorum as he might have done, although he considered it "very valuable as containing passages not to be found in any other Annals," hesitates, in his account¹ of its contents, to pronounce an opinion on the question of its age or history. But elsewhere² he calls it "a good abstract of some Annals which belonged to the Mac Firbises, made by the celebrated Duald Mac Firbis;" and adds that it was "styled *Chronicum Scotorum* by the transcriber, who states that he shortened or abstracted it from a larger work of the Mac Firbises, omitting everything except what relates to the Scoti or Milesians." The statement here imputed to Mac Firbis does not correctly express the sense of the passage³ to which Dr. O'Donovan alludes.

The fact is that O'Donovan seems not to have carefully examined the *Chronicum Scotorum*.

This will appear evident from some notes⁴ in his edition of the Annals of the Four Masters, regarding entries in these Annals which are also contained in the present Chronicle, the original of which may have been among the authorities made use of by the Four Masters. Even the valuable entry at the year 964, *infra*, where the erection of the Round Tower of Tomgraney, in Clare, is ascribed to Cormac O'Cillin, escaped O'Donovan's notice, which could hardly have happened had he attentively read the *Chronicum*. His description of the MS. was written in 1836: but, three years afterwards, writing of this very passage, which Colgan (*Actt. SS.* p. 360) incorrectly quotes from the Four Masters, O'Donovan observes,

¹ *Account*. See his *Descriptive Catalogue* (unpublished) of the Irish MSS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, p. 103.

² *Elsewhere*. See *Four Mast.*, vol. i., p. lxx., note ^c.

³ *Passage*. See the opening sentence, p. 3, *infra*.

⁴ *Notes*. See *Four Mast.*, O'Donovan's ed., A.D. 806 (note ^a), 842 (note ^b), and 964 (note ^c), and cf. the entries there referred to, with the corresponding entries *infra* at the years 811, 844, and 964, respectively.

"It is to be lamented that we have not the original Irish of this passage, as it would show that a round tower (cloig čeač) was erected at Tuaim-greine in the third quarter of the tenth century."¹

That Duald Mac Firbis did make an abstract or compilation from some of the books of Annals belonging to his family is very certain. The collection of Irish MSS. in Trinity College, Dublin, includes a large fragment (classed H. 2, 11) of the Annals of the Four Masters, in the autograph of Michael O'Clery. This volume seems to have belonged to Roderick O'Flaherty, who has added numerous marginal notes down to the year 1422, and referred to several authorities, among which is a chronicle quoted as that of "D. F." or Dudley Firbisse. But it is hardly necessary to observe that this could not have been the *Chronicum Scotorum*, with which O'Flaherty was well acquainted, and which he has so frequently quoted in his "Ogygia," without, however, mentioning the name of Mac Firbis in connexion with it. There can be no question that, if the Chronicle had been compiled by Mac Firbis, O'Flaherty would not have concealed the fact, or spoken of it as "*Scotochronicon Tigernachi Cluanense*,"² and "*Tigernachi Cluanensis Scotorum Chronicon*,"³ thus intimating that it was originally written in the monastery of Clonmacnois, where the more ancient and important Chronicle of Tighernach was also compiled.

That the present chronicle was known to Irish scholars in the last century as the "*Chronicum Scotorum Cluanense*," or of Clonmacnois, appears from an article published in the *Journal des Savans* for 1764, seemingly from the pen of Bishop O'Brien, in whose possession MS. A. was at the time, and who was, of the Irish scholars of his day,

¹ *Century*. See Ordnance Survey Letters, R. I. Academy; Clare, vol. II., p. 245.

² *Scotorum*. See *Ogygia*, p. 436.

³ *Chronicon*. *Ib.*, p. 466.

the most competent, perhaps, to offer an opinion on the age or history of an Irish MS.

"Plusieurs scavans etrangeres," observes the learned writer, "reconnoissent que les Irlandois ont des Annales d'une antiquité tres respectable, et d'une authenticité a toute epreuve. C'est le jugement qu'en porte Mr. Stillingfleet dans le Preface de ses Antiquites, ou il paroît, au contraire, faire tres peu de cas de tous les Monumens de la nation Ecossoise. Mr. Innes, qui n'a jamais flatté les Irlandois, reconnoît l'antiquité, aussi bien que l'authenticité de leurs Annales, particulièrement de celles de Tigernach, d'Inisfallen, et de quelques autres. Il remarque que la copie des Annales de Tigernach qui appartenoit à Mr. O'Flaherty, Auteur de l'Ogygia, paroissoit plus parfaite que celle qui se trouvoit dans le Bibliotheque du Duc de Chandois. Je crois devoir declarer ici que je possede actuellement cette meme copie des Annales de Tigernach que possedait Mr. O'Flaherty, avec un ancienne apographe de la Chronique de Clonmacnois, qui est bien connu sous le titre de *Chronicon Scotorum Cluanense*, et qui appartenoit aussi au meme Monsieur O'Flaherty, qui le cite bien souvent dans son *Ogygia*."¹

In another place in the same journal Bishop O'Brien remarks, criticising Innes's *Critical Essay*, "Mr. Innes s'accorde parfaitement avec lesanciennes Annales d'Irlande, particulièrement avec celles de Tigernachus et du *Chronicon Scotorum Cluanense*, ou on lit la note suivante à l'an 503; 'Fergus Mor Mac Eire cum gente Dalriada partem Britanniae tenuit, et ibi mortuus est.'"²

The Rev. Dr. O'Conor, who carefully examined the *Chronicum*, and made a transcript of MS. A., which he collated with the Bodleian copy of Tighearnach, was also of opinion that the *Chronicum* was originally written at

¹ *Ogygia*. Vide *Journal des Scavans*, 1764, tom. ix., p. 351.

² *Mortuus est*. *Journal des Scavans*, tom. iv., p. 64.

Clonmacnois. "Some have confounded this chronicle with Tighernach," he observes, "because it is frequently called 'Chronicon Cluanense,' and was written in Tighernach's Monastery of Clonmacnois." And among the number of persons so offending, O'Connor rightly includes Roderick O'Flaherty, who undoubtedly has so confounded¹ it, although the chronicle which the latter refers to throughout his "Ogygia" as the "Chron. Cluanense" is not the present Chronicle, but Mageoghegan's translation of the so-called Annals of Clonmacnois.

It is very much to be regretted that O'Flaherty has not put his readers in possession of the reasons which induced him to identify the present Chronicle with Tighernach. He probably regarded the *Chronicum* in the same light as Dr. O'Connor has regarded it, namely, as a reproduction of Tighernach, in a form slightly altered. In O'Connor's edition of Tighernach's Annals, commenting on the entry at the year 434, respecting the "first Saxon depredation in Erinn" (which is supplied from the *Chronicum Scotorum*), he observes²—"Eadem habent ad eundem annum *Annales Ultoniæ*. Silet tamen *Chron. Saxon.*; sed vetustiores sunt *Annales Tigernachi*, qui obiit anno 1088; et *Chron. Scotorum* nihil aliud est quam compendium *Tigernachi*, paucis adjectis, a quo vetere auctore ignoramus." Again, at the year 662, in his edition of the same Annals, referring to a corruption in the Bodleian text, which he has corrected from the *Chronicum Scotorum*, he says,³ "Textum in codice Bodleiano hic corruptum restituimus ex codice MS. Dublinii cui titulus *Chronicon Scotorum*, qui nihil aliud est quam *Tigernachi*

¹ *Confounded*. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, pp. 434, 436, and 466. The authority there referred to under the respective titles of "*Tigernac. seu Chronicon Scotorum*," "*Scotchchronicon Tigernachi Cluanense*," and "*Tigernachi Cluanensis Scotorum*

Chronicon," is unquestionably the MS. A.

² *Observes*. See *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores*, vol. ii., p. 101, note (22).

³ *Says*. *Ib.* vol. ii., p. 202, note (†).

compendium propriis verbis ubique fere servatis." And in another place he describes¹ it as the "Chronicon Scotorum, MS. in Biblioth. Dublin. ex codice Tigernachi jam deperdito."

That this learned and painstaking writer was certainly wrong in supposing the *Chronicon Scotorum* to be no more than a compendium of Tigernach, "propriis verbis," and "paucis adjectis," will appear evident on a perusal of the present volume, although, as Professor O'Curry has remarked,² "the order and arrangement of the events recorded, and the events themselves, often, though not always, agree with the *Annals of Tigernach*." Even making due allowance for certain verbal differences attributable to Mac Firbis's practice³ of altering the orthography and grammatical construction of old texts transcribed by him to the standard in use in his time, the discrepancies between the phraseology of the two chronicles are too marked to justify the opinion that one was actually copied from the other. These discrepancies are rather of a nature to indicate that Tigernach and the original compiler of the *Chronicon Scotorum* had transcribed from a common original. It is impossible that Mac Firbis could have made his copy from any existing MS. of Tigernach.

It appears from the "Testimonium" prefixed to the *Annals of the Four Masters* that the laborious compilers of that invaluable collection made use of a chronicle called the "*Annals of Clonmacnois*," which came down to the year 1227. There is no Irish chronicle at present known answering to this description. It could not have been the volume of *Annals* translated by Conell Mageoghegan, which seems to have extended to the year 1407, inasmuch as several entries quoted from the "*Book of Clonmacnois*" by the Four Masters are not to be found in Mageoghegan's

¹ *Describes. Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores*, vol. ii., p. 84, note (71).

² *Remarkd. Lectures*, &c., p. 129.

³ *Practice.* See Dr. O'Donovan's observations on this subject, in his ed. of *Hy-Fiachrach*, notes to p. 176, sq.

translation, although some of these entries are such as Mageoghegan would certainly not have omitted had he found them in his original. At the year 1005, for instance, the Four Masters give an account of a great hosting made by Brian Borumha' into the north of Ireland, which is stated to have been extracted from the "Book of Clonmacnois," and the "Book of the Island¹ of Saints, in Loch Ribh." There is no reference to this expedition in Mageoghegan's version of the former chronicle; and there is little doubt that, had Mageoghegan found such a record in the volume which he professed to translate, he would not have failed to make it the foundation of an encomium on Brian, by his extreme partiality for whom the authority of Mageoghegan's version is in many places injuriously affected.

This entry will be found *infra*, under the year 1004, in nearly the same terms used by the Four Masters. Again, the record of the victory gained by Comaltan Ua Clerigh, King of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, over Fergal Ua Ruairc, which the Four Masters have at the year 964, is stated in the MS. of that work, formerly in the Stowe Library, to have been taken from the same "Books of Clonmacnois" and of "the Island." There is no similar entry in any other known chronicle except the present, in which it appears under the same year. The number of the slain is, however, differently given in these authorities, owing apparently to some mistake in the transcription of either. In a note to his edition of the Four Masters, at the year 806 (*rectè* 811), respecting the curious entry there given of the arrival of a Céle-Dé in Ireland, Dr. O'Donovan

¹ *Book of the Island*. "This was a book of Annals, which were continued by Augustin Magraidin to his own time, A.D. 1405. Ware had a part of these Annals, with some additions, made after Magraidin's death. See Harris's edition of Ware's *Writers of*

Ireland, p. 87; Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 5; and Archdall's *Monast. Hib.*, p. 442. These Annals have not been yet identified, if extant." Note by Dr. O'Donovan, *Four Mast.*, A.D. 1005, note ^a.

observes¹—"This entry is not in the Annals of Ulster or Clonmacnois [*i.e.*, Mageoghegan's version]. It has been also copied by the Four Masters into their *Leabhar-Gabhala* (or *Book of Invasions*), but where they found it the Editor has not been able to determine." This entry is given in the present chronicle, at the year 811, in almost precisely the same words as in the Four Masters. Referring to the death of Tolorg, chief of Fealla, which the Four Masters record under the year 842, O'Donovan also remarks²—"This entry is not in the Annals of Ulster, or in those of Clonmacnois. The Editor has not been able to find any other reference to this territory, and thinks that it is a mistake of the Four Masters." But the same record appears word for word, *infra*, under the year 844, which is the correct date.

Many other entries, also common to the Annals of the Four Masters and the present chronicle, are not found in any other volume of Irish Annals now known to be in existence.

The curious account in the present chronicle, under the year 1107 (*rectè* 1111), respecting the synod of Uisnech, and the partition of the ancient diocese of Feara-Midhe (Meath and Westmeath), between the Bishops of Clonmacnois and Clonard, furnishes some important evidence towards discovering the real compiler of the original from which Mac Firis made his transcript. The account in question, which is more than usually specific as to matters of detail, does not appear in any other work now forthcoming, except in the MS. known as the "Dublin Annals of Inisfallen," compiled by Bishop O'Brien and the Rev. John Conry, who of course must have copied it from the MS. A. which, as we have seen, belonged to one of them. Dr. Lynch states that the same account was contained in

¹ *Observes.* See Ann. F. M., O'Donovan's ed., vol. i., p. 417, note ^a.

² *Remarks.* *Ib.*, vol. i., p. 464, note ^a.

"a copy of old Irish annals"¹ in his possession. It is to be regretted that Lynch did not more precisely mention his authority. It was probably no other than MS. A., which may have been lent to him by Mac Firbis, his instructor and guide in matters relating to Irish history and antiquities.

Amongst the persons who took a leading part in the synod referred to was an ecclesiastic named Gillachrist Ua-Maeileoin, or O'Malone, abbot of Clonmacnois, to whom the compilation of the *Chronicum Scotorum* is ascribed, probably with justice.

A copy of the work in the collection of the Royal Irish Academy, classed 23, O, 8, has an Irish title prefixed, of which the following is a translation, viz. :—

"The *Chronicum Scotorum*, i.e. the Annals of the Scotie Race, written at first at Clonmacnois, sometime in the twelfth century, by Gilla-Christ O'Maeileoin, Abbot of Clonmacnois ; in which is contained an account of a great many valuable affairs, particularly the affairs of Ireland, from Adam to the Age of Christ, 1150."

It is a remarkable fact that the proceedings of the synod in which he acted a principal part are not described, as has been observed, in any other chronicle except this with which his name is connected.

There is no evidence to indicate the source from which this copy was made; but it could not have been transcribed from the MS. A., or any fair copy of it, for although the scribe might in many cases have failed to decipher the text of Mac Firbis's transcript correctly, the discrepancies between the latter MS. and his copy are too numerous to justify the supposition that the one was taken from the other. It is to be remarked that there is now no title-page to MS. A., although there appears to have once been one; and Mac Firbis seems to have always studiously observed the practice of prefixing titles to his works,

¹ *Old Irish Annals*. "
tum quod vetusti Annales Hibernici,
quorum apographum habeo, duas ab
Usnachensis concilii patribus in Media

diœceses institutas fuisse narrent."
Cambrensis Eversus, ed. Rev. Matt.
Kelly, vol. ii., p. 52.

whether original compilations or transcripts. Be this as it may, there is no reason to suppose that the copyist of 23, O, 8, invented the foregoing title.

The ecclesiastic to whom the composition of the present chronicle has thus been ascribed, and who is stated at the year 1120 = 1124, *infra*, to have contributed to the completion of the great belfry, or round tower, of Clonmacnois, seems to have enjoyed a very high reputation for learning. His death is recorded within under the year 1123 (= 1127), in the following words, viz.:—"Gillachrist Ua Maeileoin, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, fountain of knowledge and charity, head of the prosperity and affluence of Erin, quievit." It is also mentioned in the Annals of Ulster, and by the Four Masters, under the year 1127, in somewhat similar terms.

In neither of these authorities is there any reference to Gillachrist as the author of the present chronicle; but any one acquainted with the subject of mediæval literature need not be told that no conclusive evidence against his authorship can be derived from this omission, or from the additional circumstance that the copy in MS. A. comes down to the year 1131 (*rectè* 1135), or 8 years after the death of Gillachrist Ua Maeileoin. The Annals of Boyle, those of Inisfallen, of Connacht, and of Loch-Cé contain no reference to the names of their original compilers, while the continuations added by Augustin Magraidin to the Chronicle of Tighernach, and by Roderick O'Cassidy to the Annals of Ulster, have been supplemented with additional entries by some persons whose names are not known.

Many other circumstances tend to connect the *Chronicum Scotorum* with the monastery of Clonmacnois. The affairs of that establishment, for instance, are more frequently noticed in it than those of any other place. Even the name of Cluain-muc-Nois is occasionally represented by the first syllable ("Cluain") only; and as there were several other celebrated ecclesiastical estab-

lishments in Ireland the names of which began with Cluain (i.e. a sheltered lawn or meadow), as Cluain-Dolcain, Cluain-eois, Cluain-eidhnech, Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, Cluain-Iraird, Cluain-Uamha, and many more collected in the index, each of which would be familiarly called "Cluain" by its inmates, it might reasonably be inferred that the writer who thus indicated Cluain-muc-Nois was in some way connected with the establishment. Many entries also, not found in any other authority, are of a nature to support this conjecture. Of this kind are the entries at the year 922, regarding Flann Fobhair (which, indeed, Mac Firbis seems to have been no more able to understand than the present writer); that under the year 1000, respecting the "deposing of Ua Begulain" from some office; the purchase of the "Eneclar" of the great altar, by King Malsechlainn, noticed under the year 1005; and the curious entry at the year 1091, referring to the persecution directed against the monastery.

The original of the entries occupying pp. 338 to 349 of the present work is contained in what seems to be a small fragment of some other collection of annals, which follows Mac Firbis's autograph in A., but has not been copied into B. The fragment, which consists of two leaves only, is in a handwriting of the seventeenth century. The orthography is corrupt, and the phraseology occasionally loose and ungrammatical; but, like the *Chronicum Scotorum*, it contains some notices of events that are not found in any other accessible authority, and it is consequently much to be regretted that the remainder should have been lost. As it is impossible actually to decide whether the fragment may have been a portion of some original work, or only of some collection intended as a continuation of the *Chronicum Scotorum*, it has been considered advisable to print its contents by way of supplement to the *Chronicum*.

The chronology of the following chronicle is in a state of much confusion, notwithstanding the apparent regard for a regular system, indicated by the array of ferial numbers with which the Christian period of the work begins. The *feriæ*, however, do not run on in consecutive order, owing probably, in large measure, to mistakes committed in the course of successive transcriptions of the original. Much of the confusion created in this respect is traceable to the ease with which the numeral 11, as written in old MSS., may be confounded with 11. Nevertheless it is almost incredible that Mac Firbis, who had an extensive acquaintance with Books of Annals, could have committed such errors as the list of criteria exhibits.

The chronicler seems to have followed the Hebrew computation in that portion of the work preceding the Christian era, thus differing from the later annalists who have generally adopted the chronology of the Seventy Interpreters. But any attempt to fix the dates of events that may have taken place from 1000 to 2000 years before the present era, must be regarded with suspicion. This seems to have been the opinion of the transcriber of A., who dismisses the brief summary of the ancient historical accounts with the expression "I pass to another time,"¹ as if intending to convey the impression that he regarded the records of that "other time" as more reliable and authentic.

The first entry in the Christian period is the record of the birth of St. Patrick, which is preceded by the criteria "1ct. Enair, 11," "Kal. of January 6," implying that the kalends, or first, of January occurred on the 6th day of the week, or Friday. The succession of years is then regularly indicated by the repetition of the characters 1ct., or 1c. for "kalends," accompanied, with some exceptions, as far as the year 641, by the *feriæ*, or days of the week on which the first of January fell in each year. Subsequently to the date 641, the *feriæ* are no

¹ *Time.* Vid. *infra*, p. 15.

longer noted, every year being simply marked by the sign “{Ct.” From the entry of the birth of St. Patrick to where the annalist has noted the year of the world 4481 (*rectè* 4381), corresponding to A.D. 429, according to the Irish antiquaries,¹ there are in all 77 “kals.” or years. But as one “kal.” has been manifestly omitted,² whilst the sign has been as plainly doubled³ in two instances, the actual number of “kals.” to be taken into account is 76. The birth of St. Patrick should consequently be referred, according to this computation, to the year A.D. 353, in which the kalends of January coincided with the 6th day of the week, or Friday; although the date 357 has been added opposite to the entry in A., apparently by Charles O’Conor of Belanagare. The year 353 has therefore been added in the margin.

That the entry of St. Patrick’s birth under the year 353 is a gross error,⁴ appears from the record of his death at the year 489, where he is stated to have died in the 122nd year of his age, although the number of intervening “kals.,” or years, amounts to 135, exclusive of two which have been omitted between the years 429 and 431. In the quatrain appended to his obit, the event is said to have taken place in the year 493; but an enumeration of the “kals.” from where the annalist has noted the year 432 of the Incarnation, the era employed by the Irish chroniclers, (equal to 431 of the common era of the nativity), gives the year 489, which shows that four “kals.” have been omitted in the intervening period. This subject is still further complicated by the entry under the year 660, respecting the mortality which appeared in Ireland in that year, where it is stated to have happened 203 years after

¹ *Irish Antiquaries*. See O’Flaherty’s *Ogygia*, Proloquium, p. [8.]

² *Omitted*. See note ², p. 15, *infra*.

³ *Doubled*. See notes ¹⁰ and ¹¹, *ib.*, and note ⁶, p. 17.

⁴ *Error*. Several other errors of the same kind will be found pointed out in the notes. See notes ³, p. 16, ⁶, p. 17, ¹, p. 18, ⁴, p. 19.

the death of St. Patrick, which event should in this case be referred to A.D. 457. But the obit recorded under 457 is that of "Senex Patricius," who is called "Bishop of the Church of Glastonbury," and is referred to in Irish chronicles as a distinct individual from "Patrick, the Archbishop," the Apostle of Ireland, although Dr. Lanigan has laboured hard to identify the one with the other.¹

Starting from the year A.D. 433, which coincides with the First Indiction, as the annalist has rightly noted, the computation of this chronicle, reckoning the number of "kals.," representing as many years, is correct down to the year 634, with the exception of a "kal." or year, omitted between 592 and 594, which has been taken into account.² Many entries are, no doubt, out of their proper order, as if some "kals." had been left out in one place and super-added in another. In the margin opposite to the entry corresponding to the year 538, in A., the original hand has added the note, "Initium Indictionis," to signify, doubtless, that the Indiction answering to the year was 1; which would be correct. Opposite to the 27th "kal." from this date, however, the numerals 𐌹𐌿𐌺𐌺 (525) are written, also in Mac Fírbis's hand; but these are manifestly a mistake for 𐌹𐌿𐌺𐌺 (565), which was undoubtedly the date intended to be recorded by the person who originally added the note, although, strangely enough, the mistake of 40 years here committed has been repeated³ at several dates further on.

Between the years A.D. 634 and A.D. 718, four "kals." appear to have been omitted; and the latter year therefore really represents the year 722, as the criteria supplied by the annalist sufficiently indicate. One of these "kals." seems to have been left out at the year 634, under which

¹ *The other.* See Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*. Vol. i., pp. 324-330.

² *Account.* See note ³, p. 64, and the references there indicated.

³ *Repeated.* See note ³, p. 56.

date the events of the two years¹ are apparently given, as in the "Annals of Tighernach." Another² "kal." appears to have been omitted at the year 639, where the entries for two years have been similarly combined under one date. The entire events of one year have been omitted after the year 645, and a like omission occurs after the year 651.

The reckoning of this chronicle is therefore correct from the year 353 to 634 inclusive. But from 634 to 639, it is one year behind the common reckoning; from 640 to 645 it is two years in arrear; from 646 to 651, the error is three years, and from 652 to 718, the computation is four years in arrear.

The defect which occurs at the year 718=722, and extends to the year 805, is very much to be regretted, involving, as it does, the loss of, perhaps, the most historically interesting part of the chronicle; for there is hardly any period in the history of his country to which an Irishman can look back with more unmixed satisfaction than the eighth century, when Ireland was, in the words of Dr. Johnson, "the school of the west, the quiet habitation of sanctity and literature," when Irish missionaries zealously laboured to make the savage Teuton a participator in the blessings of Christianity, before the civilization of their own country had sustained the rude shock administered by the Danish invasion. This deficiency is the more to be regretted, inasmuch as the Annals of Tighernach, with which the *Chronicum Scotorum* may be regarded as of equal authority, are defective about the same period. But the hiatus in Tighernach is much more extensive, all that portion embracing the transactions of 210 years—viz.: from A.D. 766 to 976—being unfortunately missing. This hiatus can be fairly supplied from the present chronicle to the extent of 171 years, *i.e.* from 805 to 976; but the entries for the 38 years intervening between 766 and 805 are altogether lost.

¹ *Two Years.* See note ¹, p. 84. | ² *Another.* See note ², p. 86.

The next entry, imperfect at the beginning, appears to belong to the year 805, which date O'Flaherty has prefixed in A., as there are 51 "kals." down to where the date "Anno Domini, 856," has been added in the margin by the original hand. Thenceforward the "kals." are correctly noted as far as the year 904, between which and the year 1131=1135, four "kals." would seem to have been omitted. Of these four, one has apparently been left out after the year 904, one at the year 968 (where the transactions of two years have been combined in the one entry), a third at the year 1061, and the fourth at the year 1076, where the entry embraces the events of two years.¹

The result of these omissions and irregularities may be summarily stated as follows :—

From A.D. 353 to 634, inclusive, the chronology is apparently correct.

From A.D. 635 to 639, inclusive, it is one year in arrear.

"	640	"	645,	"	"	two years	"
"	646	"	651,	"	"	three years	"
"	652	"	718,	"	"	four years	"
"	805	"	904,	"	the chronology is correct.		
"	905	"	968,	"	it is one year in arrear.		
"	969	"	1061,	"	"	two years	"
"	1062	"	1076,	"	"	three years	"
"	1077	"	1131,	"	"	four years	"
"	1141 to the end the computation is correct.						

The loose method followed by the older annalists, of simply indicating the succession of years by the repetition of the sign "kct." or "kc." for "kalends," to which they sometimes added the ferial or day of the week on which the 1st of January occurred, together with their habitual practice of omitting to paginate their MSS., has led to innumerable errors in the chronology of Irish history.

¹ *Two years.* See note 7, p. 292.

These errors might in some measure be corrected by the help of the *feriæ*, if we possessed the original MSS. But these criteria have been so corrupted in the course of successive transcriptions of the earlier chronicles, by ignorant scribes who did not understand their value, that they are comparatively useless in determining the correct chronology, unless when combined with other criteria. Even in the copies of Tighernach at present available, the order of the *feriæ* is so confused and irregular, that any attempt to bring it into harmony with the succession of "kals." or years, would prove a fruitless undertaking. O'Flaherty has endeavoured to accomplish the task as regards the present chronicle, the chronology of which he has altered and arranged according to his own corrected system. But although his authority on this subject is entitled to great respect, the Editor felt that the adoption of O'Flaherty's corrections would involve such an alteration of the order and arrangement of the entries, as would seriously affect the integrity of the text, to produce a reliable and accurate edition of which he has sedulously laboured. Bearing in mind, also, the example of Dr. O'Connor, who, in trying to settle the chronology of the Annals of Tighernach, Inisfallen, and Boyle, has committed errors which render his editions of these chronicles quite unreliable,¹ the Editor considered that it was his duty to adhere to the computation of his original text. This he has faithfully done, with the exception already pointed out, where he felt justified in allowing for a palpable omission; and the marginal dates represent the actual enumeration of the "kals." or years contained in the chronicle.

The reader will find much assistance towards fixing the

¹ <i>Unreliable.</i> The chronology of O'Connor's edition of the Annals of Inisfallen is in some places 13, in some	17, and in others 22 years in arrear; and an anachronism of 27 years occurs in his ed. of the Annals of Boyle,
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correct chronology in the annotations of O'Flaherty, which have been added in the foot notes, sometimes over the full name, but more frequently over the initials "O'F."

The English reader will doubtless be surprised at the promiscuous application of the title of "king" to individuals who must have been petty princes, or chieftains. But this very practice is an evidence of the antiquity of the chronicle, as the later annalists, the Four Masters for instance, are more particular in applying the term.

Duald Mac Firbis, writing in 1666 of the chieftains of the O'Dubhdas, or O'Dowdas, states that the historical books gave them the title of kings, "and though strange it appears at this day," he observes,¹ "it was not so then [*i.e.*, anciently] among the Gaedhel, according to their own laws at that time, and according to other nations also. Behold," he adds, "before the coming of the children of Israel to the Land of Promise, how there were thirty kings together in that country, and it not more than 200 miles in length, or breadth."

On this application of the word *ri*, or king, O'Flaherty also remarks²:—

"Sua omnibus linguis, et nationibus aliqua peculiaris insita est proprietas, cujus absurda foret in aliis imitatio. Quare in eorum sententiam ultrò eamus, qui falsò contendunt Regem Latinè supremum tantum, et nulli subjectum dominum denotare; ac proinde nobis ineptè illud Martialis hemistichium exprobrant,

'Qui Rex est, Regem, Maxime, non habeat.'

Quid verò hoc nostrâ interest? *Scoti sumus, non Galli*; Scoticè loquimur, non Latinè; atque hoc idiomate trito adagio dicimus; ut hemistichio aliud opponam:

'Degener in tuguri Rex lare quisque sui.'

¹ *Observes.* See O'Donovan's ed. of *Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 299.

² *Remarks.* Ogygia, p. 31.

And again:¹ "Veteres Regis nomen tribuebant ei, qui uno oppidulo præsesset: sic Ithacæ Rex Ulysses, cujus ditionem adeò exiguam nidumæstimat Cicero saxo affixum. Sic Nestor Pyli Rex. Josue 30 regibus in Palestinâ gulam fregit. Strabo testatur singulas Phœnissarum urbes regem habuisse; et Plinius strategiis et præfecturis omnibus olim reges præfuisse: unde usitato more Divinæ Scripturæ cujusque oppidi Dominus Rex appellatur. Atque ut propius ad vicinos accedam, in Cantii partibus (qui nunc in Angliâ Comitatus) quatuor reges Cæsaris ætate regnarunt. Denique nullum modò in Europâ, præter ipsam Hiberniam, regnum, quod non pluribus regibus sibi invicem minimè subjectis antiquitus paruerit: quos tamen nostræ memoriæ Scriptores, cum in eorum mentionem incidunt, Reges dicere non hæsitant."

There are numerous references in the present chronicle to the affairs of Scotland and Wales, and also to the Cruithne, or Picts. But the annalist frequently leaves it uncertain whether he refers to the Picts of Scotland or of Ireland. The allusions to the affairs of England are comparatively few, and the events sometimes misplaced by many years. The birth of Bede, for instance, is entered under the year 644, and the composition of his book "*De Natura Rerum*," is referred to the year 686; the former event being 28 years antedated, and the latter probably quite as much too early. The phraseology of the latter entry, which reads, "*In hoc anno Beda fecit librum De Natura Rerum et Temporibus, et in pagin et in figell*," seems very corrupt. At least the Editor confesses himself unable to understand the concluding words, "*in pagin et in figell*."

It would seem that the compiler consulted some ancient work on English history besides Bede, and the Anglo-Saxon chronicle, as some important events recorded

¹ *Again.* Ogygia, p. 32.

infra—the death, for instance, of Osirice, son of Albirt, “royal heir of the Saxons,” entered under the year A.D. 629—are not found in either of these authorities.

Many entries of curious interest to the Irish historian, which are not contained in any collection of Irish Annals at present available, will be found in the present volume. The reference (at A.D. 964=965) to the erection of the Cloigtech, or Round Tower, of Tomgraney, in the county of Clare, (of which not a vestige now remains), is the earliest allusion extant to the erection of such a structure. The curious entry at the year 1095=1099, regarding the persecution exercised against Clonmacnois, implies that there was at that date a nunnery in connection with the establishment. The notice which appears under the year 1005=1007, recording the purchase of the “Eneclar” of the great altar of Clonmacnois, by King Maelsechlainn, or Malachy II., who exacted “a hide from each fort in Meath on account thereof,” is of value, as proving that at this comparatively late period taxes were paid in such a commodity. The account of the synod of Uisnech, which is given under the year 1107=1111, is of especial value to the Irish ecclesiastical historian, as bearing on the much disputed question of the establishment of diocesan jurisdiction in Ireland. But probably one of the most historically interesting notices in the chronicle is the brief one at the year 888, referring to the adoption “by the virgins of Ireland,” of the practice, or “change,” of “cutting the hair.” The phraseology of the original being rather ambiguous, the Editor felt uncertain at first as to whether the adoption, or discontinuance, of the practice of cutting off the hair of females entering into the religious state was intended to be recorded. On further consideration of the subject, however, he has been led to the conclusion that the adoption of the practice was certainly meant.

The question is rather a curious one, both in a historical and antiquarian point of view.

It appears to have been the custom in the monasteries of Egypt and Syria, in the early ages of the Church, to cut off the hair of virgins and widows dedicated to God in religion, as appears from the passage of St. Jerome—"Moris est in Ægypti et Syriæ monasteriis, ut tam virgo quam vidua, quæ se Deo voverint, et sæculo renunciantes, omnes delicias sculi conculcaverint, crinem monasteriorum matribus offerant desecandum, non intecto postea contra Apostoli voluntatem incessuræ capite, sed ligato pariter et velato."¹ But St. Jerome adds that the custom was observed with a view to personal cleanliness.

This practice of cutting off the hair of virgins does not seem to have prevailed in other, or at least in many other, parts of the Christian Church, in the early ages. From the 6th century to the 9th it was imposed as a punishment for scandalous transgressions in the Western Church. It is not easy to determine the time when the ceremony of cutting off the hair of nuns, in token of voluntary subjection to a life of penance and mortification, was introduced generally into the West. But the entry at the year 888, which undoubtedly refers to the subject, shows that it was practised in Ireland at a very early date.²

The Irish text of the present volume is an accurate reproduction of the contents of MS. A., the extension of the abbreviations, and the correction of a few manifest errors on the part of the transcriber, being the only substantial liberties the Editor felt himself justified in taking with the text of the MS., which it appeared desirable to produce with literal exactness, as being the oldest, and far the most valuable copy of the old chronicle now known to exist. Some of the abbreviations are so ingeniously contrived, and difficult to be interpreted, that the

¹ *Velato.* Vid. *Ep. ad Sabinianum*; Ep. 147, in the Abbe Migne's ed. of the works of St. Jerome, Vol. I. It is No. xciii. in Martianay's ed., and No. 48 with others.

² *Date.* See a brief summary of the question in Menard's *Notes et Observations in Librum Sacramentorum S. Gregorii Magni Papæ I.*; Parisiis, M.DC.XLI., pp. 212, 213.

transcriber of the MS. B., a most accomplished Irish scholar, has frequently misunderstood them, as may be seen by the various readings at foot of the following pages. Whenever a word or two appeared to have been omitted by the scribe, through inadvertence, the liberty has been taken of supplying the words thus left out. The words so supplied have been introduced within brackets in the Irish text, and the corresponding words in the translation will also be found so distinguished.

The idiomatic brevity of many sentences in the Irish text rendered it necessary, in order to convey the actual meaning, to introduce words into the translation which are not represented by corresponding words in the original. In order, however, to make the translation as useful as possible to the Irish student, all words so added have been printed in italics. The transposition of a few expressions in the original has also been remedied in the present text.

The translation is also strictly literal, and consequently may appear rather rugged. But the Editor considered that the objects of the historian and the philologist would be more effectually served by a literal translation than by a free interpretation. The Latin phrases in the original, which are very numerous, and frequently mixed up with the Irish in a most curious fashion, have been rendered into English, where "the perverse ingenuity of successive scribes in disfiguring Latin words" had not made it impossible to do so. Many Latin words have, nevertheless, been left untranslated, as exhibiting characteristic meanings. The words "iugulatio," and "iugulatus est," for instance, are apparently used by the annalist to signify death by violence of whatever nature, not simply by "cutting the throat," as it has been understood by the Editor of the *Annales Cambriæ*,¹ while the expressions

¹ *Annales Cambriæ*. See the ed. by the Rev. John Williams ab Ithel; Preface, p. xviii.

"occisus est," and "interfectus est," are seemingly meant to convey that death was inflicted in battle. The death of an ecclesiastic is almost invariably signified by "quies," "quievit," "dormitatio," or "dormivit;" but the obit of a layman is nearly always represented by the expression "moritur," or "mortuus est." The words "in clericatu," seem to be used in the sense of "in pilgrimage." At least some individuals who are stated in the following chronicle to have died "in clericatu," are represented in the corresponding entries in other Irish Annals, as having died *an-ailitre*, i.e. "in pilgrimage."¹

The Irish ecclesiastical titles *airchinnech* (airchinnech) and *comarba* (comarba) have not been translated, for, although they are generally understood as respectively signifying "superintendent" and "successor, or heir," they are occasionally used in a sense somewhat different. The word "airchinnech," for instance, which Dr. Reeves understands to mean the "hereditary warden of a church,"² is explained by Dr. O'Donovan as a "lay superintendent of churchlands."³ In more recent times the office of "airchinnech" would seem to have been exercised by a layman, but anciently it was probably filled by an ecclesiastic. At the year 977 *infra* one Flann, lector of Clonmacnois, is stated to have been Bishop and "airchinnech" of Cluain-Deochra; and a similar combination of offices is occasionally noticed in the other Annals.

The word *comarba*, which appears for the first time in the present chronicle at the year 895, and respecting the meaning of which Ussher⁴ seems to have been entirely mistaken, is correctly defined by the Rev. Dr. Todd,⁵ as

¹ *In pilgrimage.* See note 7, p. 223, *infra*.

² *Church.* See Reeves's ed. of *Colton's Visitation* (Ir. Arch. Soc. pub.), p. 4; and also Reeves's *Columba*, p. 364, note ^m.

³ *Lands.* O'Donovan's *Suppl.* to *O'Reilly's Irish Dictionary*, in voce.

⁴ *Ussher.* See his tract, *Original of Corbes*, &c., Works, Elrington's ed., xi., p. 430.

⁵ *Todd.* *St. Patrick*, &c., p. 155.

properly signifying "co-heir, or inheritor; co-heir or inheritor of the same lands or territory which belonged to the original founder of a church or monastery; co-heir also of his ecclesiastical or spiritual dignity, as well as of his temporal rights." It is generally used in the sense of "heir" or "successor" to a person, in the present chronicle, but sometimes also in that of "inheritor of a place." Thus at the year 928, Cele, son of Scannal, is called "comarb of Bennchar," or Bangor, in Down; under the year 956 Flann, son of Aedhagan, is described as the "comarb of Glenn-da-locha;" and in the entry at the year 964, Cormac Ua Cillín is called "comarb of Tomgraney." The liberty has therefore been taken of preserving the word, in the anglicised form of "comarb," in the translation.

Proper names of persons and places have been printed in the translation as they appear in the original text. To readers of Irish history unacquainted with the Celtic languages they will therefore appear uncouth, seemingly unpronounceable, and embarrassing. But, as Dr. Todd has correctly observed,¹ "to change the spelling of such names, with a view to represent to English eyes their pronunciation, seemed a course which, besides being unscholarlike, would be very unlikely to effect its object. The name in its new form," he adds, "would be more barbarous in appearance, and perhaps quite as difficult of pronunciation as it was in its original and correct orthography. Any change in that orthography, made with this view, would destroy the etymology, and render it impossible for the philological student to trace, with any certainty, the real origin and meaning of the name. The reader of the history of Ireland, who is ignorant of the Irish language, must therefore make up his mind to encounter this difficulty, as the reader of the history of France, or Spain,

¹ *Observed. St. Patrick, Preface, p. vii.*

Arabia, Russia, or Poland, has to encounter the corresponding difficulty if he should happen to be ignorant of the languages of those countries." To assist him in overcoming this difficulty the English reader will find great assistance in the following concise rules, published by the same learned writer in the Preface to his Life of St. Patrick:—

VOWELS.

A is always sounded as *a* in *wall*, or *a* in *hat* ; never as *a* in *fate*.

E is always as *e* in *grey*, or *e* in *set* ; never as *ee* in *meet*.

I is always as *ee* in *meet*, or as *i* in *pin* ; never as *i* in *fight*.

O is as *o* in *more* ; or, when short, as *o* in *pot*, or *u* in *tub*.

U is like *u* in *rule*, or *oo* in *fool* ; and, when short, like *u* in *full*.

DIPHTHONGS.

AI is pronounced as *oi* in *soil* ; and, when short, like *ai* in the French *travailler*.

AE like *ay* in *mayor* ; by natives of Connaught, like *uee* in *queen*.

AU like *u* long, or *oo*.

EA like *ea* in *bear*, *swear* ; or, if short, like *ea* in *heart*.

EE, in old spelling, is the same as EA, and pronounced *ea* in *bear*, or *ai* in *nail*.

EI, when long, like *ei* in *reign* ; when short, like *e* in *serve*.

EO long, like *o* in *pole*, or *oa* in *coal* ; if short, like *u* in *cut*.

EU is the same as EA, and often written for it.

IA always long, like *ee* in *beer*.

IO, when long, is the same as IA ; when short, like *io* in *action*.

IU, long, both vowels sounded, like *ew* in *few* ; short, like *oo* in *good*.

OI. Whether long or short, the two vowels are separately sounded ; the *o* predominating when long, and accented thus, *ói* ; when short, and the *i* accented as *oi*, the *i* or the *ee* sound predominates, and the combination is sounded like *uee* in *queen*.

OO, in old spelling, is pronounced like *o* in *pole*.

UA is always long, like *wa* in *war*.

UI is pronounced always so as to make each vowel distinctly heard; if accented *úi*, the *u* predominates, as *oð-ee*; if accented *ur*, the sound resembles *wee* in *weep*; if short, or unaccented, the sound is the same, but shortened as much as possible.

CONSONANTS.

B, as in English. BH as *v* or *w*.

C, always hard, as K; never as *c* in *ceiling*. CH as the Greek χ , or German *ch* in *reich*; never as *ch* in *cheer*.

D, as in English. DH nearly as *y*.

F, as in English. FH quiescent, or without sound.

G, as *g* in *gale*; never as *g* in *ginger*. GH final had best be pronounced like *h*, or *gh* in *high*. Its correct pronunciation can only be attained by a native.

L, as in English.

M, as in English. MH like *v*; in the middle of words, like *w*.

N, as in English. The combination NG can only be pronounced by a native.

P, as in English. PH like F, or *ph* in *Philip*.

R, as in English.

S, before or after *a*, *o*, and *u*, like *s* in *sun*, or *hiss*; before or after *e* and *i*, as *sh* in *shine*, *blush*. SH as *h* in *hill*.

T, before the broad vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, is to be pronounced like a slender *th*, as in *thought*; before the small vowels *e*, *i*, like *t* in *tune*. TH is pronounced like the English *h*; at the end of words or syllables, almost quiescent.

In conclusion, the Editor desires to express his grateful sense of the kindness evinced towards him by the Right Honorable Lord Romilly, who took the trouble of examining with critical care, the evidence submitted to his Lordship touching the genuineness of the present chronicle, and who, in his Lordship's communications on the subject, manifested the liveliest interest in the publication of the native Irish records. To Thomas Duffus

Hardy, esq., Deputy Keeper of the Public Records in England, the Editor also feels indebted for many obliging services, and much useful advice and encouragement.

His thanks are likewise due to the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, and to the Council of the Royal Irish Academy, for allowing him free access to their collections of Irish MSS.

The Rev. Dr. Reeves, ever ready to extend a generous hand to every fellow-labourer, and whose rich store of information is always at the service of every inquirer, placed the Editor under a lasting obligation, by reading the proof sheets, and correcting many errors which, if allowed to pass into print, would seriously affect the accuracy of the present publication.

The Editor's acknowledgments are due, in an especial manner, to his kind friend, the Rev. Dr. Todd, Senior Fellow of Trin. Coll., Dublin, from whose learned works on the history, language, and antiquities of Ireland, he has derived much advantage; who afforded him the benefit of an enlightened judgment on many points of difficulty encountered in the progress of the work; and to whose friendly aid and counsel the Editor owns himself largely indebted for whatever qualifications he may be considered to possess for the task of editing the present volume.

DUBLIN, *August*, 1866.

INCIPIT CRONICUM SCOTORUM

.1.

TINNISCANTOR CRONIC NCC SCOT CNDOSO.



INCIPIT CHRONICUM SCOTORUM;

i.e.

THE CHRONICLE OF THE SCOTI IS BEGUN HERE.

INCIPIT CRONICUM SCOTORUM

.1.

ΤΙΝΗΣΚΑΝΤΑΡ ΚΡΟΝΙΚΗ ΝΑ ΣΚΟΤ ΑΝΘΩΣΟ.

Τωις, α λécχτόιρ, ρα αῶβαρ άιριῶε, οcυρ ζο πολλυρ
το ρεcνα εimeαλταιρ, ζυραb εῶ αρ άιλ λινη τράcτaro
ταζα οcυρ αῶcυμαιρ το δένυμ αρ айиpиn нa ccoт
amáиn pаn coиppe, аз pαgḃáιλ λιpταcρα нa λeαpαp
айиpиn amuiξ. Coniῶ айe pиn ιαppammαιo oиpḃи pи ζan
ар нинcpeachaῶ τpиo, uай pῑpeoammαι ζυραb αῶbaλ
an teaρnaḃ hέ.

Πpιma Μυνoi αeταρ continet annor ιuxta Εβpαιor
m.oclui. ιuxta uepo .lxx. Interpretet .ii. millia,
ccalι, quae tota pepuit in diluuiο picut infantiam
mergere polet obliuio. x. generationes.

Ως ρο μαρ αῶερ an ζaoιθεαλ nuimιr нa haopa ρo.

It ρe βλiaoηa .l. ρe ceo cρuῶ το pίmιm,
Mile mόp an айpмim ó Aῶham ζo oιλιnn.

¶ Et. u. p. l. x. m.lxxix. anno mυνoi.

In hoc anno uenit filia alicuius de Specie ad Hiber-
niam cui nomen erat herui, no berba, no cerar, et .l.
filiae, et in uiri cum ea. Ιαῶρα gubernator eorum
fuit qui pprimus in Hibernia tumulatur ерт: hoc non
narrauit antiquari Scotorum.

¹ To swallow. ^{2 2} mge, for mergere
(mergere), A.

² Ten generations: i.e. reckoning
from Adam to Noah, inclusive.

³ Age. In the margin opposite to
this couplet occurs the character "r̄,"

the abbreviation for "rann," i.e. a
verse.

⁴ Kal. v., f. l. x.: i.e. the Kalends,
or first, of January fell on the 5th
feria, or day of the week (Thursday),
which was the tenth day of the Moon's
age.

INCIPIT CHRONICUM SCOTORUM,

i.e.

THE CHRONICLE OF THE SCOTI IS BEGUN HERE.

UNDERSTAND, Reader, that for a certain reason, and plainly to avoid tediousness, what we desire is to make a short Abstract and Compendium of the History of the Scoti only in this copy, leaving out the lengthened details of the Books of History; wherefore it is that we entreat of you not to reproach us therefor, as we know that it is an exceedingly great deficiency.

The First Age of the world contains 1656 years according to the Hebrews, but 2242 according to the Seventy Interpreters; all which perished in the Deluge, in the same manner that oblivion is wont to swallow¹ up infancy. Ten generations.²

Thus do the Gaedhel express the number of this age³:—

Six years, fifty, *and* six hundred, as I reckon,
A great thousand I count from Adam to the Flood.

Kal. v. f. l. 10.⁴ Anno Mundi 1599.⁵

In this year the daughter of one of the Greeks came A.M. 1599. to Hibernia, whose name was hEriu, or Berba, or Cesar, and fifty maidens, and three men, with her. Ladhra was their conductor, who was the first that was buried in Hibernia. This the antiquaries of the Scoti do not⁶ relate.

⁵ Anno Mundi 1599. 𐍂𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌰 (m.lxcix.), A.; apparently a mistake for 𐍂𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌰. (m.dxcix.) The Irish chroniclers differ as to the date of the alleged arrival in Ireland of Cesar (pron. Kesar); some referring it to

forty years, and others forty days, before the Flood; but in either case the figures 1599 are incorrect.

⁶ Not. 𐍂., A., for *non*; or possibly for *nunc*.

Secunda ætatar Munoi incipit quæ continet annos .ccxcii. iuxta .ũ. Ebraior, ut Poeta ait:—

O uilinn zo hAbrahā hī genair iar féuib
 Da bliadain baile toáct, noact ar oib céuib,

Iuxta uero Interpretet, .cccc.xl.

[Et. Anno mundi m.cccclix. Deč mbliadna iarpin co uirgaileđ an tuir. ix. mbliadna iarpin zo Fenius. Hoc anno Fenius comporruit bepla na ngaoiuel a lxxii. lingui, et porr deuit Gaioiuel filio Agnomini, .i. x^o. anno porr destructionem tuirur nempot.

Tertia ætatar incipit quæ continet annos .cccc.xlii. et incipit a natiuitate Abrahā, ut dixit poeta,

On gen rin gen gabad zo Daoir in flait fuid
 Cethrađa do bliadnaib naoi .c. zo inoemni,

Anno lx^o. ætatar Abrahāi Pappalon in Hiberniam uenit. Ar e an Pappalon ro ced ro Gab Eriinn iar nōilinn, a cethromain, xiiii. por maipt, octtar a lín, .i. cethar fear ocu cethar ban. Ro porbpuiric iapum zo rapattar .l. ar cethre mile fear ocu mile ban.

Cethre maige an erinn ro peiriđtea la Pappalón .i. mađ tuirpo, no nedara, la Connachtaiđ, et mađ Sepe la Connachtaiđ, ocu mađ nita la Laignaiđ, ocu mađ Latrainn la Dal Aráide, ocu lecmag la h. mic Uair, etir ĥir ocu Camur.

Sečt mbliadna iar ngabail Erienn do Pappalon

¹ *Tower*: i.e. The Tower of Babel.

² *Agroman*. The Gaedhel, or Gaedhel, to whom Fenius is alleged to have committed the Gaedhlic language, is called Gaedhel, son of Etheor, in some authorities, and Gaedhel Glas, son of Agnon, or Angen (who was Fenius's nephew), in others. See a

tract on the Gaedhlic language in the *Book of Lecan*, fol. 152, a; and Todd's *Nennius*, p. 234.

³ *After the destruction*. Porr uir-
 truction-, A.

⁴ *The 14th of May*. a c. xiiii., A. The letter c. appears to stand for

The Second Age of the world begins, which contains 292 years, that is according to the Hebrews, as the poet says:—

From the Flood to Abraham, who was happily born,
Two full, prosperous years, ninety and two hundred;

but according to the [lxx.] Interpreters, 940 years.

Kal. Anno Mundi 1859. Ten years after that to the A.M. 1859. demolition of the Tower.¹ Nine years after that to Fenius. In this year Fenius composed the language of the Gaeidhel from seventy-two languages, and subsequently committed it to Gaeidhel, son of Agnomán,² viz., in the tenth year after the destruction³ of Nimrod's Tower.

The Third Age commences, which contains 942 years, and it begins with the birth of Abraham, as the poet said:—

From that birth, without peril, to David, the faithful prince,
Forty-two years and nine hundred, certainly.

In the sixtieth year of the age of Abraham, Parrthálon arrived in Hibernia. This Parrthálon was the first who occupied Erin after the Flood. On a Tuesday, the 14th of May,⁴ *he arrived*, his companions being eight in number, viz.:—four men and four women. They multiplied afterwards until they were *in number* 4,050 men and 1,000 women.

There were four⁵ plains cleared in Erin by Parrthálon, viz.:—Magh Tuiredh, or nEdara, in Connacht; and Magh Sere in Connacht; and Magh Ita in Laighen; and Magh Latrainn in Dál Araidhe; and Leemagh in Ui Mac Uais, between Bir and Camus.

Seven years after the occupation of Erin by Parrthálon,

certain, or cetpóman—May. See Cormac's *Glossary*, voce cetpóman.

⁵ *Four*. Cetpe, A. The text enumerates five.

condearbáilte an ceo per da muinntir .i. Pea a ainm. ar ann po haðnac̃t a muir̃ pea, conid̃ uaid̃ po hainmnicẽo.

Sect loč maðmannna po čir a pplaithiur Pappatalón .i. loc mercu, ocur loč deest, loč laighline, loč Ruðraiothe, loč Ectra, ocur murtola ðrena. Tri bliatna iar ceona cađ po huiur Pappatalon por romorchaĩb .i. demna iar p̃p̃ir a nðealđaĩb daoinaib̃, a p̃leamnaib̃ maige iđa .i. p̃ir co náon lamaĩb̃ ocur go náon coraĩb̃.

Ān bliatann do tanartar ađbađ Slanga an cetramhađ aipeč Epeann, go po ađnacht la Pappatalón a p̃leb Slanga, conid̃ uaid̃ ainmnig̃ter an rliađ. Ān bliatann iar̃ nēg Slanga tomaiom̃ loča laighlinne et moir̃ eiuir, unde p̃riũr nominatur. Ār eiuir̃e an ceđram̃ađ aipe Epeann. Ođ claĩðe a p̃ep̃ta po meabaĩð an loč; et tomaiom̃ loča Ectra etir̃ r̃liab̃ Moðarn ocur r̃liab̃ Puaio. P̃iðe bliatna iarum̃ tomaiom̃ loča Ruðraioðe la hullaib̃, irin bliatann ceona murtola mðrēna tar tir, conid̃ é an rectmað Loch. Ār ní tairnic̃ Pappatalón an Āpinn ar a cenn ađt t̃p̃i loča et .x. naĩbne .i. loc luimniđ, ocur loč Pop̃p̃emuin ođ r̃liab̃ m̃ir la mumain, ocur r̃innloc Ippaĩr .h. P̃riacrađ. Ite, imoip̃o, na .x. naĩbne .i. ðuar, eiuir̃ Dál nap̃aioðe et dāl pĩađa, ocur Ruip̃teč ađ lip̃pe, et ðerba laigen, et laoi la mumain, ocur Samaĩoir etir̃ .h. P̃riacrađ, Moðarn etir̃ Cinel

¹ *Seven.* Six only are mentioned in the following list. See next note.

² *Loch Con.* Omitted in A. The eruption of Loch Con is stated in the ancient Irish Records generally to have occurred during Parrthalon's reign. See *Keating's Ireland*, Hali-day's ed., p. 169.

³ *Slémainn:* i.e. smooth places, or plains.

⁴ *The Fourth:* i.e. one of the four chieftains, sons of Parrthalon.

⁵ *Named:* i.e. from whom it received its first name, being afterwards called *Sliað Dornhangair̃o*, now *Sliað Donard*.

⁶ *His:* i.e. Laighline's. The clause which follows, though clearly parenthetical, is not marked so in the MS.

⁷ *Prius.* *Pur*, A., the *i* being omitted over the first letter, the word being frequently written in the abbreviated form *p̃ur*.

⁸ *Brena.* *murtola ðrena*, A.: i.e. the sea flood of Brena, now Strangford Lough, the "Fretum Brene" mentioned in St. Patrick's life in the Book of Armagh. See *St. Patrick, Apostle of Ireland*, by Rev. J. H. Todd, D.D., p. 406, n. 4.

⁹ *Fordremuin.* In the margin of A.

the first man of his people died, viz. :—Fea was his name. In Magh Fea he was buried ; from him, therefore, it has been named.

There were seven¹ lake eruptions through the land in the reign of Parrthalon, viz. :—Loch Mesca, and Loch Decet, Loch Laighline, Loch Rudhraidhe, Loch Echtra, and the sea inundation of Brena, [and Loch Con²]. Three years afterwards *occurred* the first battle which Parrthalon gained, in the Slemains³ of Magh Itha, over the Fomorians, viz. :—*they were* Demons, truly, in the guise of men, *i.e.* men with one hand and one leg *each*.

In the succeeding year died Slanga, the fourth⁴ chieftain of Erinn, who was interred by Parrthalon in Sliabh Slanga ; hence from him the mountain has been named.⁵ The year after Slanga's death, occurred the eruption of Loch Laighline, and his⁶ death ; unde prius⁷ nominatur ; (he was the fourth⁴ chieftain of Erinn ; in digging his grave the lake burst forth) ; and the eruption of Loch Echtra, between Sliabh Modharn and Sliabh Fuaid. Twenty years afterwards occurred the eruption of Loch Rudraidhe, in Uladh. In the same year the sea inundation of Brena⁸ broke over the land, so that it is the seventh lake ; for Parrthalon found in Erinn before him but three lakes and ten rivers, viz. :—Loch Luimnigh, Loch Fordremuin⁹ at Sliabh Mis, in Mumhan, and Finn Loch of Irrus Ui Fiachrach. The ten¹⁰ rivers, moreover, were, the Buas, between Dál Araidhe¹¹ and Dál Riada, and the Ruirtech or River Liffe ; and the Berbha of Laighen ; and the Laoi in Mumhan ; and the Samaoir, between Ui Fiachrach *and*

occurs a memorandum in the handwriting of Roderick O'Flaherty, partially destroyed, enumerating the names of the ancient lakes :—

“Fordremanus [Finnloch, Loch Lurgan stagna vetusta],

Quos, quam culta prius, fudit Ierna lacus.”

See *Ogygia*, p. 164.

¹⁰ The names of the ten rivers are written in the margin in O'Flaherty's handwriting, thus :—

“Banna, Sligo, Bosius, Finn, Liffeus, Erna, Mogornus, Berva, Lius, Muadus, flumina prisca decem.”

See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, p. 164.

¹¹ *Dál nAraidhe*. Δλ ναῖε, A.

Conaill ocuṛ Cinel nEogain, ocuṛ Finn et Danna an Ulltaib, Muaid ocuṛ Slisceē la Connachtoib.

Ceṛpa bliadna iar ttoimaiom ḡpena bar Pappatalóin. A ren Maiṣ Ealta ro haḡnočt. Ar aipe, umoppo, arperap Sen maṣ ḡeriom, ap níṛ ḡenap rioḡ ann riam. Da bliadain ap ccccc. no cccc. ut Eochaidh c. ro baci muinter Pappataloin an Epinn. Ceṛna tuinibaḡ tániṣ an Epinn iar noilinn .i. tam muinter Pappata-lóin, ḡor forbairt dia luain i Kt. mai, ocuṛ porcennrat ḡur an domnaḡ ḡo tánaptar. Ar ḡon tuinibaḡ rin muinter Pappatalóin aḡberap tamleḡda per nEreann.

xxx°. bliadna iar bar Pappatalóin ḡEpinn aḡ ráṛ, ḡo tániṣ Nimeḡ mac Adnomain .uu. an Inber ḡgene. ḡabair Epinn iarpin amail inḡirter a ḡapaloib Epenn.

Kt. Anno mundi n.m. ccclv. Hoc tempore rogarrat Pribolz Epinn. Sed non hoc probandum est.

Kt. Anno mundi n.m. cccxc. xliiii. Ir an aimpin ri rogabrat Tuata ḡe Danann for Peparib ḡolz .i. Dealbaoḡ ocuṛ ḡperp, an Daḡda, Nuadā, ḡarṛ Oḡma, et peliqui.

Kt. Anno mundi n.m. ccccc. xliiii. Néll mac Peniḡor in Aegiptum uenit, peritur multarum linguarum.

Acḡór uáim ḡuib, a legniḡē, naḡ ro lím raḡtar an tṛleḡda ro ḡo ḡraipṛneḡ opum, conaḡ aipí rin ailim

¹ *Eochaidh*: i.e. Eochaidh O'Floinn, a celebrated Irish poet and historian, who died about the year 984.

² *Sang.* c. for "Cecinit," A. There is a copy of a poem attributed to Eochaidh O'Floinn, in the *Leabhar Gabhala* of O'Clery (R. Ir. Acad.), p. 18, which gives 300 years as the duration of the Parrthalonian occupation of Ireland; but a copy of the same poem in the *Book of Lecan*, fol. 274, has 500.

³ *Happened.* Tániṣ, A.; lit. "came."

⁴ *Succeeding.* ḡo ḡnapṛ, for ḡo tánaptar, A.; lit. "that succeeded."

⁵ *Tamhleachda*: i.e. Plague graves.

⁶ *Death.* b., A.; abbrev. for báṛ.

⁷ *Adhnoman.* The meaning of the characters "uu," which follow the name of Adhnoman, is not clear, unless they represent the words "ḡa cois," for "ḡa coisḡ," "who went."

⁸ *In the Invasions*: i.e. in the "Books of Invasions."

oirbri tpe fir čoisle gan mingsim trío (mað tuigter lip cpeo pōdēpa inn amlaib) or ar demin nað iáo cláinn Firbirig ar cirtač.

¶ *kt.* Tocomla ono Milid mac bile a hearbáin don Scithia ocur ar an Scithia an Eizipt iar nguin Refloir mic Nemaín (amail gaptur a ngabalaib Epeann); et na tuig gurōb go gar iar Nell an Aeizipt, ačt il bliadna na diais čena, paimis Milid ar in Scithia iar nguin Refloir oc cornaín flaitir na Scithia. Céō mbare a mór cablač amail ačruurerr an cairt ar ar tairpungeō an čoirri. Cóis lanamna .x. gacha barece ocur amur gan mnaoi inte. Anrat tri mura a ninnri Tappobana; tri mur ale ono for fairge mara p. go pancuttar go Porann, go ruz aeizipte. Ro pođlamrit raoirri anourin. Anrat ocht mbliadna la Porann an Aeizipt arpo pilat a nil dāna ocur a nil gnioma, Luro scota ingen Porainn go Milid mac bile. Iarpin do čoiō Milid cona rluaiđ for mur moir, ocur scota ingen Porainn leir, tar innri Tappobanae, ocur anrat mīr inte. Imrat iarpin tmeiolll na Scithia do inber mara Cairp. Anrat toir teopa nomāda for mur Cairp pua dōrō na muručann conāteparice Cacep dāoi. Rairrit iarpum peač pinto Sleđe Ripe atuaib gur gabrat

¹ *Fault.* The meaning of this is, that the uncertainty of the events narrated is not to be attributed to negligence, or ignorance of their profession as hereditary antiquaries, on the part of the Clann Firbisigh.

² *The death of Nel.* In all the tracts relating to this subject, Nel is said to have died in Egypt. The words in italics have, therefore, been supplied, to make the sense of the passage clear.

³ *Taprobane:* i.e. Ceylon.

⁴ *Red Sea.* Fairge mara p., A., i.e. Fairge mara poirpa, lit. "the Sea of the Red Sea"; mur poirpa,

gen. mara poirpa, being a corruption of "mare rubrum." See Todd's *Nennius*, p. 231, n. °.

⁵ *Pharaoh.* Porann, A.

⁶ *Married.* Luro go, A., lit. "went unto."

⁷ *"Inber:"* i.e. estuary or mouth. During the Middle Ages the Caspian Sea appears to have been considered an arm of the Northern Ocean, although it had been pronounced to be a lake by Herodotus and Ptolemy. Strabo, following Eratosthenes, calls it a gulph (lib. xi., cap. vi., sect. 1; C. 507); and the cosmographer Aethicus, who is supposed to have lived in the

friendship, not to reproach me for it (if the reason thereof is understood by you), for it is certain that it is not the Clann Firisigh who are in fault.¹

Kal. Milidh, son of Bile, proceeded then from Spain to Scythia, and from Scythia to Egypt, after the slaying of Reflor, son of Neman (as it is found in the Invasions of Erinn); and understand not that it was soon after *the death of Nel*² in Egypt, but many years, indeed, after it, that Milidh departed from Scythia, after the slaying of Reflor, contending for the sovereignty of Scythia. His great fleet consisted of 100 ships, as the vellum relates from which this copy has been drawn; fifteen families in each ship, and soldiers without wives in it *besides*. They remained three months in the island of Taprobane.³ Three months more, also, *they were* on the Red Sea,⁴ until they came to Pharaoh,⁵ the king of Egypt. They learned the arts of that country. They remained eight years with Pharaoh in Egypt, where they propagated their various arts and their various actions. Scots, Pharaoh's daughter, married⁶ Milidh, son of Bile. After that, Milidh went with his host on the great sea, (and Scots, Pharaoh's daughter, along with him), past the island of Taprobane, in which they stayed a month. They rowed afterwards round Scythia to the "Inbher"⁷ of the Caspian Sea. They remained three *nomada*⁸ motionless on the Caspian Sea, through the chaunting of mermaids, until Caicher, the druid, rescued them. They voyaged afterwards past the point of Sliabh Rife, from the north, until they landed in Dacia. They stayed a month there.

fourth century, describes it as flowing from the Northern Ocean. (See *Aethici Cosmographia*, ed. Gronovii; Lugd. Batav. 1722). Cosmas Indicopleustes, who flourished in the sixth century, says that it flowed from the Northern Sea to the East. (*Collect. Nova Patrum et Scriptorum Græcorum*, ed. Montfaucon; Parisiis, 1706; tom. ii.,

p. 132). Marco Polo seems to have been the first who really exploded the mediæval notion. (*Travels*, Bohn's ed., p. 33).

⁸ *Nomada*: pl. of nomaid, a period of time, the duration of which has not been defined, but apparently signifying some ennead of time, probably either nine days, or nights.

ανθακια. Αληρατ μίρ ανθ. Αρβερετ Καίσερ τραοί
 ρρίυ, ni ανρυμ ζο ρυρμ hΘρυνν. Ραιρριος ρεσ ζοθιαμ,
 ρεσ ζερμαν το θρεγαυνν, con ζαβρατ Εαρβάιν, θα
 ρολαή i ap α cciονν. Αληρατ ανηρυν xxx. βλιαθνα, ocur
 ρο ριζριτ ceθρε caθα ap ια. ρρυ Ρρερενυ ocur Longβαρδυ
 ocur θαχρυ, ocur ρο μερατο uile ρε Μιλιθ mac θιλε.
 Um cept nΘρράινε ρο ρερθα na caθα ρυν, ocur ap θεριν
 ρο hαννμνιcθεο θεωριυμ Μιλιθ Ερραιννε; ocur ap ιnte
 ρο ζενρατ θα mac Μιλιθ .i. Ερεμον ocur hΘρενναν,
 ιθεή αν θα ροραρ; αν θα ρινηριος .i. Θονν ocur Εθιρ; ap
 ιρ ταρ ρο ζεναρ Θονν ιρην Sciθια, ocur Εθιρ αν
 αεγipт.

Θυρ τάνιγ tam αονλαίθε ιν Εαρράιν .xii. lanamna
 ιm α τρι ριζυ .i. Μιλιθ mac θιλε, υιγε ocur Οιγε. Το-
 cumλυο .xliii. lanamna ocur ceθρε amuyr la maccoib
 Μιλιθ ocur la scoit ingen Ροραινν, ρορ ραιρζε docum
 Ερυνν. Θο chuαττυρ ιαρυμ το ζαβάλ Ερενν ιγ Ιnπερ
 Sλαινι. Τιmciλλρατ Ερυνν ρο τρι ζυρ ζαβρατ ραθεοιζ
 αν Ιnβερ Sgene. Θο chuατο Ερεννάν ροραρ mic Μιλιθ
 ιρην ρερνα ριύιλ το θερζιν ca epur uaθα ζο τίρ. Αcobaθ
 ανν ζυρ ρζαοιληρετ α baill um cαιρρeciθ, ocur το βερτ
 α cenn αν ucht α μαθαρ αζ hέζ, ocur ροceρτο ορνυθ ap.
 Θετβερ, ap α μαθαρ, ρότο hΘρεναιν εθιρ θα ιnβερ
 ρεθ ni ραινιcc ιnβερ ζυρ τάνιcc, ρορζαρ ρρυρ ιnπερ ó
 τάνιc. Ιρ ιn λορην τανιc αιnβcιne uάεμαρ ocur
 ρζαρυρ αν βαρc αραιb Θονν mac Μιλιθ .l. ρεαρ ocur
 .xii. mnaoi, ocur ceτρα hamayr, ζυρ baibeo αζ na dum-
 achaiθ ιρην ραιρρζι θίαρ θα naραρ τεθ nΘυινν. Θία

¹ *Gothia*. Gaethluighe, or Getulia, according to O'Flaherty. See *Ogygia*, p. 67. Rather the country of the Goths.

² *Bregann*. Brigantia, the Flavius Brigantium of antiquity; the port of Betanzos, in Spanish Galicia. See Todd's *Nennius*, p. 238, n. ⁿ.

³ *Died*. Θυρ τάνιγ tam αον-
 λαίθε, A.; lit. "there came a plague

of one day"; but used to express
 "there died of a plague in one day."

⁴ *Sons*. ^c moru., for maccoib, A.

⁵ *Was drowned*. Αcobaθ, A.; lit.
 "he was drowned"; but sometimes
 idiomatically used to signify immer-
 sion.

⁶ *Said his mother*. The meaning
 of the above expression is rather ob-

Caicher, the druid, said to them, "we shall not stay until we reach Erinn." They subsequently passed by Gothia,¹ by Germany, to Bregann,² until they occupied Spain. It was uninhabited on their arrival. They remained there thirty years, and fought fifty-four battles against Frisians, and Longobards, and Bachru; and they were all gained by Milidh, son of Bile. For the right of Spain these battles were fought; and hence he was called "Milidh of Spain." And it was in it Milidh's two sons, Eremon and hErennan, were born. These were the two youngest. The two oldest were Donn and Ebhir; for in the east, in Scythia, Donn was born, and Ebhir in Egypt.

Twelve families died³ of a plague in one day in Spain, together with their three kings, viz.:—Milidh, son of Bile, Uige, and Oige. Forty-seven families and four soldiers went with the sons⁴ of Milidh, and with Scota, Pharaoh's daughter, on the sea to Erinn. They subsequently proceeded to land in Erinn at Inbher Slaini. They sailed round Erinn thrice, until finally they came to Inbher Sgene. Erenan, the youngest of Milidh's sons, went up into the mast to see how far they were from the land. He was drowned⁵ there, so that his limbs were severed by rocks, and, in dying, his head was placed on his mother's breast and gave forth a sigh. "No wonder," said his mother,⁶ "Erenan's going between two Inbhers, but he reached not the Inbher to which he came; he separated from the Inbher from which he came." In that day there came a terrible storm, and the ship in which was Donn, son of Milidh, with fifty men, twelve women, and four soldiers,⁷ was cast away, so that they were drowned at the Dumacha in the western sea, called Tech nDuinn.

scure. It seems to be in the nature of a proverb, founded on Erenan's death at Inbher Sgene, after having left Inbher Slaini. A play upon the word "Inbher" seems also intended.

⁷ Four soldiers. $\overset{n}{c}7$ amap, A.
 $\overset{n}{c}7$ for $\text{ce}\tau\text{p}\alpha$, four. amap, pl. of
 amap, a soldier.

ῥάρδοσιν πορ ΙϷτ. μαοί γαβαρ ταρσυρ mic Μιλῖδ
 Θρυνν in Ιnber Sgene, πορ .xiii. Lunae, ocur αδοαῖ ann
 bean Αιμερζίν γλύνζιλ .i. Sgene Όαυιλρρ, ocur πορ
 περ α ρεαρτ ann, unde Ιnber Sgene. Αςυρ πορρεαρ
 περτ Αρναναινο don leṡ ele. Τρεαρ λατε ιαρ ηγαβαλ
 ηΕρenn do maccoib Μιλῖδ ρα cuiρρρτ caṡ Sleṡe mρρ
 ρρρ demnaiḃ ocur ρρρ Ρomopchaiḃ, ocur ρo meabaiḃ
 ρία maccoib Μιλεḃ, ocur ρo gabrat cennur Ερenn go
 hatgarρ ιarum, ocur apale.

Scurum go amρρρ oile, ocur cuiρεḃ an τίτταρ λερ.

ΙϷτ. Εναρ ii. Ρατριτιρ natyr ep̄t in hoc anno.

ΙϷτ. Εναρ iii.

ΙϷτ. iii.

ΙϷτ. iiiv.

ΙϷτ. v.

ΙϷτ. vi.

ΙϷτ. i.

ΙϷτ. ii.

ΙϷτ. iii.

ΙϷτ. iiiv.

ΙϷτ. v. Μυρεḃach Τρεḃ do marbaḃ la Caolbaḃ
 mac Cρuinḃ, la Ríḡ nUlaḃ, oc Ρop̄t ρoḡ uar Όaball.

ΙϷτ. v. Eochairḃ muiḡmeḃon mac Μυρεḃaiḡ Τρρḡ
 ρ. annρ octo. Ρατριτιρ captiur ep̄t in hiberniam
 ductur.

¹ *Thursday*. In the margin of MS. A. there is a note in O'Flaherty's handwriting, "Kl. Maii die 24, 25."

² *Erennan's*. *αρνν*, A., for Αρναναινο, gen. of Αρναναν, as the name is frequently written.

³ *They fought*. *ρα ρρρρτ*, A., for ρα cuiρρρτ, lit. "they put."

⁴ *Very soon*. *go ḡs*, A., for go hatgarρ.

⁵ *I pass*. *ρcurum*, A.; lit. "I desist."

⁶ *He Who Is will bless it*. *qñ* *αντίτ^hλερ*, A. The translation is

but a conjectural interpretation of this curious form of abbreviation, which would read cuiρεḃ an τίτταρ λερ, and mean "He Who Is will bless it." The words an τί τά, "He Who Is," are at present used in many parts of Ireland to signify the Divinity.

⁷ *Kal. January* vi. : i.e. the kalends, or first, of January fell on the sixth day of the week; which answers to the year A.D. 853. From this down to where the year of the World 4481—*rectè* 4381—(corresponding to A.D. 429), is given, there are seventy-six "Kal.," each of which represents a

On Thursday,¹ the Kalends of May, on the 17th of the Moon, the fleet of the sons of Milidh occupied Erinn at Inbher Sgene, and the wife of Aimerghin Gluingil, *i.e.* Sgene Davilsir, died there, and her grave was made there; hence it was called Inbher Sgene. Erennan's² grave was placed on the other side. The third day after the occupation of Erinn by the sons of Miledh, they fought³ the battle of Sliabh Mis against demons and Fomorians, and the sons of Milidh gained it, and they assumed the sovereignty of Erinn very soon⁴ afterwards; and so forth.

I pass⁵ to another time, and He Who Is will bless it.⁶

Kal. January⁷ vi. In this year Patrick was born. [A.D.353.]

Kal. January⁸ vii.

Kal.⁹ iii.

Kal. iv.

Kal. v.

Kal. vi.

Kal. i.

Kal. ii.

Kal. iii.

Kal. iv.

Kal.¹⁰ v. Muiredhach Tirech slain by Caelbadh, son of Crund, King of Uladh, at Port Riogh, over the Dabhall. [364.]

Kal. v.¹¹ Eochaidh Muighmedhoin, son of Muiredhach Tirech, reigned¹² eight years. Patrick is carried a captive into Hibernia. [364.]

year. This is the first entry in B., the three first leaves of which are wanting.

⁸ *Kal. January vii.* This means that the 1st of January fell on the seventh day of the week, and indicates the year 354, in which the 1st of January fell on a Saturday.

⁹ *Kal. iii.* The year 354 (Dom. let. B) having begun on a Saturday, the 1st of January in the year 355 (Dom. let. A) fell on Sunday. A year seems, therefore, to have been here omitted.

¹⁰ *Kal. v.* The date 357 appears in the margin in the handwriting of the

late Charles O'Connor, of Belanagar; but the kalends of January fell on a Wednesday in that year. The entry is, however, probably misplaced, and should appear under the year 358.

¹¹ *Kal. v.* These characters, being seemingly but a repetition of the criteria for 364, have not been reckoned as a year. See note ⁹.

¹² *Reigned.* "p., "A., for "regnat," or "regnavit;" or probably for πῆς (king), in which sense it has been interpreted by the transcriber of B.

1ct. ui.

1ct. u.

1ct. ui.

1ct.

1ct. Բաթրուր ա արքայաւորութե Երթ քեր ան-
գելում.

1ct. i.

1ct. Եօհարօհ մայրաքաղաք Երթ. Երթմանո
մաք Բիօհալէ ք. ւն Իիօքրուս անուր .u.

1ct. ii.

1ct. iii.

1ct. ii.

1ct. u.

1ct. ui. Երթմանո մաք Բիօհալէ մորթուր Երթ.
Բաթրուր աօ Զերմանում.

1ct. iii.

1ct. ii.

1ct. iii.

1ct. ii.

1ct. u.

1ct. ui.

1ct. i.

1ct.

1ct. Ուալ .ix. Զալլաք ք. անուր .xxii.

1ct. iii.

¹ *Kal. v.* The ferial numbers for this year and the following (366, 367) are manifestly incorrect, and should be, respectively, i. and ii.

² *Five years.* In most authorities the duration of Criomthand's reign is extended to thirteen years. See next note.

³ *Died.* մորթուր Երթ (mortus est), A and B. Either the number of years allotted to Criomthand's reign, at the year 371, is too little, and his obit misplaced here, or the accession of his

successor, Niall, which appears under the year 384, should be entered under this year. See last note, and also notes ⁶, p. 17, and ⁴, p. 19.

⁴ *Kal. iv.* The 1st of January in the year 376 having fallen on a Friday, (and the Dominical Letters being C B), the ferial number for this year should be i.

⁵ *Kal.* The ferial number ii. and the year "378" are added in the handwriting of Roderick O'Flaherty, who has corrected the *feriæ* for the suc-

A.D.

Kal. vi.

Kal.¹ v.

Kal. vi.

Kal.

Kal. Patrick was released from captivity by an angel. [369.]

Kal. i.

Kal. Eochaidh Muighmedhoin died. Criomthand, son [371.]
of Fiodhach, reigned five years² in Hibernia.

Kal. ii.

Kal. iii.

Kal. iv.

Kal. v.

Kal. vi. Criomthand, son of Fiodhach, died.³ Patrick [376.]
[went] to Germanus.Kal. iv.⁴

Kal. ii.

Kal. iii.

Kal. iv.

Kal. v.

Kal. vii.

Kal. i.

Kal.⁵Kal. Niall⁶ of the Nine Hostages reigned twenty- [384.]
seven years.Kal.⁷ iii.

ceeding twenty-seven years in accordance with his view of the chronology. But, as there are forty-six "Kal." from this date to the year 429, it is plain that O'Flaherty's calculation does not here agree with the chronology of this Chronicle.

⁶ *Niall*. See note ³, p. 16. If the period ascribed to Criomthand's reign at the year 371 be correct, this entry is, very likely, misplaced, and should appear above under the year 376, or 377. It being evident that one of the "Kal. Kal." which appear in the text between "Kal. i." and "Kal. iii."

is redundant, they are only reckoned as one year. The ferial numbers for the succeeding twenty-five years are correct, with few exceptions, which it has not been considered necessary specially to point out, as the criteria are in general so irregularly noted, that any attempt to bring them into harmony with the series of "Kal.," or years, would occupy too much space.

⁷ *Kal. iii.* Should be "Kal. iv.," the year 385 having commenced on a Wednesday, and E being the Dominical Letter.



} Ct. ii.

} Ct. iii.

} Ct. i.

} Ct. iii.

} Ct. ii.

} Ct. iii.

} Ct. ii.

} Ct. iii.

} Ct. i.

} Ct. ii.

} Ct. iii.

} Ct. ii.

} Ct. iii.

} Ct. iii.

} Ct. i.

} Ct. iii.

} Ct. iii.

} Ct. ii.

} Ct. iii.

} Ct. iii.

} Ct. i.

} Ct. iii.

} Ct. iii.

} Ct. ii.

} Ct. iii.

} Ct. iii. Níall naoigiallaċ moptuip ep̃t iap̃ na suin
oċoċaib̃ mac Enna Cínropealaġ iz muip̃ ñl̃ēt.

} Ct. i. Naċi mac Píac̃rach p̃. annip̃ .xxiii.

¹ *Kal.* iv. Corrected to i., by O'Flaherty, who has added the Sunday sign, ☉. But this is the year 405 according to his calculation; and although the ferial numbers for the fourteen years which follow, while not entirely in accord with the feria for the years 412 to 426, agree perfectly with the criteria for 406 to 420—thus

probably indicating 405 as the correct year—it has not been thought desirable to depart from the reckoning of the original. Other criteria written in the margin by the same hand cannot now be read, a part of the margin having been cut off, and the fragment "A^o. 405. Kl. Ja. . . ." only being legible.

A.D.
—

Kal. v.

Kal. vi.

Kal. i.

Kal. vii.

Kal. ii.

Kal. iv.

Kal. v.

Kal. vii.

Kal. i.

Kal. ii.

Kal. iii.

Kal. v.

Kal. vi.

Kal. vii.

Kal. i.

Kal. iii.

Kal. iv.

Kal. v.

Kal. vi.

Kal. vii.

Kal. i.

Kal. iii.

Kal. iv.

Kal. v.

Kal. vi.

Kal.¹ iv. Niall of the Nine Hostages died, after being [411.]
wounded by Eochaidh, son of Enna Cennsealach, at the
Ictian Sea.

Kal.² i. Nathi,³ son of Fiachra, reigned twenty-three⁴ [412.]
years.

² *Kal. i.* This ferial should be ii.,
the Dominical letters for the year 412
being G F.

³ *Nathi.* Otherwise Dathi. The
note ρι Θπ., for "Ri Ereinn" (King
of Erinn), appears in the margin.

⁴ *Twenty-three.* As there are only

sixteen "Kal." from this to the record
of Nathi's death, this entry seems to
be misplaced, and should appear under
the year 405. The anachronisms
pointed out in note ², p. 16, and
note ⁶, p. 17, would seem to have led
to this error also.

1 Ct. iii.

1 Ct. iiii.

1 Ct. ui.

1 Ct. uiu.

1 Ct. i.

1 Ct. ii.

1 Ct. iiii.

1 Ct. u.

1 Ct. ui.

1 Ct. uiu.

1 Ct. ii.

1 Ct. iii.

1 Ct. iiii.

1 Ct. u.

1 Ct. uiu.

1 Ct. i. Naíi mac Fiaċraċ interuít ice Sleċ Ealpa pulmine, ar ngabáil Ricche Eipeann et an domain conuige rein.

1 Ct. ii. Ab initio mundi recunċum Ebreor .iiii.m.cccc.lxxxii. Laoċaire mac Nell Regnum Hiber-
niæ tenuit .xxx. annis.

1 Ct. iiii. Ab incarnatione Domini cccc.lxxxii^o.

1 Ct. ui. Ab morte Conculaind heoir urque ad hunc annum cccc.lxxxii.; a morte Concupair mic Nepra cccc.xii. anni sunt.

Patricius .i. archiepiscopus in Hiberniam uenit atque Scotor baptizare inchoat, nono anno Teodori

¹ Kal. iv. Kal. iii., B., which is incorrect. It should be v.

² Nathi. See note ³, p. 19.

³ *Sliabh Ealpa*, i.e. the Alps.

⁴ Kal. ii. The year 428 having been leap year, and A G the Dominical letters, the year 434 (Dom. Let. G) was the next on which the Kalends of January fell on the second feria (Monday). The correct ferial should be iii.

⁵ 4481. The MS. reads .iiii. m. cccc. lxxxii. a mistake for .iiii. m. ccclxxxii. (4381), the latter being the year of the world, according to the Hebrew computation, corresponding to A.D. 432, as estimated by the Irish Annalists. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia, Prologium*, p. [8].

⁶ Kal. iii. This ferial has been altered to vi. (*rectè* v.) by O'Flaherty,

Kal. iii.

A.D.

Kal.¹ iv.

[414.]

Kal. vi.

Kal. vii.

Kal. i.

Kal. ii.

Kal. iv.

Kal. v.

Kal. vi.

Kal. vii.

Kal. ii.

Kal. iii.

Kal. iv.

Kal. v.

Kal. vii.

Kal. i. Nathí,² son of Fiachra, perished by lightning at Sliabh Ealpa,³ after possessing the sovereignty of Erinn, and of the world, so far. [428.]

Kal.⁴ ii. From the beginning of the world, according to the Hebrews, 4481⁵ years. Laeghaire, son of Niall, held the kingdom of Hibernia thirty years. [429.]

Kal.⁶ iii. From the Incarnation of the Lord, 432 years. [431.]

Kal. vi. From the death of the hero, Cucullainn,⁷ to this year, there are 431 years; from the death of Conchobhar Mac Nessa,⁸ 412 years. [432.]

Patrick, *i.e.* the Archbishop, comes to Hibernia, and begins to baptize the Scoti, in the ninth year of Theo-

who has also added a marginal note, of which only the characters "A^o. 43. . . Kl. Ja. . ." are left, the rest having been cut off.

⁷ *Cucullainn*. A marginal note, in O'Flaherty's handwriting, partly mutilated, reads thus:—"431 ann. a Morte Cuculann. . 2^o. A^o. æræ xpi. obiit . O'D. . . fol. 13. . ."

⁸ *Conchobhar Mac Nessa*. At foot

of this entry, in A., the figures 432
48
394

appear in O'Flaherty's hand. The 394 should, of course, be 384, signifying the number of years that elapsed between the death of Conchobhar and the advent of St. Patrick, according to O'Flaherty's opinion. See *Ogygia*, p. 282.

minoris, primo anno Episcopatur Sixti .xlvi. Episcopi Romanæ Ecclesiæ, in iii^o. anno regni Laegaire mic Nell.

† Ct. iii. Prima indictio.

† Ct. i. Cetna brat Saxan an Epinn.

† Ct.

† Ct. iii. Bperal pí laigen mortuur ert.

† Ct. u.

† Ct. ii. Secundinus et Auxilius et Erperinus mittuntur ad Hibernenses, aút ní ro gabrat arpeður na uððarrar í ré þatraric nama. Sencur Mór do reriobað irin bliatannir.

† Ct. i. Natiuitas sanctæ Brigide via cédaoin an ochtmað uathat ercca þeðra. Dia cédaoin ro gað caille go noðo noðað an .xxiii.; via cédaoin an .xxiiii. quieuit.

† Ct. ii. Maine mac Nell mortuur ert. Sixtus episcopus Romæ, quieuit. Amalgað mac Þiacrað pí Connacht mortuur ert .i. céo pí Connacht iar ccreioim.

† Ct. iii.

¹ 45th. xlii. A., corrected by O'Flaherty to 45, which is followed in B.; xlii being very likely a misreading for xlv. A marginal note by O'F. has been mutilated, the following only remaining:—" . . . $\frac{1}{15}$ Indictio 6. per Jul. . . . a Dominica [Theo]dosii. A^o. 423."

² Kal. vii. The first of the Indiction corresponds to the year 433, in which the 1st of January fell on a Sunday. O'Flaherty adds the note "A. Litera Dominica" in the margin.

³ Kal. iii. The "Kal." for this and the following year are written in one line in A., and a mutilated note, " F. . . . Ja. fer. 3"

(meaning that the Dominical letter was F, and the 1st of January fell on Tuesday), appears in the margin in O'Flaherty's handwriting. It doubtless represented the criteria for the year 435.

⁴ Kal. vi. Rectè vii.

⁵ Kal. i. After "Kal. i.," the year and Dominical letter (A^o. 439, A.) have been added by O'F.

⁶ Birth. There is a note of O'Flaherty's in the margin, "Natus A^o. 449, . . . i.e. 16 Feby.," and a mutilated memorandum, of which the following is all that can be read:—" . . . 8^o. feria 4 . . . 8 Febr., S. Brigida ($\frac{47}{235}$, 2^o. Mar.) . . . eic;

¶

quarta;,"

dosius the younger, the first year of the episcopate of Sixtus, 45th¹ Bishop of the Roman Church, and the fourth year of the reign of Laeghaire, son of Niall. A.D. —

Kal.² vii. First Indiction. [433.]

Kal. i. First Saxon depredation in Erinn. [434.]

Kal.

Kal.³ iii. Bresal, King of Laighen, died. [436.]

Kal. v.

Kal.⁴ vi. Secundinus, and Auxilius, and Esserninus [438.]
are sent to the Irish; but they obtained not pre-eminence or authority in the time of Patrick alone. The Senchus Mór was written in this year.

Kal. i.⁵ Birth⁶ of St. Brigid, on a Wednesday, the 8th [439.]
of the February moon; on a Wednesday, the 18th, she received⁷ the veil, with eight virgins; on a Wednesday, the 28th, she rested.⁸

Kal.⁹ ii. Maine, son of Niall, died.¹⁰ Sixtus, Bishop of [440.]
Rome, quievit.¹¹ Amhalgadh, son of Fiachra, King of Connacht, died, *i.e.* the first King of Connacht after the faith.¹²

Kal.¹³ iii.

but, in consequence of its fragmentary condition, it is not easy to decide whether it refers to her birth or reception of the veil.

⁷ *Received.* ṛo ɣap, for ṛo ɣab, she received.

⁸ *Rested.* A marg. note in O'Flaherty's handwriting reads, "A^o. 523 . . . Feb. fer. 4 ae 28" (*i.e.* A^o. 533 . . . February, fourth day of the week, 28th of the moon).

⁹ *Kal. ii.* The year 440 is added in the margin in O'Flaherty's hand.

¹⁰ *Died.* morɣur, for mortuus est, A. B.

¹¹ *Quievit.* q., A., for quievit, the

expression generally used in recording the death of ecclesiastics throughout this Chronicle; *mortuus est*, or *moritur*, being the form used in the case of laics. A marginal note in O'F.'s hand, partly destroyed, reads:—" . . [4]40 . . . Mar. [Six]tus obiit. litera Dominica . . . Ja. fer. 2."

¹² *After the faith*, *i.e.* after the introduction of the faith. This obit is written in the lower margin of A., p. 6, with a mark of reference pointing out its proper place in the text.

¹³ *Kal. iii.* The ferial numbers for this and the three following years should be, respectively, iv., v., vi., and vii.

† Ct. ii.

† Ct. ii.

† Ct. i.

† Ct. iii. Bellum Femen in quo cecidit mac Cairtinn, mic Colbož, mic Nell. Alii dicunt ar do cruicniš ōo.

† Ct. iii. Quier Secundini filiū Reptituti, lxxii. anno aetatis puæ, cuius mater Culmana Patricii ppor.

† Ct. ii.

† Ct. ii.

† Ct. i.

† Ct. ii.

† Ct. iii.

† Ct. iii. Catrainioš mór ría Laoğaire mac Nell ppor Laoğneiš.

† Ct. ii. Feir Tempra la Laoğaire mac Neill.

† Ct. ii.

† Ct. i. Morp Enna mic Cažbaða.

† Ct. ii.

† Ct. iii. Dormitatio Sancti Senir Patricii episcopi .i. Glorionienſis Ecclesie.

† Ct. ii. Caž Ōža Tara ría Laoğneiš ppor Laoğaire in quo ipse captus est, sed tunc dimissus est iuranti per palem et uentum ré boues eir Dimissurum.

¹ *Kal.* iv. The criteria, " . . E. . . . Ja. fer. 4" (E the Dominical letter; kalends of January on the 4th feria, or Wednesday), answering to the year 447, have been noted in the margin by O'Flaherty. The criteria for the six following years should be iv., v., vii., i., ii., and iii., respectively.

² *Kal.* vi. Corrected to vii. by O'Flaherty, to correspond with the year 449.

³ *Kal.* iv. This is the year 453 according to O'Flaherty, who has

noted that year in the margin, adding D as the Dominical letter. He has also altered the ferial number to 5.

⁴ *Temhair*, i.e. Tara. O'Flaherty adds the marginal note, "454, C. Kal. Ja. on Friday."

⁵ *Kal.* i. O'Flaherty adds the year 456, and the Dom. Letters A G in the marg.

⁶ *Church.* æclīæ, A. The criteria for the year 458 have been noted in margin by O'F., who adds,

Kal. vi.	A.D.
Kal. vii.	—
Kal. i.	
Kal. iii. Battle of Feimin, in which fell the son of Cairthind, son of Colboth, son of Niall. Some say that he was of the Picts.	[445.]
Kal. ¹ iv. Death of Secundinus, son of Restitutus, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, whose mother, Culmana, was Patrick's sister.	[446.]
Kal. v.	
Kal. ² vi.	
Kal. i.	
Kal. ii.	
Kal. iii.	
Kal. ³ iv. A great battle-breach by Laeghaire, son of Niall, over the Lagenians.	[452.]
Kal. vi. The Feast of Temhair ⁴ celebrated by Laeghaire, son of Niall.	[453.]
Kal. vii.	
Kal. ⁵ i. Death of Enna, son of Cathbadh.	[455.]
Kal. ii.	
Kal. iv. Repose of Old Saint Patrick, Bishop, <i>i.e.</i> of the church ⁶ of Glastonbury.	[457.]
Kal. v. The battle of Ath Dara gained by the Lagenians over Laeghaire, in which he was taken prisoner; but he was straightway set at liberty, upon swearing by the sun and wind that he would forgive them the Borumha. ⁷	[458.]

"Drust mac Erb. Rex Pictorum obiit, Cod. Cl.;" "Cod. Cl." meaning "Codex Cluanensis," or "Annals of Clonmacnois," in which the death of Drust is recorded under the year 445.

⁷ *Forgive them the Borumha.* ῥέ bovey ειρ τοιουττου (se boves eis dimissurum), A. B. This means that Laeghaire undertook to remit the Borumha, or Boromean Tribute.

A. has a marginal note in O'Flaherty's hand, "κατ ατα Θαρα, Αο. 458, War. Antiq. p. 32" ("Battle of Ath Dara, Anno 458, Ware's Antiquities, p. 32"); and a further note, ματαο να βορυηα, "remission of the Borumha," in the hand of the late Charles O'Connor, of Belanagar—both of which are omitted in B.

[Ct. iii. Caḡ Acha Dapa ría Laignaib̃ por Laoḡaire,
quibur Cnemtano tunc ppaesepat.

[C. Mopp̃ Laoḡaire mic Nell iḡ Dpeallaiḡ Dair̃il
por taeḡ Cairi i Mair̃ Lipe, eoir na dá ḡnoc .i. Eir̃e
ocur̃ Alba [an] anmanno. A paḡa re Laignib̃ .i. Drian
ocur̃ ḡaoḡ po marḡḡat̃ e ant̃, ricut̃ Poeta diait̃:—

Albat̃ Laoḡaire mac Nell
Por̃ taeḡ Cairi ḡlairi it̃ir̃
Duite De aor̃ḡasib̃ riat̃
Tuḡḡat̃ dáil mbair̃ por̃ḡan r̃iḡ.

[Ct. ii. Inicitum Regni Oilealla muile mic Nathi.

[Ct. iiii.

[Ct. i.

[Ct. ii. Domangort mac Niri quieuit.

[Ct. iiii. Quier̃ Benigni r̃uccer̃por̃ur̃ Pat̃rici.

[Ct. ii.

[Ct. ii. P̃eir̃ Tem̃pa la hOilell̃ Molt.

[Ct. iiii.

[Ct. i.

[Ct. iiii.

[Ct. iiii. Dor̃ñḡal̃ D̃r̃i éle por̃ Laigniu r̃ia Oilell̃
Molt.

[Ct.] Caḡ Dumaiḡe Al̃ḡir̃ r̃ia Laigniu por̃ Oilell̃
Molt.

[Ct. ii.

[Ct. i.

¹ *Kal. vi.* The criteria for the year 460 have been noted in the margin by O'Flaherty, who also adds the mem., "Crimthann Rex Lageniæ." This record seems a repetition of the previous entry.

² *Erinn.* Eir̃e, A. B.

³ *Kal. v.* O'Flaherty has altered this to iv., and added the criteria for the year 464 in the margin. At the end of the entry, however, he has noted the year 463.

⁴ *Domangart.* The note "462, Kal. J. 2" (462, Kalends of January on 2nd feria), has been added in the margin by O'F.

⁵ *Kal. iii.* O'Flaherty has altered this to iv., and added the marginal note, "469, S. Benign. ob̃t. E. Kl. Ja. 4."

⁶ *Benignus.* D̃igñ, A.; D̃igñ, B.

⁷ *Feast.* This is the year 471 according to O'Flaherty, who adds the criteria, "C. Kl. Ja. Friday," and

Kal.¹ vi. The battle of Ath Dara *gained* against A.D.
Laeghaire by the Lagenians, over whom Crimthand was [459.]
then commander.

K. Death of Laeghaire, son of Niall, at Greallach [460.]
Daiphil, on the side of Cais in Magh Lífé, between the
two hills, viz., Erinn² and Alba *are* their names. His
guarantees to the Lagenians, *i.e.* the sun and wind, that
killed him there, as the Poet said:—

Laeghaire, son of Niall, died
On the side of Cais, green its land;
The elements of God, which he had pledged as guarantee,
Inflicted the doom of death on the King.

Kal.³ v. Commencement of the reign of Oilill Molt, [461.]
son of Nathi.

Kal. vii.

Kal. i.

Kal. ii. Domangart⁴ Mac Nisi quievit. [464.]

Kal.⁵ iii. Quies of Benignus,⁶ successor of Patrick. [465.]

Kal. v.

Kal. vi. The Feast⁷ of Temhair celebrated by Oilill [467.]
Molt.

Kal. vii.

Kal. i.

Kal. iii.

Kal.⁸ iv. The conflict of Brí Ele *gained* over the [471.]
Lagenians by Oilill Molt.

[Kal.⁹] Battle of Dumagh Aicher *gained* by the [472.]
Lagenians over Oilill Molt.

Kal.¹⁰ vi.

Kal. i.

also the note, "468, War. Ant., p. 17," signifying that the event is referred to the latter year in Ware's *Antiquities*, p. 17.

⁸ Kal. iv. O'Flaherty has noted the criteria for the year 475 in the margin.

⁹ [Kal.] This Kal., together with ferial for the year 476, has been inserted by O'Flaherty. It is apparent, from the order of the ferial numbers, that a "Kal." was omitted by the scribe.

¹⁰ Kal. vi. Corrected to vii. by O'F., who makes this the year 477.

} Ct. 11.

} Ct. 111. Mopur Conaill Cpeñtáinn mic Néll.

} Ct. 111.

} Ct. 111.

} C.

} C.

} Ct.

} Ct. 1. Oilill Molt do tuitim la Muirceptac mac Earca (.i. pí Epeann) a caat Ocha, et la Lucdair mac Laochar, et la Fergur Cuirbél mac Conaill Cpeñtáinne, et la Fiaccac Lónn mac Coelboť píg Dál Aráide, unde dec mac Dé tait:—

Mop caat Ocha ferrá itir,
Immortalta cata ilí,
Fop Oilill Molt mac Dái,
Meaburth ría Dál Aráidí,
La Lucdair la Fiaccac Lónn
Ir la Muirceptac mop oll,
La Fergur mac Conaill caomh,
Leó do cep Oilill faer píg;
Et la Fergur go locht,
Leo itrochar Oilill faer Molt.

At tempore Concupar mic Nepra urque ad Cormac mac Airt, ccc.iii. anni punt. At Cormac urque ad hoc bellum cc.iii.

} Ct. 11. Initium regni Lugdai mic Laochar.

¹ *Kal. iii.* The year 480, the Dominical letters (F E), and the corresponding ferial number (iii.), have been added in the marg. by O'F.

² *Kal. i.* O'Flaherty has added the year 484 in the margin, together with the Dom. Letters A G, and the proper ferial. He also adds the further note, "483, B. Kal. J. Sat. quo Oililli necem Annal. Ult. ha-

bent. Unde ad Dalriedinos in Scotia, 20. an." The Annals of Ulster record the battle of Ocha under the year 482, and again under 483, adding "secundum alios."

³ *Of the blemish.* go locht, A. B.; lit. with stain. He is called Fergus "gan locht," "without stain," in other authorities.

Kal. ii.		A.D.
Kal. ¹ iii.	Death of Conall Crimhthann, son of Niall.	[476.]

Kal. vi.

Kal. vii.

K.

K.

Kal.

Kal.² i. Oilill Molt fell in the battle of Ocha by Muir-certach Mac Erca (*i.e.* King of Erin); and by Lughaidh, son of Laeghaire; and by Fergus Cirrbel, son of Conall Crimthainn; and by Fiachra Lonn, son of Caelboth, King of Dál Aráidhe, of which Bec Mac De said:— [482.]

The great battle of Ocha was fought,
Through which many fights were contested;
Over Oilill Molt, son of Dathí,
It was gained by the Dál Aráidhe,
By Lughaidh, by Fiachra Lonn,
And by the great, puissant Muircertach,
By Fergus, son of mild Conall—
By them fell the noble King Ailill;
And by Fergus of the blemish³—
By them fell the noble Ailill Molt.

From the time of Conchobhar Mac Nessa to Cormac Mac Art there are 307⁴ years; from Cormac to this battle, 207.⁵

Kal.⁶ ii. Commencement of the reign of Lughaidh,⁷ [483.]
son of Laeghaire.

⁴ 307 years. cccvii., A. B., probably a mistake for cclvii. (257), the era of Conchobhar being referred to A.D. 20 in a previous entry, (vide supra, ad an. 432); and that of Cormac being usually fixed at 277. For 307 O'Flaherty writes 207.

⁵ 207. O'Flaherty writes 206.

⁶ Kal. ii. The ferial number ii. has been corrected to 3 by O'Flaherty, who has added the year 485, and some criteria not now decipherable.

⁷ Lughaidh. The letters "p. E.," for pīg Erenn, "King of Erin," are written in the marg. in the orig. hand.

¶ct. 111. Guin Cpmomtainn mic Enna Cinnrealaigh, Rí
Lagen, la Eochaidh Guinech Oibh Dairpce, ocuṛ la Harada
Cliaic.

Céo cat Graine in quo Muirceptach mac Earca
uictor fuit. Cat ele i ngraine itir Lagen ior
Laignecliaib badain, in quo Finnchaib Rí ua Cinnrealaigh
cecidit, ocuṛ [Eochaidh mac] Coirpre uictor fuit.

¶ct. u. Quier Epreoir Maol an Aro Cupaib.

¶ct. u. Quier Sancti Cianani Daimliag cu Patriciuṛ
Euangelium suum largituṛ ep.

¶ct. 111. Quier Erpoig mic Caille.

Cat Ceall Ornaigh a Muigh Pea ubi ceciderunt
Congur mac Naṛpaoib, Rí Muman, ocuṛ uxore eiuṛ .i.
Eithne uataib ingen Cpmomtainn, mic Enna Cinnrealaigh.
Iollann mac Dunlaing et Oilill a bratair, ocuṛ
Eochaidh Guinech, et Muirceptach mac Earca, Rí Cliaigh,
uictorep erant, ut dicitur:—

Obat craob dor bile móir
Congur molbtaib mac Naṛpaoib
Fagbaib la Iollann a cenn
A cat ceall Ornaigh claoín.

¶ct. 11.

c

¹ *Guinech.* Guin. A.; Guin. B.

² *Graine.* The date 485 appears in the margin, in the handwriting of O'F., and also the mutilated note, "Kal. . . . Lageniæ . . . Grane . . . [prae]lium 2º. hoc Aº. . . ."

³ *Another.* See under the year 492, where a third battle of Graine is called the second; or probably it is the battle here referred to.

⁴ *In the land.* itir, A.; ior (between), B.

⁵ *Lagenians.* Laignaib (Laignechuib), A.; Laignib, B.

⁶ *Eochaidh Mac Coirpre.* The words "Eochaidh Mac" have been interlined by O'Flaherty, who adds at the end of the entry, "de quo post 493 infra." See under the year 492.

⁷ *Kal. v.* O'Flaherty adds in the margin, "S. Mel. Eps. ob. 488, Ult. Annal." The Annals of Ulster record Bishop Mel's death at the year 487, which is equal to 488 of the Common Era.

⁸ *Ard Curadh.* Possibly a mistake for Ard Achadh, i.e. "the high field," now Ardagh, of which Mael, or Mel, was Bishop.

Kal. iii. Criomthann, son of Enna Cennsealach, King of Laighen, [mortally] wounded by Eochaidh Guinech¹ of the Ibh Bairrche, and by the *men of* Aradh Cliach. A.D.
[484.]

First battle of Graine,² in which Muircertach Mac Erca was the victor. Another³ battle *was fought* at Graine, in the land⁴ of Laighen, between the Lagenians⁵ themselves, in which Finnochadh, King of Ui Cennsealaigh, fell, and [Eochaidh Mac⁶] Coirpre was the victor.

Kal.⁷ v. Quies of Bishop Mael at Ard Curadh.⁸ [485.]

Kal.⁹ v. Quies of Saint Cíanan of Damhliag, on whom Patrick bestowed his Gospel. [486.]

Kal. vii. Quies of Bishop¹⁰ Mac Caille. [487.]

The battle of Cill Osnaigh in Magh Fea, in which fell Aengus Mac Nathfraeich, King of Mumhan, and his wife, *i.e.* Eithne the hateful, daughter of Criomthann, son of Enna Cennsealach. Iollann, son of Dunlaing, and Oilill, his brother, and Eochaidh Guinech,¹¹ and Muircertach Mac Erca, King of Ailech, were victors, as was said¹²:—

A branch of the great¹³ spreading tree died—
Aengus the praiseworthy, son of Nathfraeich ;
His head was left with Iollann,
In the battle of foul Cill-Osnaigh.

Kal. ii.

⁹ Kal. v. O'Flaherty has altered this ferial to 6, and added the marg. note, "S. Kien 489, Ult. Ann.;" but the Annals of Ulster have St. Cíanan's obit under the year 488 of their reckoning.

¹⁰ Bishop. ΕΡΡ. A.; ΕΑΡCOP, B. O'Flaherty has noted the year 490 in the margin, altering the ferial number 111 to 1.

¹¹ *Guinech*; or "the wounding." Σλumech, A. and B.; but called

Guinech in all authorities, and at the year 484, supra.

¹² *As was said.* 111 1011, A., for 111 101111; 111 10111, B. The abbrev. 111 is written in the margin, signifying that a 11111 (rann), or verse, follows.

¹³ *Of the great.* 11111, A. B., gen. of 1111 (mór), great. Tigernach and the Four Mast. read 111 1011, "of the gold."

Κτ. iii. Πατρισιυ Αρχιεπισκοπυ et Αποστολυ
hibernensium, anno aetatis suae centessimo .xxi^o, xxi.

Κτ. Αρριλι quieuit, ut dicitur:—

Ο γεναιρ Κυορτ, αιρεμ αιτ
Cetne céo for caom nócat
Teopa bliadna beaét iarriin
So báρ πατοραις, πριόν Αρραιλ.

Κτ. iii.

Κτ. ii. Cað Tailten for Laiḡniu ría Coirppe mac
Néll.

Κτ. i. Cað ταναρι Ἰρaine in quo cecidit Prael
mac Pionnchaða Rí Laiḡen Dergaḃair. Eochaid mac
Coirppe uictor fuit.

Κτ. ii. Quier Cuinḃeḃa mic Caḃhḡḡa .i. mac Cuilind,
episcop lursa. Defectur solis apparuit. Expugnatio
Dúinletsairi. Gelair quieuit.

Κτ. Αναστασιυ papa ordinatur ep̄, uixit annis ii.
Cað Slemna Míḃe for Laiḡniu ría Coirppe mac Néll.
Mochaoe náonḡroma quieuit. Episcop Cormac [in]
uerríḃe comarba πατοραις παυραιτ.

¹ *Kal.* iii. Of the criteria, which had been noted in the margin, all that now remains is 6. O'Flaherty, however, understood this to be the year 493, in accordance with the authority of the stanza quoted in the text. But there are only fifty-seven "Kal." from the year 432 to the present entry, which would indicate this to be the year 489; and although it seems likely that the year 493 was intended by the original Annalist, the Editor has not felt himself at liberty to depart from the actual data which the Chronicle furnishes.

² *Four hundred.* cccc., A. B.

³ *Exact.* beḡ, for beaét, A., ḡ being an abbreviation for aét (acht). B. reads beḡ, omitting the sign of abbrev. over the ḡ. The following

stanza, apparently in the hand of the orig. scribe, occurs at the bottom of page 8 in A.:—

"Nonagessimus et quadringentesimus atque

Tertius a partu virginis annus erat,

Ætatisque suæ centesimus atque secundus

Anni bisque decem præterière quidem:

Patricius sanctus fidei monstrator Hibernis

Mortuus in Duno quando sepultus erat."

⁴ *Kal.* v. Corrected to 7 by O'Flaherty, who observes, "ut folia 9, b," referring to the copy of Tigernach bound up with MS. A., which has the ferial number vii.

Kal.¹ iii. Patrick, Archbishop and Apostle of the Irish, in the 122nd year of his age, on the 16th of the Kalends of April, quievit, ut dicitur :— A.D. [489.]

Since Christ was born, a joyful reckoning,
Four hundred² and fair ninety;
Three exact³ years after that
To the death of Patrick, Chief Apostle.

Kal. iv.

Kal.⁴ v. The battle of Taillten *was gained* over the Lagenians by Coirpre, son of Niall. [491.]

Kal. i. The second⁵ battle of Graine, in which fell Fraech, son of Finnochadh, King of Southern Leinster. Eochaidh, son of Coirpre, was the victor. [492.]

Kal. ii. Rest of Cuindidh, son of Cathmogha,⁶ *i.e.* Mac Cuilind, Bishop of Lusca. An eclipse of the sun appeared. Battle of Dunlethglaise. Gelasius quievit. [493.]

Kal. Anastasius was ordained Pope, *and* lived *afterwards* two years. The battle of Slemhain of Meath *gained* over the Lagenians by Coirpre, son of Niall. Mochaoe of Naendruim quievit. Bishop Cormac⁷ [in]dernidhe, comharb of Patrick, pausavit. [494.]

⁵ *Second*. Two battles of Graine are referred to under the year 484. This would make a third, unless it be the record of one of the two battles in question. See p. 30, notes ² and ³.

⁶ *Son of Cathmogha*. mc Cæmōga .i. mac Cuilinn (Mac Cathmhogha, *i.e.* Mac Cuilind), A.; which O'Flaherty alters to "Mac Cathbadha Mogh Cuilind (son of Cathbadh of Magh Cuilinn), ut fol. 9, b." The reference "ut fol. 9, b." is to the copy of Tigernach in H. 1, 18, T.C.D., which reads, "quies Cuimrōda mic Cæthbada in mac Cuilinn" ("Quies of Cuindidh, son of Cathbadh, the Mac Cuilinn"). B. reads, "mac Cæmōga Māg Cuilinn" (son of Cathmogha of Magh Cuilinn). The

obit of Gelasius proves this to be the year 496.

⁷ *Cormac* [in]dernidhe. The letters in ("the," or "of the") have been supplied by O'Flaherty. In the Annals of the Four Masters he is called "Cormac Cuið in Ernaidhe" (*i.e.* Cormac of the territory of the Ernaidhe). See Dr. O'Donovan's note to F.M. under the year A.D. 496. In a list of St. Patrick's successors in the *Book of Leinster*, Cormac is said to have been "*de Chlainn Chernaigh*," *i.e.* of the Clann Cernaigh, or Kearney. See Todd's *St. Patrick*, p. 180. O'Flaherty adds in the margin, "497, Mochaius Antrim, (*rectè* Naendrum), et Corm. Ard-machae, obierunt."

¶ Ct. u. Inſenr tērraemotur Ponticam concuſſit
prouinciam. Anactariur pauſauit.

¶ Ct. ui. Romanæ Eccleſiæ .xlii. Simachur Papa,
uixit annis .xii. Cat Cino Cilbe ſor Laighe re Coirppe
mac Néll.

¶ Ct. iiii. Cat Seſgra ſiá Muirceptaċ mac Earca ſor
Duach Tenguma Rí Connaċt, ubi Duach cecidit, unde
Centopolaċ dicitur:—

Cat Seſgra,

Den do mnab ſodruair;
Ro baóí crú dar cruirigh
La Duirig ingien Duacċ.

Cat Dealga et cat Mucpeme,
Ocur cat Tuama tēruċa;
La cat Seſgra atpocair
Duac Tenguma.

¶ Ct. i.

¶ Ct. iiii. Cath Droma loċmaſe ſiá Laiſniſ ar Uib
Néll. Perſur Mór mac Earca cum gente Dáil
Riada partem Britanniæ tenuit et ibi moriturus eſt.

¶ Ct. u. Bellum inde Moire a ccriċ .h. nſaċla ſor
Laiſniſ, ocur ſor Iollann, mac Dúnlaing, in quo Muir-
ceptaċ mac Earca uictor erat.

Morſ Erpoig Ibuir in .ix. ¶ Ct. mai, cuius ætar
ccc.iii. annis.

¶ c.

¶ c.

¹ Shook. "Conclutit," A., altered
to "concuſſit" by O'Flaherty.

² Anastasius. "498, 13, Kal. Dec.
obiit." Note by O'F. in marg. The
ferial number (v) answers to the year
498. The feriæ from this down to
the year 513 are rather confusedly
noted.

³ Symmachus. Smachur, A. and
B. "498, 23 Nov. creatus." Note
by O'F. in marg.

⁴ A certain woman. Den do
mnab, A., lit. "a woman of women."

The words do mnab are erroneously
repeated in A.

⁵ Red blood was. ro baóí crú.
These words occur twice by mistake
in A., viz., at the end of one page and
beginning of another.

⁶ By Duisech. Duirig, ablative of
Duirch, A. For ingien Duacċ,
B. incorrectly reads ingen t Duacċ,
being a misreading of the words t
Duacċ (i.e. "or of Duach"), which
are written over the word ruacċh,
put erroneously for Duacċ in A.,

Kal. v. A great earthquake shook¹ the Pontic Province. Anastasius² pausavit. A.D.
[495.]

Kal. vi. Symmachus,³ 49th Pope of the Roman Church; lived fifteen years. The battle of Cenn Ailbhe *gained* over the Lagenians by Coirpre, son of Niall. [496.]

Kal. vii. The battle of Seghais *gained* by Muircertach Mac Earca over Duach Tengumha, King of Connacht, in which Duach was slain; of which Cennfaeladh said:— [497.]

The battle of Seghais—

A certain woman⁴ caused it;

Red blood⁵ was *brought* over lances

By Duisech,⁶ daughter of Duach.

The battle of Delg, and battle of Mucremhe,

And the battle of Tuaim Drubha,

With the battle of Seghais, wherein fell

Duach Tengumha.

Kal.⁷ i.

Kal. iii. Battle of Druim Lochmaighe *gained* by the Lagenians over the Ui Neill. Fergus Mor Mac Erca, with the tribe of Dál Riada, held a part of Britain and died there. [499.]

Kal. v. The battle of Inde Mór,⁸ in Crich Ui Gabhla, *gained* over the Lagenians, and over Illann,⁹ son of Dunlaing, in which Muircertach Mac Erca was victorious. [500.]

Death of Bishop¹⁰ Ibar on the 9th of the Kalends of May, whose age was 303 years.

Kal.

Kal.

but marked with dots in token of deletion. This is the year 500 according to O'F., who adds the marg. note, "500, Kal. 7."

⁷ *Kal. i.* Corrected to 2 by O'Flaherty, who has added the criteria "501, Kl. Ja. 2," in the margin.

⁸ *Inde Mór.* A marginal note by O'Flaherty reads "499, Cod: Cl:"

implying that this battle is recorded in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 499.

⁹ *Illann.* "R. L.," i.e. Rex Lageniae. Marg. note in O'F.'s handwriting.

¹⁰ *Bishop.* Ἐπί, A.; Ἐπίσκοπος, B. O'F. adds the note "501, Dung. Annal. S. Ibarus: 500, Ussher."

|c.

|c.

|c. bellum Fremhainne Míde por Riacharð mac Neill ría Ríolze ðepparðe, unde dictum ert:—

An Rí aile arperíð,
Riacharð mac Néll ní cealarð,
Ar fair tarí cneamna cile
Cat Slemna Míde meabaráð.

|ct. iii.

|ct. iii. ðar Luðrað mic Laoðaire Ríð Tempað an Acharð Rarða. Ro benarð ðo nim eo rarða tenpíðe ina cenð ar ndiultarð þarðaríð.

|ct. iii. Muirceprtað mac Earca Regnarpe incipit. Mac Cnirri .i. Congur, Episcop Conoirpe, quiescit, cuius pater [Fobraoð] dicitur ert, cuiusque mater Cneir ingen Comarðe ðo Dáil Ceitíre, a qua nominatur ert mac Cneiri.

|ct.

|ct. i. Quies þroni, Episcopi Cairil íppe. Depectur polir contigit.

|ct. ii. Quies Erci Episcopi Slaine, xc°. anno aetatir ruæ, de quo Patriciur ait:—

Erporð Ercæ,
ðac ní conceprtað þa cepit;
ðac áon beper concogepit cepit
þoptrarð bennaæt Erporð Erc.

|ct. Natiuitas Sancti Ciapani filii arpiricir. bellum

¹ *Battle of Slemhain.* Cat Slemna, A. B.; evidently a mistake for cat Fremhainn or Fremhna (battle of Fremhainn), as in Tigernach, the Ann. Ult., and the Four Mast.; and also in the prose entry in the text. O'Flaherty adds the marg. note, "502, D. Ann.;" but the Donegal Annals (or Four Mast.) have the entry at the year 501 of their reckoning.

² *Was struck.* po þarð, for po benarð, A.; po þarð, B.; the transcriber of which appears not to have noticed the sign of abbreviation.

³ *Muircertach.* The letters "r. e.," for Ríð Erpenn (King of Erinn), appear in the marg. O'Flaherty has added a note, of which only "Mur-chert . . 513, Kl. . . ." can be read.

K.

A.D.

K.

K. The battle of Fremhain, in Midhe, *gained* over [505.]
 Fiachaidh, son of Niall, by Foilge Berraidhe; of which
 was said:—

The other king they mention,
 Fiachaidh, son of Niall, they deny not;
 Over him, against a false prophecy,
 The battle of Slemhain¹ of Midhe, was won.

Kal. iii.

Kal. iv. Death of Lughaidh, son of Laeghaire, King of [507.]
 Temhair, in Achadh Fareha. He was struck² on the head
 with lightning from heaven, for denying Patrick.

Kal. iii. Muircertach³ Mac Earca begins to reign. [508.]
 Mac Cnissi, *i.e.* Aengus, Bishop of Condere, quievit;
 whose father was called [Fobraech];⁴ and whose mother
was Cnes, daughter of Comaide, of the Dál Ceithire, from
 whom he was named Mac Cnisi.

Kal.

Kal. i. Quies of Bron, Bishop of Caisel Irre. An [510.]
 eclipse of the sun occurred.⁵

Kal. ii. Quies of Erc,⁶ Bishop of Slane, in the 90th [511.]
 year of his age, of whom Patrick said:—

Bishop Erc—
 Everything which he adjudged was right;
 Everyone that passes a just judgment
 Shall receive the blessing of Bishop Erc.

Kal. Birth of Saint Ciaran, son of the artificer.⁷ [512.]

⁴ *Fobraech*. Interpolated by O'Flaherty. See Reeves' *Antiquities of Down and Connor*, pp. 238, 239.

⁵ *Occurred*. *contigit*, A. B. After this word B. has "xco. anno ætæ-τῆ," which is a clause belonging to the next sentence. A mutilated note by O'F. in the margin, reads "512, Kal. . . . Bronius . . . Eclipsis solis."

⁶ *Erc*. O'F. adds a marg. note, of which only "513, Kal. . . . Ercus . . . S. . . ." can be read.

⁷ *Son of the artificer*. Ciaran is called "mac an t-ársoiri" (son of the carpenter) in the Irish Calendars and Martyrologies, and *infra*, under the year 544. "516, Natus." Marg. note by O'F.

Ḑroma Ḑergaige for Poilgi mḐerrande ría Riacaig
mac Nell, unde campur Míde a lagemir publatur ert,
ut Cénorpaolað cecinir:—

Ḑiogal Ḑia react mbliatona
Ḑarríoiðe a cripe,
Cat a nḐromaib Ḑergaige
Ḑa de do cep Mað Míde.

¶Ct. ii. Ḑubtað Ab Airḑmacha quieuit.

¶Ct. iii. Quier Ḑarerca Cille Slebe Cuilinn, quae
Moninne, Aninne ranaðo portea nominata ert.

¶Ct. iiii. Comgall Ḑénncair natup ert.

¶Ct. v. Cainneð Accharð Ḑó natup ert.

¶Ct. vi. Conlað Eppoz Cille Ḑara quieuit.

¶Ct. vii. bellum Ḑetna a nḐromaib Ḑreð in quo
ceciuit Airḑgal mac Conaill Cpeññainne mic Nell.
Muirceptað mac Earca, et Colga mac Cloiðe, mic
Cruinn, mic Feðlimið, Rí Airḑiall, uictorep erant.
Ḑuti mac Ḑronaig obíit. Colam Cille natup ert, de
quibur dictum ert:—

Ḑein caoin Cholaím ar ccleirigh
Aniú ór Eirinn ólaicch;
For aón lē ní rað nuabaír
Ḑár ban buaðaig mic Ḑronaig.

¹ *Droma Dergaighe*. "Ḑromaib Ḑergaige" (Dromaibh Dergaighe), abl. pl. of "Ḑruim Ḑergaige," recte Ḑruim Ḑergaige, as it occurs six lines before. O'Flaherty adds in the margin, "508, Fia. . . . filius Nielli." The note refers to the battle recorded above under the year 505. The battle here alluded to is entered in the Annals of the Four Masters under the year 507=508; but the Annals of Ulster state that it was fought in 515 "vel 516."

² *Kal. v.* Over the ferial in the text O'Flaherty has written the number 3, the latter being the ferial number answering to the year 513 of the Common Era, or 512 of the An-

nals of Ulster, which have Dubtach's obit at the latter date.

³ *Kal. vi.* Corrected to 2 by O'Flaherty, who considers 518 to be the proper year. The ferial for 514 is iv.

⁴ *Sanathó*. This word is probably corrupt. Its meaning is obscure. For the various names applied to Darerca, or Moninne, see Duffus Hardy's *Cat. of Brit. Hist.*, Vol. I., Pt. I., p. 94, sq.

⁵ *Comgall*. "Natus, Kal. Ja. 1." Marg. note by O'F.; indicating that Comgall was born in the year 517, according to his opinion.

⁶ *Kal. ii.* O'Flaherty corrects this to "Kal. 3," answering to the year 519, which he considers the year of Cainnech's birth.

Battle of Druim Dergaighe *gained* over Foilge Berraidhe by Fiachaidh, son of Niall, on account of which the plain of Midhe was taken from the Lagenians, as Cendfaeladh sang:—

The seven years' vengeance of God
It was that tamed his heart;
The battle in the Droma Dergaighe¹—
By it the plain of Midhe was lost.

Kal.² v. Dubtach, Abbot of Ardmacha, quievit. [513.]

Kal.³ vi. Quies of Darerca, of Cill-Slebbe-Cuilinn, who was afterwards called Moninne, Aninne Sanathó.⁴ [514.]

Kal. vii. Comgall,⁵ of Bennchair, born. [515.]

Kal.⁶ ii. Cainnech, of Achadh Bó, born. [516.]

Kal.⁷ iii. Conlaedh, Bishop of Cill Dara, quievit.⁸ [517.]

Kal. iv. Battle of Detna, in Droma-Bregh,⁹ in which fell Ardgal, son of Conall Crimhthann, son of Niall Muircertach Mac Earca, and Colga, son of Cloith,¹⁰ son of Crunn, son of Fedhlimidh, King of Airghiall, were the victors. Buti, son of Bronach, died,¹¹ and Colum Cille was born, of whom was said¹²:—

The gentle birth of Colum, our cleric,
To-day over noble Erinn;
On the same day *occurred*—no arrogant saying—
The bright, victorious death of the son of Bronach.

⁷ Kal. iii. The same annotator adds "Kal. 4," which answers to the year 520. The death of Conlaedh is recorded in the Annals of Ulster under the year 519, equal to 520 of the Common Era. The ferial for 517 is i, and for 518, ii.

⁸ Quievit. q., A.; ὀέσ ("died"), B.

⁹ In Droma-Bregh. α ν Ὀρμαῖῶ Ὀρεῖ, A.; an Ὀρεῖ, B., in which the word Ὀρμαῖῶ has been transferred to a preceding line, by mistake.

¹⁰ Son of Cloith. Mocloithe (Mocloithe), A., which O'Flaherty has

altered to mac Cloithe (Mac Cloithe, or son of Cloith). The Four Masters have mac Loit (son of Loit).

¹¹ Died. O'Flaherty adds, "522, sc[ilicet] die quo S. Col. natus est." For the year of St. Colum Cille's birth, see Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. lxix., n.

¹² Said. The character ṽ, for rann, a verse, is written in the marg. in A. The stanza which follows is from the Féilire, or Festology, of Áengus Céle Dé, a very ancient copy of which is preserved in the MS. Laud, 610, Bodleian Library; and another in the *Leabhar Breac*, in the collection of the Royal Irish Academy.

ԱՆԼԼ ԱԾ ԱՐԾ ՄԱԾԱ ՆՕՐՄԻՄԻՄԷ. ԴԵՅՈՒ ԵՐՔՈՅ ԱՐԾ
Carna quiescit.

1 Ct. u.

1 Ct. ԴՕՐՄԻՐԵԱ ՔԱՐԱ ՊՈՒԵՄԷ, ԵՒ ՐԱԿԵՐՐԷ ԵՈՅԱՆՆԵՐ
Papa .iii. annis.

1 Ct. ii.

1 Ct. iii.

1 Ct. ԴՕՐՄԻՏԱԿԻՍ ՏԱՆԵԿԱԵ ԴՐԻՃԻՏԱԵ, ԼXXX.III. ԱԵԿԱԿԻՐ
ruas, uel ԼXXIII^o. ՍԷ ԱԼԻԻ ՈՒԵՄԷ.

1 Ioanner Papa quiescit.

1 Ct. iii. ՄՕՐՔ ԻԼԼԱՆՈ ՄԻԸ ԴՈՆԼԱՆԳ ՐԻ ԼԱՅԵՆ.
ԿԱԾ ԼՍԱԿՐԱ ՐԱ ԸՕՐՔ ՔՕՐ ՍԻՔ ՈԵԼԼ, ՈԵ ՊՈ ՈՒԿԵՄԷ
erit:—

ԿԱԾ ԼՈՆՈ ԼՍԱԿՐԱ ՍԱՔ ԱՆՍԱՔ,
ԱՇՇԵՔ ԴՐԻՃԻՍ ՈՐ ԻՐԻԷ ՔԱՐ;
ՔԼԱՆՆԿԱԾ ՔԻՈՆՆԱԲՐԱԾ ԵԱ ԽԱՐԻ
ՍՄ ԸՕՐՔ ԵՈԼԼԱՆՈ ԻԱՐ ՄԵԱՐ.

1 Ct. ii.

1 Ct. iii. ԴԵՆ ԿԱԵՄԱՆ ԴՐԻԿԸ.

1 Ct. iii.

1 Ct. ii. ԿԱԾ ԸԻՆԾԵԻՇ ԵՇ ԿԱԾ ԱԾԻԱ ՏԻՃԵ ՔՕՐ ԼԱՅՆԻՍ.
ՄԱՐԿԵՐԿԱԾ ՄԱԿ ԵԱՐԿԱ ՍԻԿՏՕՐ ԵՐԱԷ.

1 Ct. iii.

1 Ct. iii. ԿԱԾ ԵԲԼԻՆՆԵ ՐԱ ՄԱՐԿԵՐԿԱԾ ՄԱԿ ԵԱՐԿԱ,
ԵՇ ԿԱԾ ՄԱՅԵ ԱԼԼԵ ՔՕՐ ԼԱՅՆԱԻՇ, ՕԿՐ ԿԱԾ ԱՅՆԵ ՔՕՐ

¹ *Slept, i.e. died.* The note "526, Ussr. (Ussher)," appears in the margin in O'F.'s handwriting. The *feriae* for the five following years are very irregular.

² *Bishop.* ԵՐՔ., A.; ԵԱՐԸՕՐ, B.

³ *Quiescit.* Գ. for quiescit, A.; ՆԵՅ (died), B.

⁴ *Hormisdas.* ԴՕՐՄԻՐԵԱ, A. B. "523, obiit, 6 Augt.; 12 Augt. creatus S. Joannes;" marg. note in O'F.'s handwriting.

⁵ *John.* ԵՈՅԱՆՆԵՐ, A. B.

⁶ *Dormitatio; i.e. death.* A mar-

ginal note by O'Flaherty reads, "523, Kal. Febr. fer. 4" (*i.e.* 523, the first of February on a Wednesday), which would accord with the criteria for the year of Brigid's death given at the year 439, *ante*.

⁷ *The 87th.* ԼXXXIII., A.; corrected to 84 by O'Flaherty. B. reads ԼXXXIII. (84).

⁸ *Illann.* O'Flaherty writes in the marg., "R. L. (Rex Lageniae), 507, Dungall. An.; 523, Tigr. (Tigernach)." The entry is found in the Annals of Donegal, or the Four Masters, at the year 506 of their reckoning. The *feriae* from this down to

Ailill, Abbot of Ardmacha, slept.¹ Beoid, Bishop² of A.D.
Ardcarua, rested.³ [518.]

Kal. v.

Kal. Pope Hormisdas⁴ quievit, to whom succeeded [520.]
Pope John,⁵ *who ruled* three years.

Kal. ii.

Kal. iii.

Kal. Dormitatio⁶ of Saint Brigid, in the 87th⁷ year [523.]
of her age, or 77th, as some assert.

Pope John quievit.

Kal. iv. Death of Illann,⁸ son of Dunlaing, King of [524.]
Laighen. The battle of Luachair *gained* by Coirpre⁹
over the Uibh Neill, of which was said:—

The fierce battle of Luachair, over head, downwards,

Brigid saw; no fruitless miracle;

The bloody battle of Finnabhair was noble,

About the body of Illann after death.

Kal. v.

Kal. vi. Birth of Caeman Brec.¹⁰ [526.]

Kal. vii.

Kal. ii. The battle of Cenn-eich¹¹ and the battle of [528.]
Ath-Sighe *gained* over the Lagenians. Muircertach
Mac Earca was the victor.

Kal. iii.

Kal.¹² iv. The battle of Ebbhlinn *gained* by Muircer- [530.]
tach Mac Earca, and the battle of Magh Ailbhe, over the
Lagenians; and the battle of Aidhne over the men of

the year 535 run on in regular sequence, but they are one year in advance of the series of years represented by the number of "Kal." in this Chronicle.

⁹ *Coirpre*. Copp, A. and B., the sign of abbreviation over the word being, doubtless, omitted. The name in Tigernach is Cairpre; but the Four Masters have Cucorb.

¹⁰ *Caeman Brec*. "529, Ussr. (Ussher), Kal. Ja. 2;" marg. note by O'F.

¹¹ *Cenn-eich*. A marginal note by O'Flaherty reads, "530, Cod. Cl. (Codex Cluanensis); 532; Diocle. æræ 248, Lampadii et Orestis Pro Consulatu, Cinneich et Athsighe prælia, supra, fol. 10, b." The reference is to the copy of Tigernach bound up with MS. A., in which the annotator had made a similar entry, now partly destroyed.

¹² *Kal.* iv. The date "533, Kal. Ja. 7," has been noted in the margin by O'F.

Connachta, ocur caċ Almaine, ocur caċ Cinneib̃ por
Laignaib̃, ocur orcaim na Cliaċ, in uno anno, de quibus
Cénorfaolā cecinir:—

Caċ Cíño eib̃, caċ Almaine,
Ċa am̃r̃r̃ air̃oir̃c am̃r̃e,
Or̃g̃ain na celiāċ, caċ Al̃ōne,
Et caċ Maig̃e Al̃ibe.

Ĥct. u. Ċaċāċ Muir̃cepr̃taig̃ mic Ear̃ca a t̃el̃cuma
r̃ioña, et a loṛ̃caāċ, et a guin, air̃che Sam̃na a mullaċ
Cleir̃taig̃ uar̃ Ċóinñ, ut dictum ert̃ a Sancto Cair̃necho:—

Ir̃ am̃ oīañ ar̃ in benn
Ir̃ma luar̃ōrea ir̃ar̃ S̃in;
Al̃ran r̃er̃ loir̃g̃r̃ōer̃
Por̃ taeb̃ Cleir̃taig̃ bar̃ōr̃ō r̃ioñ.

S̃in an ben ro mar̃b̃ thu,
Al̃ mic Ear̃ca mar̃ aṛ̃ch̃iá;
Ċr̃ō iom̃ōa a hañmanña āḃur̃,
Cuir̃r̃ō neċ por̃ aneol̃ur̃.

Ni hiom̃ain an ben
Ċiañao com̃ainm̃ S̃ion;
Moḃ̃aig̃ an Rí loir̃g̃r̃er̃ ten,
Al̃ taig̃ Cleir̃taig̃ bar̃ōr̃ō r̃ioñ.

R̃ill̃ir̃ an Rí mac Ear̃ca
Al̃leir̃ Ua Néll̃;
S̃ir̃t̃ r̃uīl̃ r̃er̃nu i maig̃,
Ċroḡair̃ cr̃ica i céñ.

¹ *Immersed.* Ċaċāċ Muir̃cepr̃-
taig̃; lit. "the drowning of Muir-
certach." The passage lit. trans-
lated would read, "the drowning of
Muircertach Mac Earca in a vat of
wine, and his burning, and his
[mortal] wounding." O'Flaherty has

noted the date "534, prid. Kal. Nov."
(the day before the Kalends of No-
vember), i.e. November eve (in Irish,
aroche Samna, as in the text). He
also adds, "532, Kal. J. 5; 533, K.
Ja. 7; 534, Kl. 1."

² *Sin*; pron. Sheen. A fairy wo-

Connacht; and the battle of Almhain and battle of Cenn-eich over the Lagenians; and the plunder of the Cliachs—*all* in one year, of which Cendfaeladh sang:—

A.D.
[530.]

The battle of Cenn-eich; the battle of Almhain;—
It was an illustrious, famous period;—
The devastation of the Cliachs; the battle of Aidhne;
And the battle of Magh Ailbhe.

Kal. v. Muircertach Mac Earca immersed¹ in a vat of wine, and burnt and [mortally] wounded, on the night of Samhain, on the summit of Cleitech, over the Boyne, as was said by Saint Cairnech:—

[531.]

I am fearful of the woman
Round whom many storms shall move;
For the man who shall be burned
On the side of Cleitech, wine shall drown.

Sín² is the woman that killed thee,
O, Mac Earca, as I perceive;
Numerous will her names be here—
She will set one astray.

Not beloved is the woman
Whose name is Sín;
As for the King, fire shall burn *him*,
In the house of Cleitech wine shall drown *him*.

The King, Mac Erca, returns³
To the side of the Ui Néill;
Blood reaches girdles in the plain;
Territories increase afar.

man; for an account of whom see O'Donovan's ed. of the Annals of the Four Masters, p. 173, n. ^b.

³ *Returns*. This stanza and the

next are attributed to Cendfaeladh, in a valuable tract on the exploits of Muircertach Mac Erca, contained in the *Book of Lecan*, fol. 67, b 2.

ƿo ƿeēt ƿepair naoi ccappte,
 1ƿ biō cīan bur cūmian;
 Ƴo beƿt Ʒialla leif ũá Néll
 Ʒa Ʒiallaib maige Muman.

Sion Ƴiait aƷ inƳiri a hanmann :—

Oƿnaō, Oƿnaō, Sín Ʒan aī,
 Ʒaet Ʒarb, et Ʒemaōhaig,
 Oēraō 1achtatō, ƿáō Ʒan Ʒaoí
 1te manmanōa ap aén caoi.

Alīē 1mleā 1uāap quieuit.

Ʒct. iiii. Tuatā MaelƷarβ, ƿegnauit annir .xi.

Ƴormitatio Sancti Mochtai, Ƴircipuli Patricii, .xiii.

Ʒct. Septembur, ƿicut ipse ƿepurrit in epistola ƿua.
 Moēteur peccator Ƴreppiter Sancti Patricii Ƴirci-
 pulur in domino ƿalutem.

Ʒct. i. bellum Luacra Moipe Eioir Ƴa 1nber ƿua
 Tuatā MaelƷarβ ƿor Ciannaēt.

Ʒct. ii. Alīll Ab Abra Macha, quieuit.

Ʒct. iiii. Natuiat Ƴaoiēne Ƴalta Colaim Cille.

Ʒct.

Ʒct.

Ʒct. u. bellum Claenlocha in quo cecidit Maine
 mac Cerpball oc cōƿnañ Ʒellƿine ũa Maine Connacho.

¹ *Seven times.* ƿo ƿeēt, A.; B. incorrectly reads ƿor eat.

² *Nine battles.* naoi ccappte, A. and B. Over the word ccappte in A. the orig. scribe writes “1 ccaā” (no ccaā, or battles), which is, doubtless, the correct reading; the words naoi ccappte meaning “nine chariots;” although in the *Book of Lecan* (fol. 67, b.) they are represented as signifying nine men; the line as in the text being glossed, .i. nae carbadu ƿo .iiii. ƿo mapb, i.e. “seven times nine Carbads he killed.”

³ *Names.* These names are all

figurative: Osnadh meaning a *sigh*; Esnadh, *music*; Sín, *storm*; Gaeth garbh, *rough wind*; Gemadhaigh, *wintry*; Ochsadh, a *groan*; 1achtadh, *lamentation*. See O'Donovan's note on the subject, *Annals of the Four Masters*, A.D. 527, n. ¹. This stanza is apparently quoted from a very ancient and romantic Irish tale, called “Oiroo Muirceƿtaig mic Ercā” (“Death of Muir. mic Erca”); a copy of which is contained in a fourteenth century MS. in the Library of Trin. Coll., Dublin; class H. 2, 16.

⁴ *Quieuit.* O'Flaherty adds in the marg., “527, Ussr.,” but Ailbhe's

Seven times¹ he fights nine battles,²
 And long shall it be remembered;
 He carried off the hostages of the Ui Neill,
 With the hostages of the plain of Mumhan.

A.D.
 [531.]

Sín said, recounting her names³ :—

Osnadh, Esnadh, Sín without blemish,
 Gaeth garbh, and Gemadhaigh,
 Ochsadh, Iachtadh—a saying without falsehood—
 These are my names in every way.

Ailbhe, of Imlech Ibhair, quievit.⁴

Kal. vii. Tuathal Maelgarbh⁵ reigned eleven years. [532.]

Dormitatio of Saint Mochta, disciple of Patrick, on the 16th of the Kalends of September, as⁶ he wrote in his epistle,⁷ "Mochta, a sinner, Presbyter, disciple of Saint Patrick, *sends* greeting in the Lord."

Kal. i. The battle of Luachair-mór edir-da-Inbher⁸ [533.]
gained by Tuathal Maelgarbh over the Ciannachta.

Kal. ii. Ailill, Abbot of Ardmacha, quievit.⁹ [534.]

Kal. iii. Birth of Baeithin, foster son of Colum Cille. [535.]

Kal.

Kal.

Kal. v. The battle of Claenloch, in which Maine, son [538.]
 of Cerbhall, was slain, defending the hostages of the Ui

obit is entered in Ussher's *Index Chron.* at the year 526.

⁵ *Tuathal Maelgarbh.* The note "ῥί Θῖ," for ῥί Θῖenn (King of Erin), appears in the marg. in the orig. hand. A mutilated note by O'Flaherty reads, "533, K. . . . B. Litera" The ferial number "vii." answers to the year 533.

⁶ *As.* ῥίC, for sicut, A.; ῥίC, B.

⁷ *In his epistle.* ἐπιτολὰ ῥ^α, A.; ἐπιτολὰ πατρά, B.

⁸ *Luachair-mór edir-da-Inbher; i.e.* "the great rushy plain between two streams, or estuaries." See Index. The dates, "535, Cod. Cl." (Codex Cluanensis), and "534, Kal. J[an. 1]," have been added in the margin by O'F.

⁹ *Quievit.* A note in the marg. by O'F., partially destroyed, reads " obiit, Usser., ... Kal. 2." Ussher (*Index Chron.*) refers Ailill's death to the year 536, in which the first of January fell on a Tuesday.

Ḑoibnenn [mac Conaill] rí o Ffíacrað Clíðne uictor
epat.

†ct. ii.

†ct. iiii. Natiuitat Gregoríi Papae.

†ct. i. Mortalitat magna quae delepeð dicitur, in
qua Moði Clairineð cui nomen est Berchan propectano
poetae períit.

†ct. Clíbe Senčua hua nClílla quieuit.

†ct. Cath Torpat ría Laignaib in quo cecidit mac
Epa (a quo Fír Cera), mic Clílla Muilt, mic Daði.
Bellum Sligiðe in quo cecidit Eoghan Bél Rí Connaçt.
Fergur ocup Domnáll, da mac mic Epa, ocup Clinnire
mac Senna, ocup Nindrið mac Duac uictorep [erant]:—

Fíctep cat ua ffíacrað
Lia féirð fíadoair tar im Del;
Féirir buár namas fíi ríega,
Sreða an cat i Crindor.

Ar celt Sligeð do muir már
Fúile fep Lia féil;
Berchano iolaið tar eba
Im cenno Eogain Deól.

Lugeður, Episcopur Condepe, quieuit.

¹ *Son of Conall.* The words "mac Conaill" have been interpolated by O'Flaherty, who adds "fol. 10, b.," referring to the copy of Tigernach in the same volume, where the interpolated words occur. The original writer notes the year of the Indiction, "initium inoic," for "Initium Indictionis." The year 538 was the first of the Indiction, so that the Chronology seems to be correct, although the ferial number (v) would indicate this to be the year 537. But the feriæ are very confusedly

noted here, and do not at all follow the sequence of "Kal.," or years. Some other criteria traced in the margin are illegible.

² *In which.* in aq, A.; a mistake for in qua.

³ "*Prorectano poetæ*;" obviously a corruption. In a tract on the Genealogies of the Irish Saints, preserved in the *Book of Lecan*, Mobhi Clairinech, or Berchan, is described (fol. 52 a, col. 5) as "Profans, Eps. (Episcopus) et poeta;" the word "pro-

Maine of Connacht. Goibhnenn [son of Conall],¹ King of A.D.
 Ui Fiacrach Aidhne, was the victor. [538.]

Kal. vi.

Kal. vii. Birth of Pope Gregory. [540.]

Kal. i. A great mortality which is called Belefeth, in [541.]
 which² Mobhi Clairinech, whose name is Bercan, "pro-
 rectano poetæ,"³ perished.

Kal. Ailbhe, of Senchua Ua nAililla, quievit.⁴ [542.]

Kal. The battle of Tortan *gained* by the Lagenians, [543.]
 in which fell Mac Erca (from whom are the Fir Cera),⁵
 son of Ailill Molt, son of Dathi. The battle of Sligech,⁶
 in which Eoghan Bel, King of Connacht, was slain.
 Fergus and Domhnall, two sons of Mac Erca; and
 Ainmire, son of Senna; and Nindigh, son of Duach, *were*
 the victors:—

The battle of Ui Fiachrach is fought,
 With the fury of edged weapons, against Bel;
 The enemy's kine roar at lances;
 The battle is spread out at Crinder;'

The Sligech bears to the great sea
 The blood of men, with their flesh;⁷
 Trophies are carried across Ebha,
 With the head of Eoghan Bel.

Lughaidh, Bishop of Condere, quievit.

fans" being probably intended as an abbrev. for "Profetans," or "Prophet-ans;" and in the copy of the same tract in the *Book of Ballymote*, the expression is "Propheta, Eps. (Episcopus) et poeta." Tigernach reads "Úepcan Úpccano."

⁴ *Quievit*. O'Flaherty adds the date, "[54]6, A.D.," in the margin. The "Dungallenses Annales" (Annals of the Four Masters) contain the obit of Ailbhe at the year 545.

⁵ *From whom are the Fir Cera.* α quo Fir Cera, A. Interlineation in original hand. Omitted in B.

⁶ *Sligech*. "538, Sligo Praelium, D. A.;" note by O'F. in margin. The battle of Sligech, or Sligo, is entered in the Donegal Annals (or the Annals of the Four Masters, by which name they are better known) under the year 537 of their reckoning.

⁷ *With their flesh*. "Ἰα ρεσίλ," A. B. incorrectly reads "Ἰαλ ρεσίλ."

†Ct. u. Tuatál Maelgarb, mac Cormaic caoiċ, mic Coirpre, mic Neill, Rí Tempaċ dċg o ġuin Maoilmóir hu mac hí, qui et ipse p̃tatiu occipit ep̃t, unde dicitur echt Maoilmóir. Quier mic Cuilind ocur Odran o Letpacha. Dicennad Ambacúc a naonaċ Tailteann per uirtutem Sancti Ciarani .i. Luide eidiġ do rad po laim ġur ġar allri por a muinél, ui. annuī uiuū manrit apud monacop.

Ciarán Mor mac an tġáir quieuit, xxxiii^o. anno aetati p̃uae; menſur autem p̃p̃tino p̃p̃tquam Cluain muc Noir conſp̃ueſe coepit. Deoio ainn aċar Ciaráin, et Darerca ainn a maċar, p̃icut ipſe dixit:—

Darerca mo mathair ſi
Níor bo banġál olc
Deoio an ſáor maċair ſi
O laċairnir Molt.

Diármaid mac Cerpball p̃gnape incipit; mac mathar do Diármaid mac Cerpball Maelmóir.

†Ct. Tígeſnaċ mac Coirpre, Ėppcop Cluana eoīſ, quieuit.

†Ct. uu.

†Ct. u.

†Ct. iiii.

†Ct. iiii.

¹ *A wound inflicted by Maelmor.* ó ġuin Maoilmóir; lit. "from the wound of Maelmor." The date "543, Kal. 5," has been noted in the margin by O'Flaherty.

² *Who also.* q 7, A., for qui et (qui et). B. reads "dċg" (died), the transcriber having understood the "q 7" as representing the word *quiet* (*recte* quieuit).

³ *Alive.* In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Inisfallen it is stated that Saint Ciaran took Ambacuc to

Cluain-muc-Nois to be cured, and that the latter lived there six years. The word "ingnad" (wonder) is written in the margin, in the original hand. The event forms one of the "Wonders of Ireland," a list of which has been published by the Rev. Dr. Todd in his ed. of the *Irish Nennius*, p. 207.

⁴ *Ciaran.* "S. Kieranus obiit A^o. 549, æt. 33." Marg. note in O'Flaherty's handwriting. His birth is recorded above under the year 512.

⁵ *After.* p̃p̃quam for postquam, A.; "Preterquam," B.

Kal. v. Tuathal Maelgarbh, son of Cormac Caech, son of Coirpre, son of Niall, King of Temhair, died from a wound inflicted by Maelmor¹ Ua Machí, who also² was forthwith slain himself. Hence is said "the feat of Maelmor." Quies of Mac Cuilind, and of Odhran from Letracha. The decapitation of Ambacuc at the Fair of Taillten, through the power of Saint Ciaran, viz.:—a false oath he swore by *the Saint's* hand, so that a gangrene settled on his neck. Seven years he remained alive³ with the Monks.

A.D.
[544.]

Ciaran⁴ the Great, son of the Carpenter, quievit in the 33rd year of his age; in the seventh month, also, after⁵ he began to build Cluain-muc-Nois. Beoid was the name of Ciaran's father, and Darerca the name of his mother, as he himself said:—

Darerca was my mother;
She was not an evil woman;
Beoid, the carpenter, was my father;
He was of the Latharna Molt.

Diarmaid⁶ Mac Cerbhaill begins to reign. Maelmor was a son of Diarmaid's mother.

Kal. Tigernach, Bishop of Cluain-eois, quievit.⁷

[545.]

Kal. vii.⁸

Kal. v.

Kal. iii.

Kal. iv.

⁶ *Diarmaid*. The note ϣι Εϣ, for ϣι Εϣenn (King of Erinn), appears in the marg. The year 544 has been added by O'F. The ferial should be vi.

⁷ *Quievit*. O'Flaherty adds the note "550, Ussr.," to signify that Tigernach's death is referred by Ussher to that year.

⁸ *Kal. vii*. This and the four "KL" which follow (the feriae for which should be, respectively, ii, iii,

iv, vi, and vii,) are written in two lines, opposite to which, in the margin, is the original entry, "Dec mac Oe pphetape (pphetape) incipit," "Bec Mac De prophetare incipit;" but as no mark of reference appears in the body of the work, it is uncertain under which of the five "KL" it should be entered. O'Flaherty adds the date 545, seemingly in connexion with the entry. See note ¹, p. 50.

†ct. ii. Bellum Cuile Conaire, a Cera, in quo ceciderunt Oilill Inbanna, mac Eogain, Rí Connaċt, ocup Aod Portanhal a braċair. Pergur ocup Domnall, da ġnac mic Epea, uictorep erant.

†ct. iii. Mortalitat magna .i. an Crom Conaill, in qua iri Sancti paupauerunt .i. Finnian .i. Cluana Ipaipo, mac hu Thelluib, ocup Colam mac Crimċáino, Colam Inni Cealtpa, Sincell mac Cenanaín, Abb Cille Aċio Domata, ocup mac Táil Cille Cuillinn, qui nominatur Eoġan mac Copearáin.

†ct. i. Bellum Cuillne ubi ceciderunt Copco ċe Muman per orationem itae Cluana Creathan. Mory Poċaib mic Conaill.

†ct. ii. Mory Eeachach mic Conlaib, Rí Ulaib, a quo hua Eċach Ulaib nati punt.

Mory ċic mic De Prophetae.

†ct. iii. Natiuitat Molua mic hui Oċe.

Pertir quae uocatur Samtpurg.

†ct. u. Caċbaib mac Pergura, Eppcop Aċaib Cuinn, c^{mo}. .l.^o. anno aetatis suae quieuit.

Uigiliur Papa quieuit.

†ct. vi.

†ct. Occirio Pergna hui Ibuaġ, Rí Ulaib, a caaċ Domna Cleiċe, la Doman mac Cairill ocup la huiB Eċaċ Aċpa.

Neppan lepporur quieuit.

¹ *Cuil Conaire*. The date "545" has been noted in the margin by O'Flaherty; but it is uncertain whether it refers to this entry or to the event regarding Bec Mac De, noticed in note ⁸, p. 49.

² *Fell*. ceciderit, A. B.; a mistake, doubtless, for ceciderunt.

³ *Crom Conaill*. The original writer adds in the marg., ".i. in ċuiri Conaill" ("i.e. the Buidhe Conaill"). O'Flaherty adds the date "550, B. 7," and over the ferial he

writes, "Tigr., 7," implying that the Crom Conaill is recorded in Tigernach at the year 550, the Dom. letter for which is B.

⁴ *Finnian*, i.e. of *Cluain-iraird*. The words *Cluana Ipaipo* (gen. of *Cluain Ipaipo*) are written over the name Finnian in the orig. as a gloss. B. reads "paupauerunt i Cluain Ipaipo" (pausaverunt in Cluain-iraird), as if they all died in Cluain-iraird (Clonard); but this is an incorrect reading.

Kal. v. The battle of Cuil Conaire,¹ in Cera, in which Ailill Inbhanda, son of Eoghan, King of Connacht, and Aedh Fortamhail, his brother, fell.² Fergus and Domhnall, two sons of Mac Erca, were the victors. A.D.
[550.]

Kal. vi. A great mortality, *i.e.* the Crom Conaill,³ in which these Saints died, viz., Finnian (*i.e.* of Cluain-iraird⁴), son of Ua Thelluibh;⁵ and Colum Mac Crimthainn; Colum of Inis Celtra; Sinchell, son of Cenanan, Abbot of Cill-Achaidh-Drom[a f]ata; and Mac Tail of Cill-Cuillinn, who is called Eoghan son of Corcran. [551.]

Kal. i. The battle of Cuillne, in which the Corco-che⁶ of Mumhan fell, through the prayer of Ita, of Cluain Creádan.⁷ Death of Fothadh, son of Conall. [552.]

Kal. ii. Death of Eochaidh,⁸ son of Conlaedh, King of Uladh, from whom the Ui Echach Uladh are descended. [553.]

Death of the prophet Bec Mac De.

Kal. iii. Birth of Molua Mac Ui Oche. [554.]

The plague which is called the Samhtrusc.

Kal. v. Cathbadh, son of Fergus, Bishop of Achadh Cuinn, in the 150th year of his age, quievit. [555.]

Pope Vigilius⁹ quievit.

Kal. vi.

Kal. The slaying of Fergna Ua Ibdaigh, King of Uladh, in the battle of Druim Cleithe, by Deman, son of Cairell, and the Ui Echach Arda. [557.]

Nessan, the leper, quievit.

¹ *Ua Thelluibh.* *Ĥu Tēlluib̃,* A. B.; *Ĥu Tēlluib̃* and *Ĥi Tēlluib̃* in other authorities.

² *The Corco-Che were slain; i.e.* a number of the Corco-Che, or Corca-Oche, a Munster tribe. A. and B. read *cecroit*, in mistake for *cecroenunt*.

³ *Cluain Creadan.* Written Cluain-Creadal in other authorities, and *infra* under the year 571.

⁴ *Eochaidh.* A marg. note in the orig. hand has "*Ĥ. uġ,*" for "*Ĥi uġao*" (King of Uladh). O'Flaherty

adds "*Ĥ. u. (Rex Ultoniæ), 550.*" The obit is entered in the Four Masters under the year 549; which is the year 550 according to O'F.'s calculation.

⁵ *Vigilius.* In the marg. O'Flaherty also adds the date "555, C. 6," which is the proper year. The chronology of this chronicle seems, therefore, to be correct at this period; but the *feriæ* for the years 551 to 555, inclusive, should be i, ii, iv, v, and vi, respectively.

¶ Ct. 1. iugulatio Colmain Móir mic Diarmada in cupru ruo ó Dubploir hu Trena. Ecclesia Bennchair fundata est.

¶ Ct. Brenainn ecclesiam Cluana Petra fundavit:—

O gabair mac hui Eitai,
Brenainn go lion a bectai,
Ach mar ferr ni meffa de
O rin co re Cluain Petai.

Arcenrio Brenainn in cupru ruo in aepem.

¶ Ct. Coena Porpema .i. Tempa, la Diarmad Mac Cephail. Mory Gabrain mic Domangoir, Rí Alban. Teitēd Dalbancuib ría mBuiḡe mac Maelicon Rí Cruithneč. iugulatio Cornáin mic Aēda mic Echach, Rí Connačt, la Diarmad mac Cephail, ar cumairce Colaim Cille, et ar aipe rin tuccač cač Cuile Dremne.

¶ Ct. bellum Cuile Dremne .i. i cinu, for Diarmad mac Cephail. Pergus ocur Domnall, da mac mic Epa, ocur Anmire mac Senna, ocur Ninuḡ mac Duách, ocur Aođ mac Eačāč Tirncarna, Rí Connačt, uictorep erant, per orationem Colaim Cille, uicentir:—

Al Dia,
Ciođ nač uingba an cia,
Duf anepmaimír a lín
Aln tḡuaḡ do bóing bḡeta uín.

Sluaḡ do cing atimceall Cairn
Iḡ mac aimpē nor duf maipn;
Alé mo tḡuī nimepa
Mac Dé iḡ rinne congéna.

¹ *Church of Bennchair.* This entry, which in A. is written over the entry immediately succeeding, is not in B. The event is twice recorded in the Annals of Ulster, viz., at the year 554=555, and again at the year 558=559.

² *Cluain-Ferta.* O'Flaherty adds the date "554, D. 5," in the marg.

³ *Feast.* Caena, A. B. O'Flaherty

has added the date (560) in the marg.

⁴ *For transgressions.* i cinu; i.e. for Diarmaid's transgressions against Colum Cille. See next note.

⁵ *Has taken judgment from us.* Do bóing bḡeta uín. This expression is probably in allusion to the judgment stated to have been pronounced by King Diarmaid against St. Colum

Kal. i. Murder of Colman Mór, son of Diarmaid, in his chariot, by Dubhsloit Ua Trena. The church of Bennchair¹ was founded. A.D. [558.]

Kal. Brenainn founded the church of Cluain Ferta²:— [559.]

Since Mac Ua Eltai possessed *it*—

Brenainn, with all his perfections—

If not the better, not the worse therefor,

From that time to this has Cluain Ferta been.

Ascent of Brenainn in his chariot into the air.

Kal. The last Feast,³ *i.e.* of Temhair, *celebrated* by [560.]
Diarmaid Mac Cerbhaill. Death of Gabhran, son of Domangart, King of Alba. Flight of the men of Alba before Bruidhe, son of Maelcon, King of the Picts. Murder of Cornan, son of Aedh, son of Eochaidh, King of Connacht, by Diarmaid Mac Cerbhaill, against the protection of Colum Cille; and it was on that account the battle of Cuil Dremne was fought.

Kal. The battle of Cuil Dremne, *i.e.* for transgressions,⁴ [561.]
was gained over Diarmaid Mac Cerbhaill. Fergus and Domhnall, the two sons of Mac Erca; and Ainmire, son of Senna; and Ninnidh, son of Duach; and Aedh, son of Eochaidh Tirmearna, King of Connacht, were the victors, through the prayer of Colum Cille, saying:—

O, God!

Why dost thou not ward off the mist,
That we might reckon the number
Of the host which has taken judgment⁵ from us.
A host that marches around a Cairn,
And a son of storm that betray us;
My druid—he will not refuse me⁶—is
The Son of God; with us⁷ He will act.

Cille, respecting the transcript which the latter had secretly made of a copy of the Gospels belonging to St. Finnian, of Magh Bile. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 248.

⁶ *He will not refuse me.* *nimepa.* Over the letter *p* the orig. hand has

written “*t l*” (“or *l*”), signifying that the expression should probably be “*nimepa*,” which would mean “He will not betray me.”

⁷ *With us.* *ip pinne*, A. B.; the word “*pinne*” being probably a mistake for “*pinne*.”

How grandly he bears his course—
 Baedan's steed—before the host;
 Good for Baedan of the yellow hair,
 He will win his renown on him.¹

A.D.
 [561.]

Fraechan, son of Tenusan, it was that gave the druidical Erbhe to Diarmaid Mac Cerbhaill. Tuatan, son of Diman, son of Saran, son of Cormac, son of Eoghan, was the person who placed the druidical Erbhe for his (Diarmaid's) sake; Mag Lanne that passed beyond it, who alone was slain.²

Kal.³ vi. The battle of Cuil Uinnsend, in Teffia, [562.]
gained over Diarmaid Mac Cerbhaill by Aedh, son of Brenainn, King of Teffia, in which Diarmaid fled.

Kal. i. Voyage⁴ of Colum Cille to the Island of Hi, in [563.]
 the 42nd⁵ year of his age.

Battle⁶ of Moin-Daire-Lothair *gained* over the Cruithne by the Ui Neill of the North, in which seven kings of the Cruithne were slain, including Aedh mBrec. Baetan, son of Conn, with two Cruithne, that fought against the Cruithne; and the Cinel nEoghain and [Cinel] Conaill, *against* whom the Cruithne fought, obtained the Lea and Arda Eolairg as a recompense; of which Cennfaeladh sang:—

They stretch sharp weapons [they stretch?] men
 Round the red Moin Daire Lothair—
 The cause of an unjust partition—
 Seven Cruithnian kings, with Aedh Brec.

⁶ *Battle*. The note "L. Kl." (for "*vel* Kal.") appears in the marg. in the orig. hand, signifying that another "Kal.," or year, should probably be introduced here; but as the departure of Colum Cille for Hi and the battle of Moin-Daire-Lothair are entered under the same year in all the Irish Annals, and also referred to the same

date by Adamnan (*Vita Sancti Columbæ*, ed. Reeves, p. 31), the interpolation suggested has not been adopted.

⁷ *Stretch*. The text of this line is incomplete in A. and B.; the word "rínrit" (they stretch) being omitted before the last word (rír). It reads "rínrit raobair, rínrit rír," in other copies of the poem.

Fictir cat Cruinne nule
 Ocur porporceter Eilne
 Ficir cat Gabra life
 Ocur cat Cuile Drenne.

Depait galla iar congall
 Arr iar in eniar nuac,
 Perfur, Domnall, Ainmire,
 Ocur Ninnir mac Duiac.

Fillir da mac mic Eira
 Ar ceno an cata enna
 Agur an ri Ainmire
 Fillir ar fellais Senna.

Eoan Ua Fiacrae quieuit.

[Ct. Molairi o Daiminir quieuit.

[Ct. Occirio Diarmada mic Cephail, a Rair bice
 .i. o Aoð Dup mac Suibne Arairde .i. ri Ulað, ocur
 tucað a ceno co Cluain muc Noir co po adnaet innte,
 ocur po hadnaet a Colainn hi Conder, cui pucceppunt
 tuo filii mic Eira .i. Perfur ocur Domnall.

In hoc anno capta est an Muirgeilt .i. Liban, ingen
 Ecað mic Muirde, por traco Olorba a lin bedan mic
 Inne, .i. iargaire Comgall benncair. Quier Drenainn
 Dippa.

[Ct. iii. Cat Gabra life por laignib. Perfur ocur
 Domnall uictorep erant. Dar Domnall mic Muir-
 deptaig mic Eira, cui pucceppit Ainmire mac Senna.
 Morp Daimine mic Coirpre Daimargair.

¹ *Ninnidh*. Incorrectly written
 Nainnir (Nainnidh) in A. and B.

² *The same battle; i.e. the battle of*
Gabra Life; not the battle of Moin-
Daire-Lothair, as Dr. O'Connor states,
Rer. Hib. Script., vol. ii., p. 149.

³ *Kal.* The numerals *xxxi.* (525)

are written in the margin, just before
 the "Kal.," in the original hand;
 but evidently in mistake for *xlxi.*
 (565), which is the proper year, as
 O'Flaherty has noted. The error here
 committed has been repeated at the
 years 566, 571, 594, 604, 605, 606,
 625, 626, and 628.

The battle of all the Cruithne is fought,
And Eilne is burnt ;
The battle of Gabhra Life is fought,
And the battle of Cul Dremhne.

A.D.
[563.]

They bear off hostages after conflict,
Thence westwards, with rich treasure—
Fergus, Domhnall, Ainmire,
And Ninnidh,¹ son of Duach.

The two sons of Mac Erca return
To join in the same battle;^a
And the King, Ainmire,
Returns into the possessions of Senna.

Edan Ua Fiacrach quievit.

Kal. Molaise of Daimhinis quievit.

[564.]

Kal.³ Diarmaid Mac Cerbhaill slain at Rath Bec, *i.e.* by Aedh Dubh, son of Suibhne Araidhe, viz., King of Uladh; and his head was brought to Cluain-muc-Nois, and interred therein; and his body was buried in Conner; to whom succeeded the two sons of Mac Erca, viz., Fergus and Domhnall.

[565.]

In this year the Muirgeilt, *i.e.* Líban, daughter of Eochaidh Mac Muiredha, was caught on the strand of Ollarbha, in the net of Bedan, son of Innle, fisherman of Comgall of Bennchair. Quies of Brenainn,⁴ of Birr.

Kal.⁵ iv. Battle of Gabhra Life *gained* over the Lagenians. Fergus and Domhnall were the victors. Death of Domhnall, son of Muircertach Mac Erca, to whom succeeded Ainmire, son of Senna. Death of Daimhin, son of Coirpre Damhargaid.⁶

[566.]

⁴ *Brenainn*. His obit is again recorded under the year 573.

was certainly meant, as O'Flaherty has noted. See *n.* ³, last page.

⁵ *Kal.* iv. The date ϞϞϞϞ. (526) appears in the marg. in the orig. hand; but the year ϞϞϞϞ. (566)

⁶ *Coirpre Damhargaid.* A. and B. read *Damargaid Coirp*, for *Damargaid Coirppe*, the words being transposed.

Ʒct. iii.

Ʒct. Occirio Domain mic Cairill la baclacu baprinne.

Ʒct. i. Occirio Ainmipeč mic Senoa la Pergur mac
Hellenes, de quo dictum est:—

Femen an tan rombu a rí
Nir bo mepnos nač veolaí,
Ainú ar fordearg alí
La hAinmipe Mac Sennai.

Ʒct. ii. Infulatio Pergur mic Hellenes ó Aléd mac
Ainmipeč. Oena mac hu Laigri, Ab Cluana mic Noir
.i. mac Eoguin do Laigri, retēnōr principatum annis
xxxii. quiescit.

Ʒct. iii. Ite Cluana Creadail quiescit.

Ʒct. iiii. Moenu Erpog Cluana Perta Brenaind,
quiescit. Occirio da hu Muirpeohaič .i. Baetan mic
Muirceptaič, ocu Ečad Pind mic Domnail .iii°. anno
regni sui. Cronan mac Tigernaič, rí Ciannachta
occipor eorum erat.

Ʒct. ii. Cač Peimin ría Cairppe mac Crimtaind, rí
Mumhan, in quo uictus est Colman dec mac Diarmada,
red ipse euarit. Brenainn bippa obiit.

Cač Tala ocu Forpola .i. nomina camporum eiu
Ele [ocu] Orraič, etir Cluan Perta Molua ocu
Saičir. Piacna mac Baetan uictor erat.

¹ *Kal. iii.* The year (567) has been added in the marg. by O'F., who has altered the ferial number to 7.

² *Femen*; i.e. Magh Femhen, the name of an ancient plain in Munster. This quatrain seems to have been composed in praise of some Munster King, after whose death the plain of Femhen was devastated by Ainmire.

³ *Kal. ii.* O'Flaherty has added the year 569 in the marg., and altered the ferial number ii. to 3.

⁴ *Laighis Rete.* This was the name of a district in the now Queen's Co. The entry is corrupt in A. and B.; the words "of the Laighis Rete after holding" being represented by "do Laigri Retenōr." In the Dublin copy of Tigernach (H. l. 18, T.C.D.) the reading is "do Laigri Raeda, tenenr" ("of the Laighis Raeda, tenens").

⁵ *Kal. iii.* The numerals xxx., denoting 530, appear in the marg. in the orig. hand; but the year vlx.

- Kal.¹ iii. A.D.
 Kal. Deman, son of Cairell, slain by the shepherds of [568.]
 Barrinn.
 Kal. i. Ainmire, son of Senna, slain by Fergus, son of [569.]
 Nellin ; of which was said :—

Femhen,² when he was a king,
 Was not an ignoble place ;
 To-day, crimson is its aspect
 From Ainmire, son of Senna.

Kal.³ ii. Murder of Fergus, son of Nellin, by Aedh, [570.]
 son of Ainmire. Oena Mac Ua Laighsi, Abbot of
 Cluain-muc-Nois, *i.e.* the son of Eoghan of the Laighsi
 Rete,⁴ quievit, after holding the Abbacy 36 years.

Kal.⁵ iii. Ite, of Cluain Creadal, quievit. [571.]

Kal.⁶ iv. Moenu, Bishop of Cluain-Ferta-Brenainn, [572.]
 quievit. Occisio of two descendants of Muiredhach, viz.,
 Baedan, son of Muircertach, and Eochaidh Find, son of
 Domhnall, in the third year of their reign. Cronan, son
 of Tigernach, King of Ciannacht, was their slayer.

Kal. vi. The battle of Feimhin *gained* by Cairbre,⁷ [573.]
 son of Crimthand, King of Mumhan, in which Colman
 Bec, son of Diarmaid, was vanquished ; but he escaped.
 Brenainn⁸ of Birr died.

The battle of Tola and Fortola, viz., the names of plains
 between Ele [and] Osraighe, between Cluain-Ferta-Molua
 and Saighir. Fiachna, son of Baedan, was the victor.

(570) was certainly meant. It should, however, be 571, reckoning the number of "Kal." from where the same hand has written ϞϞϞϞ. (*rectè* ϞϞϞϞ.) O'Flaherty has added the date "570," and altered the ferial number to "4." See note ², p. 56.

⁶ Kal. iv. The ferial "iv." has been altered to "5" by O'F., who has added the year 571 in the marg.

⁷ Cairbre. Κορμας, A. B.; altered to Cairbre by O'Flaherty, who has written the date 572 in the marg.

⁸ Brenainn. The death of Brenainn is also recorded under the year 565. It is twice entered in the Annals of Ulster, viz., at the year 564=565, and again under 571=572. O'Flaherty, in a marg. note, refers Brenainn's death to the year 572.

Kal. vii. Death of Conall,¹ son of Comgall, King of Dalriada, in the 16th year of his reign, who presented the island of Hi to Colum Cille. A.D.
[574.]

Kal. Quies of Brenainn,² son of Briun. [575.]

Kal.³ iii. Quies of Brenainn, of Cluain Ferta. [576.]

Murder of Aedh, son of Eochaidh Tirmcharna, King of Connacht, by the Ui Briuin.

First attempt of the Ulidians *to re-establish themselves* in Emhain.

Kal. iii. Quies of Etcen, Bishop of Cluain-fota-Baetain-abha. Return⁴ of the Ulidians to Emhain.⁵ [577.]

Kal v. Quies of Finnian Ua Fiatach,⁶ the Bishop. [578.]

Cairech Dergan quievit.

Kal.⁷ Battle of Druim mic Erce, in which Colcu, son of Domhnall, son of Muircertach, was slain. Aedh, son of Ainmire, was victorious. [579.]

Kal. Baedan, son of Cairell, King of Uladh, mortuus est. [580.]

Kal.

K.

K. Murder of Fergus Sgandail, King of Mumhan. [583.]

Quies of Fergus, Bishop of Druim-leth-glaise, who built Cill Biann.

Kal. Quies of Mac⁸ Nisse. He was of the Ultonians, *and* Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois. [584.]

Kal.⁹ Occisio of Baedan, son of Nindidh, son of Duach, son of Conall Gulban, King of Temhair. Cuini, son of [585.]

⁵ *To Emhain.* in Emann, A. B. Tigernach and the Annal. Ult. read *de Emann* (from Emhain). The date "578" has been added by O'F.

⁶ *Ua Fiatach.* Nepotir Fiatac (Nepotis Fiatach), A. B. A marg. note in O'Flaherty's handwriting reads, "579, S. Finnianus de stirpe Fiathachi."

⁷ *Kal.* The year "580" has been noted by O'F.

⁸ *Mac Nisse.* O'Flaherty adds the date 590. Mac Nisse's obit is entered in the Ann. Ult. under the years 584=585 and 590=591.

⁹ *Kal.* The year 572 has been added by O'F.

Cumaine mac Libreín, mic Ulaðain, mic Cephail occi-
derunt eum, consilio Colmaní Papai oc Leim ino ec̃:—

Meapair̃ amair̃ atp̃iðar
Ria Conall an cat̃ ceolac̃,
Seur̃s ret̃ r̃retoið r̃orann
Ria Conall ocuṛ Eogan.

Initium regni Aed̃a mic Áinmirec̃.

¶ Ct. i. Bellum Dealaig̃ Dair̃e in quo cecidit Colmán
dec mac Diarmada. Aed̃ mac Áinmirech uictor erat.
Dair̃s mac Capall quiescit.

¶ Ct. ii. Insulatio Aed̃a Duið Mic Suib̃ne Arpaðe,
quí interpret̃ Diarmad mac Cephail.

¶ Ct. iii. Quies Erpoig̃ Aed̃a mic Drucc. Quies Aed̃a
mic Drenáiñ, Rí Terra. Ar̃ pé no ioðbar̃ Durnac̃
do Colum Cille. Eodem anno aer̃tar torp̃ida et p̃icca
contigit. Dair̃o Cille Muine [ob̃iit].

¶ Ct. Mor̃r̃ Perðlimið mic Tigernac̃s, Ríð Mumhan.
Natiuit̃ar Cuimine Pota.

¶ Ct. ii. Defectio solis, [mane] tenebrorum.
Obit̃ur Luðac̃ Lir Moir̃.

¶ Ct.

¶ Ct. Mor̃r̃ Aengura mic Amalgað̃a. Uaou mac
Aed̃a, r̃i Connac̃t, ecc̃ aobað̃.

Gregorius natione Romanus, ex patre Gordiano,
p̃edit annis .xiii. mensib̃ur .ii. diebur̃ .x., fuit tempore

¹ *Kal. i.* O'Flaherty adds in the margin "573, Kal. i.; de quo D. A. (Dungallenses Annales), ad eundem ann." The event is recorded in the Annals of Donegal, or of the Four Masters, under the year 572, which O'Flaherty understands to represent 573. The ferial for 586 should be iii, for 587, iv, and for 588, v.

² *Aedh Mac Bric.* O'Flaherty has noted the year 589 in the margin,

and corrected the ferial to 7. Some other notes by the same hand are partly mutilated.

³ *Summer.* er̃tar, A.; aer̃tar, B.

⁴ *A dark [morning].* tenbrarum (tenbrarum), A. Teibrarum, B. The expression in Tigernach and the Anal. Ult. is mane tenebrorum. In *L'Art de Verif. les Dates* (tom. i., p. 63), this eclipse is referred to the year 591. The ferial for 590 should be i.

Colman, and Cumaine, son of Libren, son of Illadhan, son of Cerbhall, slew him, by the advice of Colman Bec, at Leim-ind-eich :— A.D
[585.]

By Conall, as 'tis admitted,
Was won the joyful battle;
A happy path, prosperous streams *spread*
Before Conall and Eoghan.

Commencement of the reign of Aedh, son of Ainmire.

Kal.¹ i. Battle of Bealach Daithe, in which fell [586.]
Colman Bec, son of Diarmaid. Aedh, son of Ainmire, was the victor. Daigh Mac Cairill quievit.

Kal. ii. Jugulatio of Aedh Dubh, son of Suibhne [587.]
Araidhe, who slew Diarmaid Mac Cerbhaill.

Kal. iv. Quies of Bishop Aedh Mac Bric.² Death of [588.]
Aedh, son of Brenand, King of Teffia. It was he who presented Durmagh to Colum Cille. In the same year a torrid and dry summer³ occurred. David of Cill-Muine *died*.

Kal. Death of Fedhlimidh, son of Tigernach, King of [589.]
Mumhan.

Birth of Cumin Fota.

Kal. vi. An eclipse of the sun ; a dark [morning].⁴ [590.]
Death of Lughaidh of Lis-mor.

Kal.

Kal. Death of Aengus, son of Amhalgaidh. Uadha,⁵ [592.]
son of Aedh, King of Connacht, died.⁶

Gregory,⁷ by nation a Roman, whose father was Gordianus, sat 13 years, 6 months *and* 10 days; (he lived in

⁵ *Uadha*. Latinized "Huadus" by O'F. in a marg. note.

⁶ *Died*. ecc aobath (ecc adbath), A. B.; lit. "death he died."

⁷ *Gregory*. O'Flaherty has added the marg. note "590, 13 Sept. S. Greg. Na. . . . Romanum." Pope Gregory succeeded to the Papacy in 590, and died in 604.

Μαυρισί, et repulturn ert in βαρλικά beaτí πετρί
Αποστολί [ante] Secreτοριυm.

Ingulatio Senčan mic Colman Moir.

†Ct. iii.

†Ct. iiii. Quier Colum Cille in nocte Domínica
Pentecostes, u. 10. Iuin, anno peregrinationis ruas
.xxx°.u°, aetatir uero lxx°.uii°. ut dicitur:—

Trícha bliadáin baói gan lef
Colum Cille na supplegler
Luiró go hainglis ara cachu
Iar feacht mbliáda feachtmoza.

†Ct.

†C. Cač Sleibe Cua a Mumam, in quo Fiačna mac
baodáin uictor erat. Occirio Cumurzaig mic Aeđa la
brannuif mac Echach a nDún Dučard. Moir Tirraite
mic Calzaig.

†Ct. i. Quier baóičine Abbatis 1ae.

Cač Dúin dolg la brannuif mac Echač co Laignib
a .iiii. 10. Enar, ubi cecidit Aeđ mac Annmireč, rí
Erenn, anno .xxx°. regni rui, aetatir uero lx°.ui°. ocur
dec mac Cuanač, rí Airgíall et caeteri nobiles. Unde
dictum ert:—

Ambruac

Ferar an tonn rriuin mbruac

Acpo [rcela] ceur créit

Aeđ mac Annmireč no bit

¹ In the time. tempur, A. B.,
for tempore.

² [Before] the Sacristy. Secre-
torum, A. B. The word "ante,"
omitted by the orig. scribe, has been
supplied in the text. See *Liber Pon-
tificalis, seu de rebus gestis Romanorum
Pontificum* (ed. Vignoles), tom. i., p.
234.

³ The numerals ʒl̄n̄. are written in
A. before the "Kal. iii.," in the orig.
hand. The number 552, or 554, seems

to have been intended; probably the
latter, the dash over the final cha-
racters "n̄" signifying that they
should be doubled. The year [594]
is therefore supplied, as the orig.
notation is 40 years short, owing to
the error committed at the year 565,
and repeated subsequently. See notes
³, p. 56, ⁵, p. 57, and ⁵, p. 58.

⁴ On the night of Whitsunday. in
nocte Domínica Pentecostes, A.
B. This means the night preceding

the time¹ of Maurice), and was buried in the Basilica of the holy Apostle Peter, [before] the sacristy.²

A.D.

[592]

Murder of Senchan, son of Colman Mór.

Kal. iii.³

[594.]

Kal. iv. Quies of Colum Cille, on the night of Whitsunday,⁴ the 5th of the Ides of June, in the 35th⁵ year of his peregrination, and the 77th, truly, of his age; as is said:—

[595.]

Thirty years, without light, was
Colum Cille in his Black Regles ;
He went to angels from his body
After seven years and seventy.

Kal.

Kal. Battle of Sliabh Cua in Mumhan, in which Fiachna, son of Baedan, was victorious. Murder of Cumusgach, son of Aedh, by Brandubh, son of Eochaidh, at Dun Buchad. Death of Tipraide, son of Calgach.

[597.]

Kal. i. Quies of Baithen, Abbot of Hi.

[598.]

The battle of Dún Bolg *gained* on the fourth of the Ides of January, by Brandubh, son of Eochaidh, with the Lagenians; in which Aedh, son of Ainmire, King of Erin, was slain, in the 19th⁶ year of his reign, and the 66th *year* of his age; and Bec, son of Cuana, King of Airghiall, and other⁷ chieftains, *were slain*. Hence was said:—

At Buach

The wave dashes against the brink ;
[Accounts]^s report, though abhorrent,
That Aedh, son of Ainmire, was slain ;

Whitsunday. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 230, n. d, and Add. Note L, p. 309.

⁵ *The 35th year.* The departure of Colum Cille for Hi is entered above at the year 563. His obit should therefore be recorded under the year 597. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 310.

⁶ *The 19th year of his reign.* The accession of Aedh is recorded above under the year 585.

⁷ *Other.* c̄τ₁, for cæτερ₁ (cæteri),
A. Cenτ₁, B.

⁸ [*Accounts*] report, though abhorrent. The reading in A. and B. is

αρεο ^εερυρ ^ειτ (ερειτ), the word "ρελα" (accounts, reports) being omitted. In the Four Mast. the line reads more correctly, "αρεο ρελα ^εια ^εα ^εριτ," ("Accounts report though wearisome").



. . . coniuæ dixit :—

δάτταρ ιννιαν τρι τοιβ
 ƿυρ na ƿƿεραι αιτερπεδ,
 Ταeban Ταιιιτεν, ταeb Τεμπα,
 Ταeb Αεδα mic Αιιιμπεδ.

Initium ƿegni Colmáin Rimeða ocyr Αεδα Slaine
 ƿινυλ.

ƿct. Αιιιτιρ Αbb Cluana muc Noir quieuit. ƿo
 Μυρεπαθε α cineλ. Saxones ƿroem accipiunt.

ƿct. Quier Caimnið Αcað ƿo. Iugulatio Suibne
 mic Colmáin Móir Rið Miðe, la Αεδ Sláine α
 mδρδαη ƿor Suainiu.

ƿct. u. Beimmena ƿρανουιβ ι mδρεγα. Moρρ
 ƿrenuinn mic Coirppe [mic] ƿecene (ι. Ri Ua Maíne,
 ó ƿlointer ƿaτ mδrennuinn α Muig Αι).

ƿct. Comgall Αbb Denncair quieuit xci°. anno
 aetatis ƿuae, ƿrincipatur autem .l. ann. et .iii. menſe,
 et .x. die ; ui. id. Maí quieuit.

Cað Slemna in quo Colman Rimið, Rí Cineóil Coðain
 uictor ƿpat, ocyr Conall mac Αεδα mic Αιιιμπεδ
 ƿugitiuρ euariτ.

Cað Cuile Cóil in quo ƿiaçna mac ƿaerðain uictor
 ƿpat, et ƿiaçna mac ƿemáin ƿugit.

Moρρ ƿogapταḡ mic Αεδα.

ƿct. ui. Quier ƿintani Cluana Eiðneð. Sineall
 ƿppcop μαḡ ƿile, [quieuit].

¹ [Whose] wife said.
 coniuæ dīx. (. . . . conjux dixit),
 A. A word (probably cuuρ) has
 been cut off. Omitted in B.

² Of Cluain-muc-Nois. Cluana
 muc τιρ, A. B.; the “t” of the
 last syllable, the abbrev. for the lat.
 “vel,” being put for no, its Irish
 equivalent.

³ Quies. The date 599 has been
 prefixed to Caimnech’s obit by O’Fla-
 herty.

⁴ Blows. beimmen[α], A. B.;
 plural of beim, lit. “a blow.” In a
 poem in the *Book of Leinster*, fol. 26,
 b. 1, the “Beimmena” of Brandubh
 are described as seven battles, all
 gained by him in Bregh, or Bregia,

[whose] wife said¹ :—

A.D.

[598.]

There were three beloved sides
Of whose return there is no hope ;
The side of Taillten, the side of Temhair,
And the side of Aedh, son of Ainmire.

Commencement of the reign of Colman Rimidh and Aedh Slaine, together.

Kal. Ailitir, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois,² quievit. His family was of the Muscraidhe. The Saxons receive the Faith. [599.]

Kal. Quies³ of Cainnech, of Achadh-bo. Murder of Suibhne, son of Colman Mór, King of Midhe, by Aedh Slaine, at Bridamh on the Suainiu. [600.]

Kal. v. The blows⁴ of Brandubh in Bregh. Death of Brenainn, son of Coirpre, [son of] Fechin (*i.e.* the King of Ui Maine, from whom Rath Brenainn, in Magh Ai, is named). [601.]

Kal. Comgall,⁵ Abbot of Bennchair, quievit in the 91st⁵ year of his age, and also in the 50th year, 3rd month, and 10th day of his government. On the 6th of the Ides of May he rested. [602.]

The battle of Slemhain *was fought*, in which Colman Rimidh, King of the Cinel Eoghain, was the victor ; and Conall, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, escaped by flight.

The battle of Cuil-Coil *was fought*, in which Fiachna, son of Baedan, was the victor ; and Fiachna, son of Deman, fled. Death of Fogartach, son of Aedh.

Kal. vi. Quies of Fintan, of Cluain Eidhnech. Sineall, Bishop of Magh Bile, [quievit]. [603.]

the ancient name of a district in Meath.

⁵ *Comgall*. O'Flaherty, on the authority of Ussher, adds the year

"601" as the date of Comgall's death. He also corrects the year of his age to "85."

†ct. Iugulatio Colman Rimeða a uiro de genere
puo, qui uictur ert Loçan 'Dilmaða; unde uicitur:—

Ceðu riçe ceðu pect,
Ceðu nept por riçraða;
Enio Colman Rimio Rí,
Rombí Loçan 'Dilmaða.

Iugulatio Aedá Slaine o Conall mac Suibne, por
bpu Loça Semtoile. Aedó Ġuapṭan comalṭa Conaill, et
Baegal ðille po ġunerṭṭar; unde uictum ert:—

Níor bu aṛmṛṭ in aṛle
'Dona oḡaib Tuait Tuirḃe;
Conaill rombí Aedó Slaine,
Aedó Slaine rombí Suibne.

Iugulatio Aedá poim Rí Ua Ffraitge a ffaighe mic
Meccnain; Aedó ðuilde Rí Teṛṭa ocuṛ Rí Ua Maine
.i. Ua Maine mic Nell, a mḃruigín ṭa Coca on Conall
ceṇa, in eodem die quo iugulatur ert Aedó Sláine:—

ḃa po moṛ an ruad cuna
Por ruoḡraðó Eṛenn uile,
Aedó Slaine go rocuiribh
Aedó Róim, Aorh ðuilde.

Morṛ Conaill mic Aedá mic Ainmireč. Cú cen
matair, Rí Muman, natuṛ ert. Colman mac Leníne
quieuit. Larpn Mena 'Dročit quieuit. Maupiciuṛ
moriṭuṛ.

†ct. Cač Slaibpe in quo uictur ert ḃranṭuṫ mac

¹ *Kal.* The date ʒlxxiiii. (564) appears in the marg. in the orig. hand. The year 604 must have been meant. See note ², p. 56. O'Flaherty adds the date 605.

² *On the brink of Loch Semdighe.* por bpu Loça Semtoile, A. B. The last word has been altered by O'Flaherty to Semtoighe, as the name is written in Tigernach. The lake in

question is now called Loch Sewdy, and is in the county of Westmeath. See the *Annals of the Four Mast.* (O'Donovan's ed.) at the year 600, note ¹.

³ *Foster-brother.* comalla, A. B., for comalṭa.

⁴ *At Faithghe Mic Meccnain.* a ffaighe mic Meccnain, A. B. for

Kal.¹ Murder of Colman Rimidh by a man of his kindred, who was called Lochan Dilmada. Hence was said :— A.D. [604.]

Notwithstanding Kingship—notwithstanding law—

Notwithstanding power over chieftains—

Behold ! Colman Rimidh, the King !

Lochan Dilmada slew him !

Murder of Aedh Slaine by Conall, son of Suibhne, on the brink of Loch Semdighe.² Aedh Guastan, foster-brother³ of Conall, and Baeghal Bille, that slew him. Hence was said :—

Not wise was the counsel

To the youths of Tuath Tuirbhe ;

Conall that slew Aedh Slaine,

Aedh Slaine that slew Suibhne.

Murder of Aedh Roin, King of Ui Failghe, at Faithche Mic Meccnain,⁴ and of Aedh Buidhe, King of Tephtha and Ui Maine, *i.e.* Ui Maine Mic Neill, at Bruighin Da Choca, by the said Conall, on the same day on which Aedh Slaine was put to death :—

Great was the red sorrow

Over the chieftains of Erinn all—

Aedh Slaine, with multitudes,

Aedh Roin, Aedh Buidhe *were slain*.

Death of Conall, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire. Cu-cen-mathair, King of Mumhan, born.⁵ Colman Mac Lenin quievit. Lasren of Menadrochit quievit. Mauricius moritur.

Kal.⁶ The battle of Slaibhre *was fought*, in which [605.]

α πραιτσε (or α πραιτσε) mic Meccnain, which means Mac Meccnan's green, or Fair green.

⁵ *Born*. μορτυυρ (mortuus), A. B.; which O'Flaherty has altered to "natus est," adding "ut habet Tig[ernach]." The death of Cu-cen-

mathair (*i.e.* "the hound without a mother") is recorded under the year 661, *infra*.

⁶ *Kal.* The numerals ςλxx. are added in the marg. in the orig. hand. They denote 565; but the year 605 was certainly meant. See note ³, p. 56.

Εἰς αὐτὸν, Ῥί Λαῖγεν. Νεποτερ Νελλ υἱοτοπερ ἐραντ.
 ἰνυγυλατιο ὁραντουῖς Ῥί Λαῖγεν α γενερε ρυο cuius
 nomen erat Sapan Saebdercc, Αἰρσιννεσ Σενβοτ Σινε.
 Unde dictum est:—

Sapan Saebdercc Seol nglan ngle,
 Αἰρσιννεσ Σενβοτ ρινε,
 He ní dalb gen banoul mbrat,
 Ro marb ὁραντουῖς mac Eacá.

De quo anur Λαῖγεν locuta est pando:—

Μαὸ ἰμβεταῖο μῖς Εἰσαῖ
 Ὅμορριατο an tuaircepe[ach],
 In cat im anuapatair,
 Ir cian ho do riucairpat.

Ὅμιαντο α τρεῖς τειρεσαις
 Mac Eacá μῖς Μιυρεσαις,
 Noco béraino mo bolg lan
 Ὅο cill ar aei Αἰὸ Αἰδαν.

Obitur Lairren Αββατιρ 1ae. Μορρ Colmain μῖς
 Ρερασαις, Ῥί Ορραις. Αἰὸ Ὑαιριοῖναε ρεγνατ annis
 .iii.

Κτ. iii. Μορρ Αἰδαν μῖς Ὑαβραιν, anno xxx°.iii°. ρεγνῖ
 ρυῖ; αετατιρ uero lxxx°.iiii°. t ui°.

ἰνυγυλατιο ριλιορμ δαεδαιν μῖς Καριλλ α ν᾽Ούν
 μογνα α ριλιο ματριρ ρυαε.

Κτ.

Κτ. Μορρ Ριαῖνα καοῖε μῖς δαεῖδαν 1a Cpuirnecaib;
 et quiesc Eῖδαε.

¹ *Aedh Uairidhnach*. Αἰὸ Αἰδαν (Aodh Allan), A. B.; the word Ὑαιριοῖναε has been written by O'Flaherty over the word Αἰδαν in A. Aedh Allan did not become King of Ireland until the year 734. See the entry of Aedh's death, at the year

612, *infra*, where he is called "Aedh Aldan, i.e. Aedh Uairidhnach." The letters ρ. C., for ρίς Cpuenn (King of Erin), and the date 605, have been added in the margin by O'F.

² *Kal.* iv. The original scribe has written the numerals ρλxxi. (566) in

Brandubh, son of Eochaidh, King of Laighen, was vanquished. The Ui Neill were the victors. Murder of Brandubh, King of Laighen, by [one of] his kindred, whose name was Saran Saebderg, Airchinnech of Senboth Sine. Hence was said :—

A.D.

[605.]

Saran Saebderg, clear, bright guide,
Airchinnech, of Senboth Sine;
He it was—no falsehood—without bright judgment,
That killed Brandubh, son of Eochaidh.

Of which an old woman of Laighen spoke the verse:—

If, in the lifetime of Eochaid's son,
The Northern had come to me,
From the battle regarding which they boast,
They would have been long panic-driven.

If in a pillared house
Were the son of Eochaidh, son of Muiredhach,
I would not bear my full sack
To a church for the sake of Aedh Aldan.

Death of Lasren, Abbot of Hi. Death of Colman, son of Feradach, King of Osraighe. Aedh Uairiodhnach¹ reigns 7 years.

Kal. iv.² Death of Aedhan,³ son of Gabhran, in the 37th year of his reign, and in the 88th, or 86th, year of his age. Murder of the sons of Baedan, son of Cairill, in Dún Mogna, by their mother's son.

Kal.

Kal. Fiachna Caech,⁴ son of Baedan, slain by the Cruithne; and quies of Eochaidh.

[606.]

[608.]

the margin, repeating the mistake of 40 years already referred to. (See note ², p. 56).

³ *Aedhan*. O'Flaherty adds the

note "606, Ussher. R[ex] Scotorum."

⁴ *Fiachna Caech*. O'Flaherty notes 607 as the date of this event.

†ct. i. Occirio sechnarig mic Garbain Rí Cineoil
hogaine o Domnall mac Aedá. Quier Lucdoac mic
hu Oche.

†ct. ii. Morp Aeda mic Colcain pegir na nairter
in peregrinatione a ccluáin mic Nóir, de quo dictum
est:—

Ro baói tan
ba lino orðan loé ða ðam;
Nir bo hé an loé ba horðan,
Aét an plaré Aed mac Colgan.
Cuma ðaíh narð map
Capa roðomcain,
Cibe roéer trillir tref
An innir loéa ðha ðaíh.

ðar Silláin mic Cuimin Aedá ðenðcain, et ðar
Aedáin ancapt. ðar Maeiluná mic ðaedáin.

†ct. pulminatur ert exercitur Ulaíð i mðarcu
pulmine teryubili. Morp Maeleduin mic Ailene Rí
Mog[ðhorná]. Quier Colmain Eala, mic huí Sellí,
.lxi^o. anno aetatiŕ ruae.

†ct. ii. Morp Aedá Ailðan mic Domnall, Rí
Terðpað .i. Aed Uairðnað.

Cað Oðba ré Aengur mac Colmain, in quo cecidit
Conall loeð ðpeð, mac Aedá Slaine, ut dicitur:—

In pce a nullac Oðba
Cengai doðra ní laér,
Deitðir di ced olcc a ðenn,
Ro bui morð cenn ina cpaer.

Maelcoíta pegnaŕe incipit.

¹ *Lughaidh Mac Ua Oche*, called *Molua Mac Uí Oche* at the year 554, where his birth is recorded; the form "*Molua*" being compounded of the devotional prefix *mo*, my, and *lua*, put for *Lughaidh* (pron. *Loo-ee*). See an interesting note on the formation of Saints' names, by the Rev.

Dr. Todd, *Martyrology of Donegal*, App. Introd., p. xliii, n. 4.

² *Mogh[ðhorna]*. *Mog*, A. B. So also in Tigernach; but in the *Annals of Ulster*, A.D. 610, it is written *Mogðorðnea* (*Moghdornea*); and in the *Four Masters*, under the year 606,

Kal. i. Murder of Sechnasach, son of Garbhan, King of Cinel Boghain, by Domhnall, son of Aedh. Quies of Lughaidh Mac Ua Oche.¹ A.D. [609.]

Kal. v. Death of Aedh, son of Colcan, King of the Airthera, in pilgrimage at Cluain-muc-Nois; of which was said :— [610.]

There was a time
When Loch-dha-dhamh was a linn of splendour;
It was not the Loch that was splendid,
But the Prince Aedh, son of Colgan.

I care not, since he lives not—
The friend who loved me—
Whoso places a brilliant house
On the island of Loch-dha-dhamh.

Death of Sillan, son of Cumin, Abbot of Bennchair; and death of Aedhan, anchorite. Death of Maelumha, son of Baedan.

Kal. The army of Ulidia was struck by terrible lightning in Barchi. Death of Maelduin, son of Ailen, King of Mogh[dhorna].² Quies of Colman Ela, Mac Ui Selli, in the 56th year of his age. [611.]

Kal. v. Death of Aedh Aldan,³ son of Domhnall, King of Temhair, *i.e.* Aedh Uairidhnach. [612.]

Battle of Odhba *gained* by Aengus, son of Colman, in which fell Conall Laegh Bregh, son of Aedh Slaine, as was said :—

The whitethorn on the summit of Odhba,
Though sharp darts it throws not,
Lawful for it that its aspect should be evil—
There was a great head in its mouth.⁴

Maelcobha begins to reign.

it is Moġóópín Māgen (Moghdhorn Maighen).

³ *Aedh Aldan*. See note 1, p. 70. O'Flaherty has added the date "612" in the margin.

⁴ *Mouth*. This rather extravagant metaphor is doubtless intended to signify that the head of some person slain in the battle—perhaps that of Conall Laegh Bregh—was stuck on the whitethorn bush.

¶ Ct. Quier Pintan Oentraib Abbatiꝝ Bendoair.
Morr Colman Uathaigh.

¶ Ct. iii. Lucaill Fota Ab Cluana muc Noir quieuit.
Stella uirā eꝛt hoꝛa iiii°. diei.

¶ Ct. Iugulatio Maelcoba mic Aeða mic Ainmirec
in bello montiꝝ Toat t Taeð. Suibne Menn uictor
epat, mac Piaëna. Quier Diaꝛmata, tertií Abbatiꝝ
Cluana ipaiꝛo. Morr Ronan mic Colmán Rí Laighen.
Suibne Menn pignat. Sopman do Muððoꝛnaib, a quo
nati sunt mic Cuinn; aꝛꝛe po buí bliaðain pop upce
Tippat Pingen; ocuꝛ in ailiꝛu a ecluáin aobað.

¶ Ct.

¶ Ct. Combustio Donnain Ega hī .xii. ¶ Ct. Mai cum
.cl. martiꝛibꝛ, et uatatio Toꝛaigē.

¶ Ct. Caemgen Glinne da locha .ccc. anno aetatiꝝ
ruae, in Chꝛiꝛto quieuit. Iugulatio Pepsura mic
Colman móir, Rí Miðe, ó Anꝛaꝛtað .h. Mercan do
Munnatꝛ bliatinne.

¶ Ct. iii. Aeð Bendoan Aipꝛí Muían quieuit: dono
Eoganaðt. Morr Sillan Maigē ðile, ocuꝛ Pingen mac
Piaꝛpað quieuit.

¶ Ct. Occisio Genepꝛ Baodain, i Maigē Leceð a ceꝛic
Connacht; Aililla mic Baodain, ocuꝛ Maolruuín mic
Pepsura mic Baedáin, ocuꝛ Diucallu. Morr Piaꝛpað
mic Ciaraín mic Ainmirec, mic Senna .i. ailiꝛ punða-
toꝛuꝛ Daíꝛe Calgaig.

¹ *Lucaill Fota*; i.e. Lucaill the long. O'Flaherty has corrected the name to "Tolua Fata," adding "ut p. 12 b., qui obiit A^o. 615, Cod. Cl." The reference "ut p. 12 b." is to the copy of Tigernach in the MS. H. 1, 18, Trin. Coll., Dublin, in which the name is written "Tolua." In Mac-Geoghegan's transl. of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at the year 617, is the entry, "Lucall, brother of St. Queran (Ciaran, or Kieran), and Tolua Foda, Abbot of Cloum, died." Probably a

clause corresponding to the words between "Lucall" and "Foda," in this entry, has been omitted in the text.

² *Maelcobha*. The date (615) has been added in the marg. by O'F.

³ *Ronan*. The death of a Ronan, son of Colman, is also entered under the year 624, *infra*; but he is not said to have been King of Laighen.

⁴ *Of Glenn-da-locha*. Glinne 2 locha, for Glinne da locha (Of the Glen, or Valley of the Two Lakes), A. Glinne eꝛt locha, B. The tran-

Kal. Quies of Fintan of Oentraibh, Abbot of Benn-chair. Death of Colman Uathach. A.D.
[613.]

Kal. vi. Lucaill Fota,¹ Abbot of Cluan-muc-Nois, quievit. A star was seen at the 7th hour of the day. [614.]

Kal. Jugulatio of Maelcobha,² son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, in the battle of Cnoc Toath or [Cnoc] Taeth. Suibhne Menn, son of Fiachna, was the victor. Quies of Diarmaid, third Abbot of Cluain-iraird. Death of Ronan,³ son of Colman, King of Laighen. Suibhne Menn reigns. Gorman, of the Mughdhorna, from whom the Mac Cuinns are descended, *died*. It was he who lived a year on the water of Tiprait Finghin; and in pilgrimage at Cluain-[muc-Nois] he died. [615.]

Kal.

Kal. Burning of Donnan of Eg, with 150 martyrs, on the 15th of the kalends of May; and the plundering of Torach. [617.]

Kal. Caemhghen of Glenn-da-locha,⁴ in the 120th year of his age, in Christo quievit. Murder of Fergus, son of Colman Mór, King of Midhe, by Anfartach Ua Mescan, of the Muintir Blatinne. [618.]

Kal. vi. Aedh Bendan, Arch-King of Mumhan, quievit. *He was* of the Eoghanacht. Death of Sillan of Magh Bile; and Finghin, son of Fiachra, quievit. [619.]

Kal. Murder of the family of Baedan, in Magh Lecet, in the territory of Connacht,⁵ viz.:—Ailill, son of Baedan; and Maelduin, son of Fergus, son of Baedan; and Diucull. Death of Fiachra, son of Ciaran, son of Ainmire, son of Senna, *i.e.* another founder of Daire Calgaigh. [620.]

scriber of the latter MS. mistook the figure 2, which in the MS. A. represents its Irish equivalent, ṽa, for the character 2, the abbrev. for εϣ (est) in ancient MSS. O'Flaherty adds in a marg. note, "618, Ussher; de quo ad ann. 622, infra."

⁵ In *Magh Lecet*, in the territory of

Connaught. The word *Lecet* is represented by *lec7*. This clause, which is an interlineation by the orig. hand in A., is omitted in B. For "*Magh Lecet*," Tigernach, the *Annals of Ulster*, and the *Four Mast.* read "*Magh Slecht*." The date "620" has been added in the marg. by O'Flaherty.

†ct. Mopp Aengusa mic Colmain móir .i. Rí Ua Nell. Donnchað mac Eoganaín, Nectan mac Cananainn, ocyr Aed obierunt. Pingen mac Riachpach Encusde quieuit.

†ct. Cað Cinn Delgten in quo ceciderunt duo filii Libreín mic Illainn mic Cerpbaill. Conall mac Suibne uictor erat, et Domnall hrec cum eo.

l. hoc anno quies Caeimghin.

Conaing mac Aedain mic Gabrain demeritur erp:—

Tonna maria mop glana,
 Srián ro daiḡretar,
 Inna curcán flegac fano
 For Conaing concoirretar.

In ben rola a muing fínn
 Inna curcán for Conaing;
 Ar car ro tibe a gen
 Inoíú re díle Torḡtan.

ḡar Mailebraða mic Rimeða mic Colmáin mic Cobthaiḡ, ocyr Ailella mic Ceallaiḡ.

Cað Cenḡubai in quo cecidit Colmán mac Cobthaiḡ .i. aḡair ḡuairpe Rí Connaḡt, la Raḡallach mac Uadaḡ. ḡar Colḡan mic Ceallaiḡ.

†ct. iii. Obitur Pergenae Ab̄ 1ae. Quies mic Lairpe Ab̄ Aipromaða. Expurgatio Raða ḡuala re Riachna mac mḡaedain.

†ct. Mopp Ronáin mic Colmain, et Colman Stellan

¹ *Aengus, son of Colman mór.* O'Flaherty adds the note "621, Cod. Cl. R. Mid. O.," signifying that the death of Aengus, King of Meath, is recorded in the Annals of Tigernach under the year 621. See the entry at the year 625, infra, in which Aengus, King of Meath, is said to have been "slain." It is probably a repetition of the present entry, as the King of Meath was sometimes

called King of the [Southern] Ui Neill, or Hy Niall.

² *Caemhghen.* The death of Caemhghen, or St. Kevin, is also entered under the year 618. See note 4, p. 74. The year 622 has been noted in the marg. by O'F.

³ *Kal. iv.* The ferial number has been altered by O'Flaherty to "vii.," to agree with the year 623.

Kal. Death of Aengus, son of Colman mór,¹ *i.e.* King of the Ui Neill. Donnchadh, son of Eoganan; Nechtan, son of Cananan; and Aedh, obierunt. Finghin, son of Fiachra Encriidhe, quievit. A.D. [621.]

Kal. Battle of Cenn Delgten, in which the two sons of Libren, son of Illann, son of Cerbhall, were slain. Conall, son of Suibhne, was the victor, and Domhnall Brec with him. [622.]

Or in this year the quies of Caemhghen² took place.

Conaing, son of Aedan, son of Gabhran, was drowned :—

Great, bright sea-waves, and
The sun, that punished him;
In his weak wicker skiff,
Against Conaing they arrayed themselves.

The woman who flung her fair locks
Into his skiff, over Conaing;—
Pleasantly she smiles
To-day, before Bile Tortan.

Death of Maelbracha, son of Rimidh, son of Colman, son of Cobthach; and of Ailill, son of Ceallach.

Battle of Cenngubha, in which Colman, son of Cobthach, *i.e.* the father of Guaire, King of Connacht, was slain by Raghallach, son of Uadach. Death of Colga, son of Ceallach.

Kal. iv.³ Death of Fergna, Abbot of Hi. Quies of Mac Laisre,⁴ Abbot of Ardmacha. Capture⁵ of Rath-Guala by Fiachna,⁶ son of Baedan. [623.]

Kal. Death of Ronan,⁷ son of Colman; and Colman [624.]

⁴ *Mac Laisre*. O'Flaherty adds the marg. note "Mac Lasr. Ardm. . . . obit 622=623. Dun-[gallenses Annales]."

⁵ *Capture*. "εαρηγαστιο" (expurgatio), A. B. Tigernach and the Ann. Ult. have "εαρηγαστιο." The Four Mast. read "λορεααο" (los-

cadh), *i.e.* burning; and the Annals of Innisfallen, "τογαυλ," destruction.

⁶ *Fiachna*. "R. U.," for "Rex Ultoniæ." Marg. note, O'F.

⁷ *Ronan*. The death of a Ronan, son of Colman, who is called "King of Laighen," is recorded above under the year 615.

obíit. Iugulatio 'Dor' mic Aoda Allain. Failbe Flann
Fiodbaid rothar son, unne mater eiar aic:—

Da suin sáir,
Ní bu toghaíl Inri Cál,
Dia tomat sair na mbiothad
Im cenó Failbe Flannó Fiodbaid.

Nauiutar Aodannain Ab íae.

Íct. un. Maodog Ferna quieuit. Mac Fiachna .i.
Mongan ab Arctur filio bicuir Dritoni lapide per-
cussur interíit, unne decc dairce diait:—

Ar uár an saot dar íle
Duir fail óga Cinn tíre
Do gēnait gniom namnur de
Mairbēro Mongán mac Fiachna.

Cormac caom, ocu' íollann mac Fiachá, moriuntur.
Ronán mac Tuáthail:—

Lann Cluana Arctur inoiu,
Amra cētrur forrriad;
Cormac caem friu imoēro,
Ocu' íllann mac Fiachá.

Ogur an dia' aile,
Dia rognair mori do tuataib;
Mongán mac Fiachna lurgan
Ocu' Ronan mac Tuáthail.

Aengur mac Colman Móir Rí Míre do marbaid.
Cačal mac Ceđa Rí Mumán, morpuur erc.

¹ *Colman Stellan*. O'Flaherty adds a marg. note, partly illegible, pointing out that Colman Stellan's death is referred by Ussher to the year 634. See Ussher's *Index Chron.*

² *His mother*; i.e. Dor's mother. In the Annals of Tigernach, under the above date, and in the Four Mast.,

at the year 619, it is stated that Failbhe Flann Fidhbadh was slain in revenge for the murder of Dor, and that the foregoing stanza was composed by Failbhe's mother. Dr. O'Donovan's transl. of the verse (*Ann. Four Mast.*, loc. cit.) has been adapted to this view of the case; but

Stellan¹ died. Killing of Dor, son of Aedh Allan; A.D.
 Failbhe Flann Fidhbadh that slew him. Hence his [624.]
 mother² said :—

It would be a noble wounding,
 It would not be the demolition of Inis Cail—
 If the shout of the enemy was raised
 Round the head of Failbhe Flann Fidhbadh.

Birth of Adamnan, Abbot of Hi.

Kal. vii.³ Maedhog of Ferna quievit. Mac Fiachna, [625.]
i.e. Mongan, was killed with a stone by Arthur, son of
 Bicur, a Briton ; of which Beg Bairche said :—

Cold is the wind across Ile
 Which blows against the youth of Cenn-tire ;
 They will commit a cruel deed in consequence ;
 They will kill Mongan, son of Fiachna.

Cormac the mild, and Iollann, son of Fiacha, moriuntur.
 Ronan, son of Tuathal, *died* :—

The church of Cluain-Airthir to-day—
 Illustrious the four on whom it closed :
 Cormac the mild, *who submitted* to tribulations,
 And Illann, son of Fiacha ;

And the other pair,
 To whom many territories were obedient—
 Mongan, son of Fiachna Lurgan,
 And Ronan, son of Tuathal.

Aengus,⁴ son of Colman Mór, King of Midhe, was slain.
 Cathal, son of Aedh, King of Mumhan, mortuus est.

that of Dr. O'Connor, in his ed. of Tigern., is very inaccurate.

³ *Kal.* vii. The date [vii]xxxv. (585) appears in the marg. in the orig. hand. It represents the year 625, allowing for the mistake of 40

years made by the scribe at the year 565, and repeated at various dates.

⁴ *Aengus*. The death of an Aengus, "son of Colman Mór," is also entered above under the year 621. See note ¹, p. 76.

Íct. i. Cað læt̃it quo interpretatur ert Fiačna mac ðaðoain .i. Rí Ðalapaíðe. Fiačna mac Ðemain, .i. Rí Ðal Fiačač, uictor erat.

Íct. ii. Cað Alpa Corraim, Ðálmaða uictoreſ erant; in quo cecidit Fiačna mac Ðemain la Rí Ðalmaða [.i. Connadh Cer]. Cað Cairn Feraðhaiz, Failbe Flann uictor erat. Suáire Alðne fugit. Conall mac Maeluib Rí oMane cecidit, ocur Maeluib ocur Maelruian ocur Maelcalzaiz, Conall mac Maeluib mic Maelberrall. Uirio Pappu ortenra ert.

Íct. Cat [Duma Alcher la] builz Luata in quo cecidit ipse. Paelan mac Colmáin, Rí Lagen, uictor erat. bellum ðoð in quo Suibne Menn mac Fiačna uictor erat. Ðomnall mac Alða fugit. Occirio Suibne Menn, mic Fiačna, i Traiz ðrene ó Congal Cač mac Sgannail. Þauran Columban filii ðaðoain Albbad Cluana. iugulatio Cumani filii Colmani. Uartatio Lagen la Ðomnall. Ðomnall mac Alðha pignat.

Íct. bellum Feða Ðuin in quo Maelcač (.i. Rí Cruithne) mac Sgannail, uictor erat. Ðalmaða ceciderunt, et Ðicull mac Ečða, Rí Cineoil Cruithne cecidit, et nepoteſ Alðan ceciderunt .i. Rígulan mac

¹ *Kal. i.* The date ʁlxxxiii. (586) is written in the margin in the original hand. It should be 626. See note ³, p. 56. The feriae for this year and the following should be, iv and v.

² *Fiachna.* O'Flaherty adds the note "R[ex] Ult[on]iæ," and the year 629 as the date of Fiachna's death.

³ *Connad Cer.* Interlined by O'Flaherty, who adds the note "D. A., 624," implying that the event is recorded in the Annals of Donegal, or the Four Mast., under the year 624=627.

⁴ *Faillbe Flann.* "R[ex] Momoniae." Marg. note by O'F.

⁵ *Guaire Aidhne.* "R[ex] Conaciae." Marg. note by O'F.

⁶ *Kal.* The date ʁlxxxiiii. (588) is written, in the orig. hand, in the right marg., the numerals ʁlxxxiiii. being written in the left through mistake. It corresponds to the year 628. See note ³, p. 56.

⁷ *Of Duma Acher.* The words within brackets have been interlined by O'Flaherty, who adds in the marg., "Boiz luatha, de quo nomine D. A.

Kal. i.¹ Battle of Laethet, in which Fiachna, son of Baedan, King of Dál-Araidhe, was slain. Fiachna, son of Deman, King of Dál-Fiachach, was the victor. A.D. [626.]

Kal. ii. Battle of Ard Corrann, *in which* the Dál-Riada were the victors, *and* Fiachna², son of Deman, was slain by the King of Dál-Riada [*i.e.* Connad Cer].³ The battle of Carn-Feradhaigh. Failbhe Flann⁴ was the victor. Guaire Aidhne⁵ fled; Conall, son of Maeldubh, King of Ui Maine was slain; and Maelduin, Maelruain, Maelcalgaigh, and Conall, son of Maeldubh, son of Maelbresail *were slain also*. The Vision of Fursa was manifested. [627.]

Kal.⁶ The battle [of Duma Acher]⁷ *was fought* by Bolg Luatha, in which he himself was slain. Faelan, son of Colman, King of Laighen, was the victor. The battle of Both, in which Suibhne Menn, son of Fiachna, was the victor. Domhnall, son of Aedh, fled. Suibhne Menn,⁸ son of Fiachna, slain at Tragh Brene, by Congal Caech, son of Sgannal. Death⁹ of Columbanus, son of Baddan,¹⁰ Abbot of Cluain[-muc-Nois]. Jugulatio of Cuman, son of Colman. Devastation of Laighen by Domhnall. Domhnall, son of Aedh, reigns. [628.]

Kal. The battle of Fídh-Eoin,¹¹ in which Maelcaich (*i.e.* King of the Cruithne), son of Sgannal, was victorious. The Dalriada were slain, and Dichull, son of Eochaidh, King of the Cinel Cruithne, fell; and the descendants of Aedhan were slain, viz. :—Rígullan, son of Conaing, and Failbhe, [629.]

6" The *Dungallenses Annales*, which seem to be indicated by the letters D. A., have the death of Bolg Luatha, who is called "Lord of Ui Cennsealach," at the year 644. The orig. text would read "battle of Bolg Luatha." The death of Bolg Luatha is also recorded under the year 645, *infra*.

² *Suibhne Menn*. "628, R[ex] H[iberniæ]." Marg. note by O.F.

³ *Death*. παυσαν (pausan), A. B.

¹⁰ *Of Baddan*. βαρδοαν, A. B.; generally written βαρδοαν (of Baddan).

¹¹ *Battle of Fídh-Eoin*. Βελλυμ Φεα Ευν (Bellum Fea Euin), A. B. O.F. corrects the "Φεα Ευν" of A. to Φεοα Εοιν, as in Tigernach and the Ann. Ult. Φρο Εοιν, gen. Φεοα Εοιν, means the "Bird's Wood," or "John's Wood." The place has not yet been identified.

Conaing ocup Paelbe mac Eððað, et Opiricc mac Albiur, pugnanna Saxan, cum ptepage maxima ruorum. Morp Eacað buiðe mic Aeðain anno .xx. regni sui. Cað Dúin Ceitern in quo Congal Cað pugit, et Domnall mac Aeða uictor erat, in quo cecidit Suairpe Saillpeð, mac Popannan.

¶ Ct. ii. Cað Letairbi eirir Cinel Perathaið ocup Cinel mic Epa in quó Maelpiðrið cecidit. Ergan mac Piaçna uictor erat.

1ugulatio ðrainduið mic Maelcoða. Morp Connaið Cipp, ut alii dicunt anno i^o. regni sui [qui uictur est] in bello Peða Euin. Dornitatio Finnatan mic Maelduið. Mobaí mac hui Alða. Morp Cella, Rí Saxan.

¶ Ct. iii. Morp Cineða mic Luchten, regir Pic-torum.

¶ Ct. ii. bellum Cæa Cbla in quo cecidit Dicuill mac Pepsura Tuile la Muman. Inir Medgoit fundata est.

¶ Ct. iii. Cað Cæa Soan in laptur Lippe in quo cecidit Cremtann mac Aoða, mic Senaið, Rí Laiðen. Paelan mac Colmain, et Conall mac Suibne, Rí Muiðe, ocup Pailbe Flann, Rí Muman, uictorep erant. Ðar Moipe Muman. Enan Opoma Raði quieuit.

¹ *Osiricc*. Opiricc (Oiricc), A. B.; corrected to Osiricc by O'Flaherty. His death is not noticed by Bede, or the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.

² *Eochaidh Buidhe*. O'Flaherty writes "Rex Scotorum" in the marg., and adds the date "629."

³ *Battle of Dún Ceithern*. The same annotator adds "Dun Kethern prælium, 629," and also the further note, "Ðar Cailcín mic Dima o Liathmaine ('Death of Cailchin, son of Dima, from Liathmaine'), supra, 13 b." The ref. is to the copy of Tigernach's Annals bound up with the orig. of this Chronicle.

⁴ *Kal. vi.* The ferial numbers for

this and the four following years should be, respectively, ii., iii., iv., vi., and vii.

⁵ *Who was vanquished*. The words "qui victus est, s[upra]," have been interpolated by O'Flaherty, who has also added a marginal note, of which only the following can now be read, viz.:—"Connadius Kerr, [Dal]riedie Dominus . . . ad ann. 624." The reference ("supra") is to the copy of Tigernach in Class H. 1, 18, Trin. Coll., Dublin, in which the entry of Connadh Cerr's death, at the year 630, reads thus:—"Ðar Connaro Cipp, ut alii dicunt, anno primo regni sui, qui uictur est i cath

son of Eochaidh, and Osirice,¹ son of Albirt, royal heir of the Saxons, with a great slaughter of their people. Death of Eochaidh Buidhe,² son of Aedhan, in the 20th year of his reign. The battle of Dun-Ceithern,³ in which Congal Caech was put to flight, and Domhnall, son of Aedh, was triumphant; *and* in which Guaire Gaillsech, son of Forannan, was slain.

Kal. vi.⁴ The battle of Lethairbhe *was fought* between the Cinel Feradhaigh and Cinel Mac Erca, in which Maelfithrigh was slain. Ernán, son of Fiachna, was the victor.

Jugulatio of Brandubh, son of Maelcobha. Death of Connadh Cerr, as some say, in the first year of his reign; [who was vanquished]⁵ in the battle of Fidh-Eoin. Rest of Finntan, son of Maeldubh. Mobai Mac Hui Aldai *rested*. Death of Aelle,⁶ King of the Saxons.

Kal. vii. Death of Cened, son of Luchtren, King of the Picts.

Kal. v. Battle of Ath Abhla, in which Dicull, son of Fergus Tuile, was slain by *the men of Mumhan*. Inis Medgoit⁷ was founded.

Kal. iii.⁸ The battle of Ath Goan, in Iarthar Liffe, in which Crimthann, son of Aedh, son of Senach, King of Laighen, was slain. Faelan, son of Colman; and Conall, son of Suibhne, King of Midhe; and Failbhe Flann, King of Mumhan, were the victors. Death of Mor Mumhan. Enan of Druim-Raithe quievit.

Περὶ Κομ;” i.e. “Death of Connadh Cerr, as some say, in the first year of his reign, who was vanquished in the battle of Fidh-Eoin.”

⁶ *Ælle*. *Ελλη*, A. B. A mutilated marginal note, in O’Flaherty’s handwriting, reads “Edwin f[i]lius . . . R[egis] Sax[onum] A^o. 6. . . . Saxonum.” The annotator probably meant to signify that the death of Edwin, son of Ælle, should be here

recorded, as Ælle’s obit is entered in the Saxon Chronicle at the year 588, and Edwin’s at the year 633.

⁷ *Inis Medgoit*. O’Flaherty has added a note, of which only the fragment “ab Aidano Lindisfarn . . . 2 eadem est Lind. . . .” can now be read. He also writes the date “634” in the marg.

⁸ *Kal. iii.* The date “635” has been added by O’F.

¶ Ct. iii. Iugulatio duorum filiorum Ceða Slaine la Conall mac Suibne og Loë Tpetin oc Ppeman .i. Congal Rí ðpeð ren aðair hí Conaing, et Alilil Cpuiripe renatair síl Olutaið. Occurio Conall mic Suibne, Rí Míði i taið mic Nappoið la Diapmaro mac Ceða Slaine. Quier Fintan (Munnu) filí Telēan in .xii. ¶ Ct. Nouembur, et Epnaine mic Cpepine. Cað Seagairi in quo ceciderunt Loēne mac Nectain Cennpoda, et Cumurcoð mac Congura.

¶ Ct. Iugulatio Epnane mic Piaðna qui uicit Maol-pitraið mac Ceða Allainn a caat Letairbe.

Expugatio Captaiz .i. Mocuda .i. Moëta mic Piraull, o Raithun in diebus Parthae.

¶ Ct. Cað Maíge Rað pia n'Domhnall mac Ceða ocur pia maccoið Ceða Slaine, (pet Domhnall mac Ceða pregnauit Temoriam in illo tempore), in quo cecidit Congal Caē Rí Ulað, ocur Paelēu mac Airmeathaið Rí Míðe, i pppíðguin, cum multis nobilibus.

Cað Saeltipe pia Conall Cáel mac Maelcoba, pop Cinel nEogain in eodem die. Mop Pailbe Rí Muman. Quier Moëta Raithun hi .ii. io. Mai.

¶ Ct. i. Bellum Glinne Maiporon in quo familia Domnall ðpice in pugam uerpa erp, et obreprio Etain. Cronan mac U Loegoe, Abb Cluana muc Nóir, quieuit. Obítur Daéua Dallae.

¶ Ct. ii. Iugulatio Congal mic Dunchada. Obítur

¹ Kal. iv. O'F. adds the date "636." The entries under this year in this Chronicle are divided between two years in the Annals of Ulster. Dr. O'Connor follows the arrangement of the latter in his ed. of Tigern. See n. ⁵, p. 86.

² Fintan. O'Flaherty has added a marg. note, now nearly destroyed, signifying that Usher (*Index Chron.*) has Fintan's "quies," or obit, at the year 634.

³ Cumusgach. qmurcoð, A. B.; the letters cu being represented by q.

⁴ Mochuda. The words "i.e. Mochuda, i.e. Mochta, son of Firaull," are added in A., in the original hand, as a gloss, over the entry.

⁵ Ruled Temhair. This is equivalent to saying that Domhnall was Monarch of Erin. O'Flaherty adds the note "[634] D. A.; sed 637, Uss!;" implying that the battle of Magh Rath is entered in the Ann. Four

Kal. iv.¹ Jugulatio of the two sons of Aedh Slaine, by Conall, son of Suibhne, at Loch Trethin near Fremhain, viz. :—Congal, King of Bregh, ancestor of the Ui Conaing, and Ailill Cruitire, ancestor of the Síl Dluthaigh. Murder of Conall, son of Suibhne, King of Midhe, in Mac Nafraich's house, by Diarmaid, son of Aedh Slaine. Quies of Fintan² (Munnu), son of Telchan, on the 12th of the kalends of November; and of Ernan, son of Cresin. The battle of Seaghais, in which Lochene, son of Nechtan Cennfoda, and Cumusgach,³ son of Aengus, were slain.

A.D.

[634.]

Kal. Jugulatio of Ernan, son of Fiachna, who vanquished Maelfitrigh, son of Aedh Allann, in the battle of Lethairbhe.

[635.]

Expulsion of Carthach, *i.e.* Mochuda,⁴ *i.e.* Mochta, son of Firaull, from Raithin, in diebus Paschæ.

Kal. The battle of Magh Rath *gained* by Domhnall, son of Aedh, and the sons of Aedh Slaine, (but Domhnall, son of Aedh, ruled Temhair⁵ at that time); in which Congal Caech, King of Uladh, and Faelchu, son of Airmedhach, King of Midhe, were slain in the heat of battle, together with many chieftains.

[636.]

The battle of Saeltire *was gained* by Conall Cael, son of Maelcobha, over the Cinel Eoghain, on the same day. Death of Failbhe, King of Mumhan. Quies of Mochta⁶ of Raithin, on the 2nd of the Ides of May.

Kal. i. Battle of Glen Mairison,⁷ in which the army of Domhnall Breac was routed; and the siege of Etan. Cronan Mac U Loeghde, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Death of Dachua⁸ of Balla.

[637.]

Kal. ii. Jugulatio of Congal, son of Dunchadh. Death

[638.]

Mast. at the year 634, but under the year 637 in Ussher's *Index Chron.*

⁶ Quies (death) of Mochta. "637, Ussher; quies Mochuda." Marg. note, O'F.

⁷ Glenn Mairison. "In Scotia." Marg. note, O'F. "Not Glenmori-son, on Loch Ness, in Inverness, as

Chalmers (i., p. 286) suggests, but a tract in the debatable ground of West Lothian." Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 202, note.

⁸ Dachua. Called "Mochua" in Tigern., the Ann. Ult., and the Four Mast.

Dunrige uxoris Domnall. Quier Cirtan ino Cen-
truim. Quier Aeda Duib (.i. Rí Laigen) Abbatir
Cille Dara. Dalairri mac hu imdae, Abb leicglinne,
quieuit. Mory Ailealla (.i. regir Laigen) mic Aeda
Roin. Hoc tempore Teodorur Papa floruit.

[ct. iii. Caē Caēraē Cinn Con la Mumain. Oengur
Liathana [o Glinn Damhain] uictor erat, et Maeluáin
mac Aeda hennain fugit. bár Maeluáin Casiē,
regir Orientalium, et bar hruide mic Poiē. Lorccao
Maeluáin mic Aeda an Inir Cain. Iugulatio Maeli-
uáin mic Percura mic Maeluáin mic Colmáin.

Quier Dagain Inber Daile.

[ct. Mory Domnall mic Aeda regir hiberniae in
fine Ianuarii .xiii^o. anno regni sui, an Aro Poēaiē.
Porrea Domnall hrec in bello Spāta Capuin in fine
anni, in Decembre interpretur ert, anno .xiii^o. regni
sui, ab hoan pege hritonum.

Iugulatio Aililla mic Colmáin regir genepir lae-
gaire.

[ct. ui. hic dubitatur quip regnauit porē Domnall.
Dicunt alii hiptorogographi, regnarre quatuor reger

¹ *Domhnall*; i.e. Monarch of Erin.

² *Aendruim*; otherwise Naendruim, or Nendrum; now Mahee Island, in Strangford Lough. See Reeves's *Ecc. Antiq.*, p. 148.

³ *Dalaise Mac Ua Imdae*. O'Flaherty has corrected this name to "Molaise Mac Ua Dimae," in Tigernach. It is written "Dalaise Mac hu Imdae" in the Four Mast. B. reads "Molaisse Mac Ua Duma." The form Molaisse, or Molaise, is the more correct. The marg. note, "639, obiit Molassius, Ussher," has been added by O'F.

⁴ *King of Laighen*. The words "regir Lāgn" are written as a gloss over the name of Ailill in A., but omitted in B. Dr. O'Connor reads the gloss "Regis Luginæ." *Rev. Hib.*

Script., tom. ii., p. 194. Ailill's name appears in the list of Kings of Ui Failghe, or Offaly, preserved in the *Book of Leinster*. At the end of this entry O'Flaherty adds "Cuan mac Amalgaidh (Cuan, son of Amalgaidh), Rex Momoniæ obiit; supra, 13 b.; sed perperam Momoniæ." The ref. "13 b." is to the Dublin (Trin. Coll.) copy of Tigernach.

⁵ *From Glenn Damhain*. o Glinn Damhain; interlineation by O'F. in A., which is taken into the text in B. The events of this year also are divided between two years in the Ann. Ult., and by Dr. O'Connor in his ed. of Tigern. Hence the chronology of this chronicle is not at one with the reckoning of those Annals from this down to the year 718. See n.¹, p. 84.

of Duinsech, wife of Domhnall.¹ Quies of Critan, in Aendruim.² Quies of Aedh Dubh (*i.e.* King of Laighen), Abbot of Cill-Dara. Dalaise Mac Ua Imdae,³ Abbot of Leithglinn, quievit. Death of Ailill (*i.e.* King of Laighen⁴), son of Aedh Roin. At this time Pope Theodorus flourished.

Kal. iii. Battle of Cathair-Cinn-Conn in Mumhan. Aengus Liathana [from Glenn Damhain]⁵ was victorious, and Maelduin, son of Aedh Bennan, was put to flight. Death of Maelodhar Caech, King of Airthera; and death⁶ of Bruidhe, son of Foth. Burning of Maelduin,⁷ son of Aedh, in Inis-Cain. Jugulatio of Maelduin, son of Fergus, son of Maelduin, son of Colman.

Quies of Dagan⁸ of Inbher Daile.

Kal. Death of Domhnall,⁹ son of Aedh, King of Hibernia, at Ard Fothaigh, in the end of January, in the 13th year of his reign. Domhnall¹⁰ Brec was slain by Hoan, King of the Britons, in the battle of Srath Caruin,¹¹ in the end of the year, in December, in the 12th year of his reign.

Jugulatio of Ailill, son of Colman, King of the Ui Laeghaire.

Kal. vi.¹² Here it is doubted who reigned after Domhnall. Some historians allege four kings to have

⁶ Death. баг, A.; omitted in B.

⁷ Burning of Maelduin. λορρεαο Μαελιου, for λορρεαο Μαελιουιν, A. B. O'Flaherty has drawn his pen through these words in A., referring the reader to "13 b." (*i.e.* of the Dublin copy of Tigernach). But the entry is corrupt in the latter MS. He also adds the note "Comdan mac Da Cearda (Comdan, son of Da Cearda) obiit, 13 b., supra," referring to the last mentioned authority, in which the entry occurs at the place indicated.

⁸ Quies (*i.e.* death) of Dagan. The

date "642" has been added in the marg. by O'F.

⁹ Domhnall. O'F. refers the death of Domhnall to the year 642.

¹⁰ Domhnall Brec. "Rex Scotorum." Marg. note, O'F.

¹¹ Of Srath Caruin. Σρατα Καρυιν, A. B. Over the word Καρυιν, in A., O'Flaherty has written "Carmac (Carmaic)." This event is also entered, through mistake, under the year 682, *infra*. See Dr. Reeves's note on the subject, *Adamnan*, p. 202.

¹² Kal. vi. Corrected to "Kal. 3" by O'Flaherty, who considers 642 to be the proper date.

.1. Ceallað et Conall Caél, et da mac Aeða Slaine .1. Diarmait ocyr blaðmac, permiata pegna.

bárr huairle filiae Suibne mic Colmáin .1. rígan Paeláin Rí Laigen. Quier Cronan Eppcop Naénoroma. Cað Cinn éon. Ceallað ocyr Conall Caél pegnape incipiunt. bap scanlain Móir mic [C]innpaelað, Rí Orraíge. bárr Cuanað mic Cailein .1. Laoð Liathmhaine, Rí Pearnmaíge.

¶ Ct. iugulatio nepotum boðguine, Maelbpeppail et Maelanfaid énaíge. Mochoe Naénoroma quieuit.

¶ Ct. Morp Púurorain filíi Dece mic Cuanað Rí Uá Mic Uair. Loéne mac Píngin Rí Cruithne obíit. Cað Gabra eioir Laiğnib inuicem.

¶ Ct. Guin scanoláin mic Decine mic Píacrað, Rí Cruithneð. Mac Laipe, Ab denoðair, quieuit. Beda tunc natúr ert. Hoc tempore Marcianur pápa floguit.

¶ Ct. Maelcoba mac Píacna, rex Ulað, iugulatur ert la Congal Centorata mac Dunchata. [bár] builg Luatha, Rí Ua Cínroiolacð.

¶ Ct. Guin Ragallagh mic Uaadað, Rí Connacht .1. la Maelbriðoe mac Mothlaðan .1. Copeu Cullu occio-

¹ *Battle of Cinn-Chon.* This seems to be a repetition of the entry "Battle of Cathair Cinn-Conn," which appears under the year 639.

² *Laeach Liathmhaine*; i.e. "the hero of Liathmhain," or of Cloch-Liathmhaine, a place in the parish of Kilgullane, bar. of Fermoy, and co. of Cork. The words "Laoch Liathmhaine," which occur in Tigern., have been interlined by O'F. in A., and copied in B.

³ *Lochene.* "R[ex] Pictorum." Marg. note, O'F.

⁴ *King of the Cruithne.* ru Cruithneð, A. B. "Rex Pictorum Hiberniae;" marg. note, O'F. For an account of the Irish Cruithnigh,

or Picts, see Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 94. note ^b; and Todd's *Irish Nennius*, p. xxix.

⁵ *Beda.* O'Flaherty adds the note "673, Ussher," in the marg., to signify that the birth of Bede is recorded by Ussher (*Index Chron.*) at that year. It is entered in O'Conor's ed. of Tigern. under the year 646. For the precise date of Bede's birth, see T. Duffus Hardy's *Cat. of Brit. Hist.*, vol. i., p^t. i., p. 446.

⁶ *Martin.* Marcianur (Martinus), for Martinnur (Martinus), A. B. Pope Martin I. is meant, who reigned from 649 to 655.

⁷ [*Death*] of Bolg Luatha. builg

reigned in joint sovereignty, viz. :—Ceallach and Conall Cael, and two sons of Aedh Slaine, *i.e.* Diarmaid and Blathmac. A.D.
[641.]

Death of Huaisle, daughter of Suibhne son of Colman, *i.e.* the queen of Faelan, King of Laighen. Quies of Cronan, Bishop of Naendruim. Battle of Cinn-Chon.¹ Ceallach and Conall Cael begin to reign. Death of Scanlan Mór, son of Cennfaeladh, King of Osraighe. Death of Cuana, son of Calcin, *i.e.* Laech Liathmhaine,² King of Fernmhaighe.

Kal. Jugulatio of the descendants of Boghain [viz. :—] [642.]
Maelbresail and Maelanfaidh Enaigh. Mochae of Naendruim quievit.

Kal. Death of Furadran, son of Bec, son of Cuana, [643.]
King of Ui-Mic-Uais. Lochene,³ son of Finghin, King of the Cruithne, died. Battle of Gabhra between the Lagenians themselves.

Kal. [Mortal] wounding of Scannlan, son of Becin, [644.]
son of Fiachra, King of the Cruithne.⁴ Mac Laisre, Abbot of Bennchair, quievit. Beda⁵ was born now. At this time Pope Martin⁶ flourished.

Kal. Maelcobha, son of Fiachna, King of Uladh, was [645.]
slain by Congal Cennfoda, son of Dunchadh. [Death] of Bolg Luatha,⁷ King of Ui Cennsealach.

Kal. [Mortal] wounding of Raghallach, son of Uada, [646.]
King of Connacht, *i.e.* by Maelbrighde, son of Mothlachan,

Σλααα, A. B., for *Ḃuils Luata*, the gen. of *Ḃols Luata*. The name being in the gen. case, it seemed clear that some word, or words, had been omitted in the text; and the entry being manifestly the obit of Bolg Luatha, the word *bár* (death) has been supplied. At the end of the entry in A., O'Flaherty adds "*Mortuus est, 14 a.*" referring to the copy of Tigern. in the MS. H. 1, 18, Trin. Coll., Dub., which, at the year 647,

reads "*Ḃols Luatho p. h. ḡCinro-
relagh mortuus est.*" But in the latter chronicle, at the year 628, and under the same year, *supra*, Bolg Luatha is stated to have been slain in the battle of Duma Acher. The Ann. Ult., at the year 646=647, have "*Ḃel. Colgan mic Crunmael Ḃuils Luata ní ḡuac Cennrel-
lagh.*" "Battle of Colga, son of Crunmael Bolg Luatha, King of Ui Cennsealach."

erunt eum. Caṡ Cairn Conaill in die Pentecoster, ubi duo Cuan ceciderunt .i. Cuan mac Etha Rí Muman ocuṡ Cuan mac Cairill Rí hua Ffíðgente, ocuṡ Tolo-mnaṡ Rí hua Liaṡáin, et Suairpe fugit, et Diarmaid mac Aṡda Slaine uictor erat.

(Dia domnais, aṡeṡ iapom do luiṡ Diarmaid do tabairt an caṡa rin .i. tṡu Cluain muc Noir, ocuṡ do iunṡit ramad Ciapain etla pait co tṡiṡaṡ plán dṡncaib a coraibeachta rom. Iap roṡ iapom an Rí po eṡbair Doimneṡ cona foṡlaib .i. Liaṡ Manṡan inṡiu a ainm, mar foṡ fṡu alṡóir do Ciapan; ocuṡ do beṡt teopa tṡiṡṡi foṡ Rí Mide dá ccaiteaṡ nech dia muinṡiṡ cṡo dṡis nuṡque; conṡṡ de rin po roṡaṡt Diarmaid a aṡnacol a ccluain muc Noir.)

Quier Fúrra in Pappunna i Pppangcoib, recundum alioṡ. Mochaemós Léiṡ moir moṡitṡ.

[Ct. Caṡ Orra pṡia Pante in quo Panta cum xxx. pṡgibṡ cecidit. Caṡ Duin Cṡiṡṡáinn in quo cecidit Aengṡ mac Domnaill [mic Aṡda]. Fílií Maṡcoba uictoreṡ erant .i. Conaill Cáel ocuṡ Ceallaṡ. Moṡṡ Caṡuṡaṡ mic Domnaill ḡṡic. Moṡṡ Cṡonaṡ Maṡṡe ḡile.

[Ct. Guin da mac blaṡmac mic Aṡda Slaine .i. Donnchaṡ ocuṡ Conaill la Maṡloṡṡain, do laṡnib i muṡlṡo Maṡloṡṡain. Quier Aṡdan Eṡṡcoṡ Saxan. Iugulatio Oirine mic Oirṡṡ:—

¹ *On Sunday.* The paragraph enclosed in parentheses occurs as a gloss by the orig. hand, over the preceding entry, in A. It is misplaced in B.

² *Fúrra.* There is a marg. note in O'F.'s hand, of which only the following can be read, viz.:—"[65]4. S. Furseus . . . Peronæ obiit. [Codex] Cl[uanensis] Rectius, 652."

³ *According to some.* ṡ. alioṡ, for recundum alioṡ (secundum alios), A. pṡlioṡ, B., the transcriber of

which mistook the abbrev. ṡ. for the letter p.

⁴ *Oswiu.* Orra (Ossa), A. B.

⁵ *Penda.* Panta (Panta), A. B. O'Flaherty has added a marg. note, of which only the fragment ". . . . Beda. [Pen]da, Merciorum R[ex], [65]ṡ," can now be read. The death of Penda is recorded in the Anglo-Saxon Chron. under the year 654.

⁶ [*Son of Aedh*]. mic Aṡda; supplied by O'F. in A.; and copied in B.

viz.:—the Corca Cullu that slew him. The battle of Carn Conaill *fought* on Whitsunday, in which two Cuans were slain, viz.:—Cuan, son of Enna, King of Mumhan, and Cuan, son of Cairell, King of Ui Fidhgheinte; and Tolomnach, King of Ui Liathain, *was killed*. Guaire fled; and Diarmaid, son of Aedh Slaine, was victorious.

(On Sunday.¹ The way that Diarmaid went to fight the battle, moreover, was through Cluain-muc-Nois, and Ciaran's congregation prayed for him, that he might return safe through the merits of their supplications. Subsequently, on the return of the King, he presented Doimnere with its subdivisions, viz.:—Liath Manchan is its name to-day, as an altar sod to Ciaran; and he imposed three curses on the King of Midhe, if one of his people consumed even a drink of water *thereof*. Wherefore it was that Diarmaid ordered that he should be buried in Cluain-muc-Nois.)

Quies of Fursa² in Peronne, in France, according to some.³ Mochaemhóg, of Liath-Mór, moritur.

Kal. A battle *fought* by Oswiu⁴ against Penda,⁵ in which Penda was slain, together with 30 kings. The battle of Dun Crimhthainn, in which Aengus, son of Domhnall [son of Aedh]⁶ was slain. The sons of Maelcobha, viz.:—Conall Cael and Ceallach, were the victors. Death of Cathusach, son of Domhnall Brec. Death of Cronan, of Magh Bile.

Kal. [Mortal] wounding of the two sons of Blathmac, viz.:—Donnchadh and Conall, by Maelodhran,⁷ of the Lagenians, in Maelodhran's mill. Quies of Aedhan,⁸ Bishop of the Saxons. Murder of Oswine, son of Osric:—

⁷ By *Maelodhran*. *Ἰα Μαιλοδραν*. These words are misplaced in the MSS. A. and B., in which they occur at the end of the second entry succeeding, as if Oswine had been murdered by Maelodhran. A similar mistake occurs in all the copies of

Tigernach. See Dr. O'Connor's ed. of the *Ann. Tig., Rer. Hib. Script.*, vol. ii., p. 198, ad ann. 651.

⁸ *Quies of Aedhan*. "Aidan, Lindisfarn . . . [obit] 31 August, 651." Marg. note, O'F.

α μυλινν,
 Για πο μελτ μόρ το τειρυνν ;
 Νι βο comailt φορ ρερβαινο
 [α] πο μελτ φορ hu Cερβαιλλ.
 α[η] γραιν μελερ αν μυλενο
 Νι corca αετ ιρ οερξ τειρυνν
 Ιρ τι φογλαδ αν cρυννν μαρ
 Ροδα μυλινν Μaeloοραιν.

Ιct. Obitus Segeni Abbatir Ιae. Quier Αεδα Λογα
 Abbatir Cluana muc Noir; τι Γαλenceαδ Copainn α
 cinel .i. mac Samain. Dormitatio Maiceni Abbatir
 Menapocait. Ιμαιρεξ Cuile Corpa in quo cecidit
 Cuilene mac Forannain, Rí ó ffaillge. Maelopeit
 ocur Ondu uictorey epant. Cugamna mac Suibne
 moritur. Uitalianur Papa hoc tempore floruit.

Ιct. Iugulatio Conaill Coip. Cat Connacht .i.
 Ιαρταιρ Seola in quo cecidit Marcan mac Toman Rí
 .h. Maine. Cennpaolaδ mac Colgairn, ocur Maenaδ
 mac δλατίν, Rí Ua mδruin, uictorey epant. Maeloοr
 mac Suibne, Rí Μιθε, moritur.

Ιct. Iugulatio Conaill mic Maelicoba. Colman
 Eppcop, mac Hui Telluiδ, ocur Oirine Ροδα, duo Ab-
 bates Cluana ipairo quieuerunt. Iugulatio Pergusu

¹ [When thou] didst grind. "πο
 μελτ" ("did grind"), A. B. α πο
 μελτ, Tigern. an πο μελτ, Four
 Mast.

² The grain. α γραιν (O, grain),
 A. B. an γραιν, Tigern., and Four
 Mast.

³ Great tree; i.e. Cerbhall, the an-
 cestor of Donnchadh and Conall.

⁴ Kal. This is the year 652 ac-
 cording to O'Flaherty, who adds the
 marg. note "Camin Inre Celtaich
 (Camin, of Inis Celtra) obiit, supra
 (i.e. Ann. Tigern., Dublin copy), fol.
 14 a. A^o. 652, Ussher."

⁵ Marcan. "653, Cod[ex] Cl[uan-
 ensis]." Marg. note, O'F., to signify
 that Marcan's death is entered under
 the year 653 in the Annals of Tiger-
 nach.

⁶ Conall. O'Flaherty, following
 Ussher and the Codex Cluanensis,
 refers the death of Conall to the year
 654. He also subjoins the following
 note, at foot of pages 26-27, in A. :—
 "'654, Jugulatio Conalli Regis Hi-
 berniae. 654, Mors Kellachi Regis
 Hiberniae.' Ita heic et apud Tiger-
 nacum, supra [i.e. Codicem Dub-
 liniensem], fol. 14 a, ad eosdem
 annos. Unde Waræus idem videtur

mic Domnaill, ocyr Peryura mic Rogallaiḡ, ocyr Aeḡa
Deṡra mic Cuimine, la u pṡiaṡaḡ Aṡṡne.

Caṡ Speṡa ḡṡairṡ ne Tolapcan mac Ainṡṡiṡ Rí
Cṡuiṡneḡ, du atṡopcair Dunchaṡḡ mac Conaing ocyr
Congal mac Ronain. Coḡ Ron mac Maelcoba moṡtuur
eṡṡ.

Ḳt. Caṡ Pṡeṡcaṡḡ ubi cecidit Cumuṡcoḡ mac
Oisilla, Rí h. cṡemṡainn, in quo Cṡunṡmáol mac
Suibne Rí Cineóil Eogain uictor fuit. Laiḡnen [mac
Colman] Rí Connaḡṡ moṡtuur eṡṡ. Moṡṡ Cṡunṡmaill
Eṡbuilḡ mic Ronain, Rí Laiḡen Deṡgabair.

Ḳt. Quier Ultani mic Uí Conchuphair, hī .ii. nón.
Septembrii. Quier Suibne mic Cuirṡi Ab lae. Caṡ
Deleenn in quo interpretur eṡṡ Maeldoirṡ mac Conaing
t Conaill. Moṡṡ Tolapḡain mic Ainṡṡiṡ, Rí Cṡuiṡneḡ.
Quier Concaine Cille Slebe.

Ḳt. Moṡṡ Ceallaiḡ mic Maelcoba ipin mḡṡuḡ.
ḡar Ceallaiḡ mic Sapaín, Abb Oḡna Moṡṡe. Mocua
mac Lonáin quieuit.

Ḳt. Dima Dup Eṡṡcop Conneṡe ocyr Cuimine Eṡṡ-
cop Naénṡṡoma, ocyr Sillan Eṡṡcop Daiminnṡi, ocyr
Dunchaṡḡ mac Aeḡa Sláine moṡṡui punt. Iugulatio
Oṡṡdoirṡ mic Seḡṡṡaiḡ ocyr Conḡinn mic Laiḡnen.

Ḳt. Obitur Pínáí mic Rimeḡa. Eṡṡcop Colmán
ḡinne ḡa locha quieuit, et Daniel Eṡṡcop Cinnḡapair
quieuit. Moṡṡ ḡḡḡaiḡ mic ḡlathmaic mic Aeḡa
Slaine. ḡuin Paḡlain Rí Oppaige do Laiḡniḡ. Mae-

¹ *Battle of Srath-Edairt.* "658, hoc praelium." Marg. note, O'F.

² *Tolarcan.* The marg. note "Rex Pictorum" is added by O'F.

³ *Of Anfrith.* Ainṡṡiṡ, A. B.

⁴ *Son of Colman.* Interlined by O'F., who adds "supra, 14 a," referring to the copy of Tigernach in Trin. Coll., Dublin, class H. 1, 18. The date "655" has also been noted in the marg. by the same hand.

⁵ *Mortuus est.* m. 2, A. B. The

word "Lepra" is added in the orig. hand in A., to denote that Laighnen died of that disease. It is omitted in B.

⁶ *King of Laighen Desgabhair.* "R[ex] Lageniae Australis." Marg. note, O'F.

⁷ *Kal.* This is the year 657 according to O'Flaherty.

⁸ *Quies (death) of Concin.* "657. Cod[ex] Cl[uanensis]." Marg. note, O'F. In the Dublin copy of the

of Domhnall; of Fergus, son of Raghallach, and of Aedh Bethra, son of Cuimin, by the Ui Fiacrach Aidhne. A.D.
[651.]

Battle of Srath-Edairt¹ gained by Tolarcan,² son of Anfrith,³ King of the Cruithne, in which Dunchadh, son of Conaing, and Congal, son of Ronan, were slain. Aedh Ron, son of Maelcobha, mortuus est.

Kal. Battle of Flescach, in which Cumuscach, son of Ailill, King of Ui Crimthainn, was slain, and Crundmael, son of Suibhne, King of the Cinel Eoghain, was the victor. Laighnen [son of Colman],⁴ King of Connacht, mortuus est.⁵ Death of Crundmael Erbuilg, son of Ronan, King of Laighen Desgabhair.⁶ [652.]

Kal.⁷ [4.] Quies of Ultan Mac Ui Conchobhair, on the second of the Nones of September. Quies of Suibhne, son of Cuirtri, Abbot of Hi. Battle of Delenn, in which Maeldoid, son of Conaing, or Conall, was slain. Death of Tolarcan, son of Anfrith, King of the Cruithne. Quies of Concain,⁸ of Cill-Slebhe. [653.]

Kal. Death of Ceallach,⁹ son of Maelcobha, in the Brugh. Death of Ceallach, son of Saran, Abbot of [F]othan Mór. Mochua, son of Lonan, quievit. [654.]

Kal. Dima Dubh, Bishop of Conner; Cuimine, Bishop¹⁰ of Naendruim; Sillan, Bishop of Daimhinish,¹¹ and Dunchadh, son of Aedh Slaine, mortui sunt. Jugulatio of Oredoid, son of Sechnasach, and of Cuchenn, son of Laighnen. [655.]

Kal. Death of Finan, son of Rimidh. Bishop Colman of Glenn-da-locha quievit; and Daniel,¹² Bishop of Cinn-garad, quievit. Death of Eochaidh, son of Blathmac, son of Aedh Slaine. Faelan, King of Osraighe [mortally] [656.]

Annals of Clonmacnoise the death of "Conchaynne, of Cill-Slebhe," is recorded under the year 653.

⁹ *Ceallach*. "Kellachus, R. H. (Rex Hiberniae). 658, Cod[ex] Cl[uanensis]." Marg. note in O'Flaherty's hand. See also note ⁶, page 92.

¹⁰ *Cuimine, Bishop*. Omitted in B.

¹¹ *Of Daimhinish*. *Θαμινιτ*, A. *Θαμινιτ*, B., the proper gen. form of the name. The date 659 is added in the margin in O'F.'s hand.

¹² *And Daniel, &c.* This entry is not in B. O'F. adds the date 660.

dhog Perna quieuit. Conall Crundamna mortuus est. Eoganán mac Tuathalán mortuus est. Oilill mac Dunchada mic Aedá Slaine mortuus est.

¶ Ct. Tomini Ab ocyr Epreop Airíomacha quieuit. Ladnenn mac Blathannaiḡ quieuit. Conaing h. Dainz, Ab Imleč Iubair, quieuit. Cuimine Abbar ad Hiberniam uenit. Mogoboc mac hui Lama quieuit.

¶ Ct. Cuimine Foda .lxxi°. anno aetatis suae, quieuit. Colman hua Cluairiḡ quieuit. Sapan hua Crítain quieuit. Maelóuin mac Aedá Dennain mortuus est. Cač Ogamaín oc Cinn Corbadan ubi ceciderunt Conaing mac Congaile, mic Aodá Slaine, ocyr Ulltan mac Egnaine, Rí Ciannachta, ocyr Centraelad mac Sepríde Rí Arda Ciannachta, in quo bello Blathmac [mac] Aedá Slaine uictus est, a pocíir Diarmada mic Aedá Slaine, qui dicuntur Onču mac Sarráin ocyr Maelmilcon ocyr Cačarach mac Eñine; in quo bello Paelchú mac Máeluma cecidit. Hoc finis regni Blathmae ut alii dicunt, initium regni Diarmada. Maelóuin mac Purospain Rí Duplur mortuus est. Maenač mac Fingín Rí Muman mortuus est. Maelpuataiḡ mac Egnaine Rí Cianachta mortuus est. Conall Cloccač quieuit.

¶ Ct. Suape Aíðne Rí Connacht mortuus est, ocyr a adnacaíl a cclúain m̃uc Noir.

Ingulatio duorum piliorum Domnaill mic Aedá .i. Conall ocyr Colca, ó Ceppnceinn. Mort Sarrnait mic Domnaill Rí Cruíneč, et Domnaill mic Tuathalán, et Tuathail mic Morgainn. Indepracač ocyr Dima duo episcopi, quieuerunt.

¹ *Maedhog*. Maedog, A. B., for Mo-Aedh-og, or Maedhog.

² *Kal*. This is the year 661 according to O'Flaherty.

³ *Quieuit*. O'Flaherty adds the note "661, D. A.," signifying that Tomine's death is entered in the Four

Mast. at the year indicated. The F. M. have it under the year 660=661.

⁴ *Kal*. O'Flaherty adds a note in the margin, indicating that this is the year 662 according to Ussher, and the year 661 according to the Four Masters.

wounded by the Lagenians. Maedhog¹ of Ferna quievit. A.D.
 Conall Crandambna mortuus est. Eoganan, son of [656.]
 Tuathalan, mortuus est. Oilill, son of Dunchadh, son
 of Aedh Slaine, mortuus est.

Kal.² Tomine, Abbot and Bishop of Ard-Macha, [657.]
 quievit.³ Ladgnenn, son of Blathbannaigh, quievit.
 Conaing Ua Daint, Abbot of Imlech Iubhair, quievit.
 Cuimine, Abbot, came to Hibernia. Mogoboc Mac Ua
 Lamha quievit.

Kal.⁴ Cuimin Foda, in the 72nd year of his age, [658.]
 quievit. Colman Ua Cluasaigh quievit. Saran Ua Cri-
 tain quievit. Maelduin, son of Aedh Bennan, mortuus
 est.⁵ The battle of Ogaman at Cenn Corbadan, in which
 Conaing, son of Congal, son of Aedh Slaine, and Ulltan,
 son of Ernan, King of Ciannachta, and Cennfaeladh, son
 of Gerthidh, King of Ard Ciannachta, were slain; in which
 battle Blathmac [son] of Aedh Slaine, was vanquished by
 the friends of Diarmaid, son of Aedh Slaine, who were
 named Onchu, son of Saran, and Maelmilchon, and
 Cathasach, son of Emhin; [and] in which battle Faelchu,
 son of Maeluma, perished. This is the end of Blathmac's
 reign,⁶ as some say, [and] the beginning of the reign of
 Diarmaid. Maelduin, son of Furadran, King of Durlus,
 mortuus est. Maenach, son of Finghin, King of Mumhan,
 mortuus est. Maelfuataigh, son of Ernan, King of Cian-
 nachta, mortuus est. Conall Cloccach quievit.

Kal. Guaire Aidhne, King of Connacht, died, and [659.]
 was interred in Cluain-muc-Nois.

Jugulatio of two sons of Domhnall, son of Aedh, viz.,
 Conall and Colgu, by Cerncein. Death of Gartnait, son
 of Domhnall, King of the Cruithne; and of Domhnall,
 son of Tuathalan, and of Tuathal, son of Morgann. In-
 dercadh and Dima, two bishops, quieverunt.

⁵ *Mortuus est.* m. εϛτ, A. B. |
 incorrectly reads "an εϛτ."

⁶ *Of Blathmac's reign.* n.e. (for πϛ
 επenn, "King of Erin"). Marg.
 note in the original hand.

Quier Segain mic hui Cuinn Abbaitir Henncuir.

¶ Ct. Tenebrae α ¶ Ct. Mai in hora nona, et in eadem aetate coelum ardepe uirum est. Mortalitar in hiberniam peruenuit α ¶ Ct. August. Morir Cernaiž Sotail rili Diarmata mic Aeða Slaine, et terrae-motus in hibernia, ocur Comžan mac Cuiteme, ocur Berac Ab Henncoir quieuerunt. Baedan mac Uí Cormaic (do Conmaicne Mara α cinel), Ab Cluana muc Noir quieuit. A maiž iotha potairt Eaxarrit mortalitar pimo in hibernia; a morte Patruici .cc.iii.; poro mortalitatem .c.xii.

¶ Ct. Mortalitar magna in hibernia .i. an mduide Conaill. Diarmad mac Aeða Slaine, ocur blaťmac, da Rí Eipenn, et Máelbepail mac Maeluui in mortui runt. Ulltán mac hui Cunga, Ab Cluana iraird, quieuit. Dormitatio Pecine Fabair, ocur Eperáin an eagna, ocur Ronain mic Beraiž, ocur Maeloóio mic Pingin, et Cronain mic Silni. Cu cen mathair mac Caťail, Rí Muman, mortur. Blaťmac Rí Tebča, Oengur Ulađ, ocur Mančan Leť, epircopi, abbates, pegerque innumerable mortui runt.

Colman Cap Ab Cluana muc Noir (mac Pualurccaiž, do Corca Možā α cinel, aen bliadan, tribus diebus tantum tenuit principatum); Cuimine Ab Cluana muc Noir, do Spreccraižib Loča Tethed α cinel, dormierunt. Secnurač mac blaťmac pegnape incipit.

¹ Was seen. uirum est (visum est), A. uirae sunt (visae sunt), B.

² In Hibernia. O'Flaherty, following Tighern. and the Ann. Ult., substitutes "Britannia" for Hibernia in A. The earthquake does not seem to have been noticed by the English Chroniclers. This is the year 664, according to O'Flaherty.

³ Berach. The obit of this ecclesiastic is repeated under the year 663.

⁴ In Magh Itha Fothairt. α maiž

iotha pothairt, A.B. These words seem to have been understood by the transcribers as forming part of the preceding entry of Baedan's death, as the word that follows, (Eaxarrit), commences with a capital letter; but they are rather the continuation of the entry six lines higher.

⁵ 203 years. There is apparently some error here, although the Annals of Tigh., of Ulster, and Clonmacnois have the same figures. The death of

Quies of Segan Mac Ui Cuinn, Abbot of Bennchair. A.D.

Kal. Darkness on the Kalends of May, at the ninth hour; and in the same summer the sky was seen¹ to burn. A mortality reached Hibernia on the Kalends of August. Death of Cernach Sotail, son of Diarmaid, son of Aedh Slaine. An earthquake in Hibernia.² Comghan Mac Cuiteme, and Berach,³ Abbot of Bennchair, quieverunt. Baedan Mac Ui Cormaic (whose tribe was of the Conmaicne Mara), Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. In Magh Itha Fothairt⁴ the mortality first broke out in Hibernia; from the death of Patrick, 203 years;⁵ after the mortality, 112 years.⁶ [659.] [660.]

Kal. A great mortality in Hibernia, viz., the Buidhe Conaill. Diarmaid, son of Aedh Slaine, and Blathmac—two Kings of Erin—and Maelbresail, son of Maelduin, mortui sunt. Ulltan Mac Hui Cunga,⁷ Abbot of Cluain-Iraird, quievit. Dormitatio of Fechin of Fobhar; and of Ereran the Wise; and of Ronan, son of Berach; and of Maeldoid, son of Finghin; and of Cronan, son of Silne. Cu-cen-mathair, son of Cathal, King of Mumhan, moritur. Blathmac, King of Tebhtha, Oengus Uladh, and Manchan of Liath, and bishops, abbots, and kings innumerable, mortui sunt. [661.]

Colman Cas, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, (son of Fulasach; his tribe was of the Corca Mogha; one year *and* three days only he held the government), *and* Cumine, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, whose tribe was of the Gre-graighe, of Loch Teched, dormierunt. Sechnasach, son of Blathmac, begins to reign.

Patrick is entered under the year 489, *supra*; but if the number 203 is correct, the event should be referred to 461, as the chronology of this chronicle is four years behind the common reckoning at this period, and the date 660=664.

⁶ *After the mortality 112 years, i.e., after the mortality recorded at the year 551, supra. For 112 years, A. and B. have ccxi (212).*

⁷ *Mac Hui Cunga. Mac Hui Cunga, A. Mac Hui Cunga (Mac Hui Cungal), B.*

†ct. Mory Oililla Flannerra, mic Domnaill, mic Aeða, mic Ainmipeð. Maelcaí mac Scandail .i. Rí Cruíðne; Maeluinn mac Scandail, Rí Cinel Corppu, obierunt. Eochaid Iarlaðe, Rí Cruíðne, moritur. Duibinoracht, mac Dunchaða, Rí h. mBrúin Aí, moritur. Mory Ceallaið mic Guairpe. bellum per[et]ri etir ulltu ocur Cruíðne, in quo cecidit Caðurað mac Luircini. ðaitini Ab denncair quieuit. Paelán mac Colmáin, Rí Laiðen, moritur.

†ct. Mortalitar in qua quatuor Abbates denncair peperunt .i. ðepað, Cumine, Colum ocur Aeðan. Cað Aine etir Aradu et h. Frogeinte, ubi cecidit Eogan mac Cunnmaí. Guin ðrain Finn mic Malectraig, Rí na nDeiri Muman.

†ct. Nauigatio Colmáin Episcopi cum reliquis Scotorum ad insulam uaccæ albae, in qua fundabat ecclesiam, et nauigatio filiorum Gartnait ad hiberniam cum plebe Seð. Pergur mac Muccedo moritur. Muirceptað Náir, Rí Connacht, .i. mac Guairpe, moritur.

†ct. Obitur Cuimíní Albi Abbatir Iae, et Crutáin Abb ðendcuir, et Moðuac mic Cuir; et mory Maeli-rothairtigh mic Suibne Rið nepotum Tuirtri. Iturpan et Corinda apud Pictones defuncti sunt.

†ct. Guin Maeluáin nepotir Romáin. Mory ðlaithmaic mic Maelicoba, et iugulatio Cundai mic Ceallaið.

¹ *Kal.* This is the year 666 according to O'F.

² *Cruithne.* O'Flaherty interlines the word "Míðe" (i.e. "of Meath"), in A., to signify that Eochaidh was King of the Picts of Meath. He is so called in Tig. (ad. an. 666); but in the "*Fragments of Annals*," pub. by the Ir. Arch. and Celt. Soc., Dub., 1860 (p. 65), he is called "King of Dal-Araidhe," and stated to have been slain.

³ *Kal.* O'Flaherty adds the date 667 in the marg.

⁴ *Berach.* The death of Berach is also entered under the year 660.

⁵ *Bran Finn.* The death of a "Bran Finn, son of Maelochtrach," is also entered under the year 667.

⁶ *Voyage.* O'F. adds the marg. note "668, Ussr.," to signify that Ussher (*Index Chron.*) refers the voyage of Colman to that year.

⁷ *Insula vaccæ albæ; i.e.* Inis-bofin, "the Island of the White Cow;" now Bophin Island, off the west coast of the co. Mayo.

Kal.¹ Death of Ailill Flannessa, son of Domhnall, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire. Maelcaich, son of Scannal, *i.e.* King of the Cruithne, and Maelduin, son of Scannal, King of Cinel Cairpre, obierunt. Eochaidh Iarlaithe, King of the Cruithne,² mortuus. Dubhindracht, son of Dunchadh, King of Ui mBriuin Ai, moritur. Death of Ceallach, son of Guaire. Battle of Fersat, between the Ultonians and Cruithne, in which Cathusach, son of Luircen, fell. Baithin, Abbot of Bennchair, quievit. Faelen, son of Colman, King of Laighen, moritur.

A.D.

[662.]

Kal.³ A mortality in which four Abbots of Bennchair perished, viz., Berach,⁴ Cumine, Colum, and Aedhan. Battle of Aine, between the Aradha and the Ui Fidhgheinte, in which Eoghan, son of Crunnmael, fell. [Mortal] wounding of Brann Finn,⁵ son of Maelechtrach, King of the Desi of Mumhan.

[663.]

Kal. Voyage⁶ of Bishop Colman, with the rest of the Scoti, to Insula vaccæ albæ,⁷ in which he founded a church; and voyage of the sons of Gartnait⁸ to Hibernia, with the people of Seth.⁹ Fergus, son of Muccid, dies. Muircher-tach Nár, King of Connacht, *i.e.* son of Guaire, moritur.

[664.]

Kal. Death of Cumine Albus,¹⁰ Abbot of Hi, and of Critan, Abbot of Bennchair, and of Mochua Mac Cuist; and death of Maelfothartaigh, son of Suibhne, King of the Ui Tuitre. Iturnan and Corinda¹¹ died among the Picts.

[665.]

Kal.¹² [Mortal] wounding of Maelduin Ua Ronain. Death of Blathmac, son of Maelcobha; and murder of Cunda, son of Ceallach. The sons of Gartnait left

[666.]

⁸ *Sons of Gartnait.* "Gartnati Pictorum Regis filii." Marg. note by O'F.

⁹ *Seth.* This is probably a mistake for Sceth, as in the Ann. Ult., or Scith, as in Tig. The island of Skye is apparently meant. See Adamnan's *Columba*, ed. Reeves, p. 62, n.^b.

¹⁰ *Cumine Albus.* O'F. adds the

margin. note "669, Ussr.," implying that Cumine's death is referred by Ussher to that year.

¹¹ *Corinda.* This name, which is apparently Κορμδα (Cormda) in A., is written Corinda in B. "Cormda," Ann. Ult. "Corindu," Tigh.

¹² *Kal.* This is the year 670, according to O'F.

Uenit genur Sarpnair de hibernia. Guin brian Píno mic Maelipotairaiḡ. Morp Dunchaḡa nepotir Rónáin.

Íct. Morp Orru pílí Edilbirt, Rí Saxon. Guin Sechnuraiḡ mic Blathmaic Regir Temoriae initio hiemir:—

ba rrianaḡ ba heḡlarrgach
An teḡ ambioḡ Sechnarrach
ba imḡa rruell for ríait
Írin teḡ ambioḡ mac Blathmaic.

Dubóáin Rí Cinel Coirpre iugulauit illum. Brian Píonn mac Maélocḡraiḡ mortuur. Maelruba in brianiam nauigat.

Íct. bellum Dungaile mic Maélituille, Rí Cineoil bogaine. Loingrec uictor fuit, et Dungal cecidit. Morp Cumrccaiḡ mic Ronáin. Cenrphaelḡ mac Blathmaic pegrare incipit.

Íct. Guin Domangairt mic Domnaill bria Rí Dáilmaḡa. Nauigatio Paulbe Ab íae in hiberniam. Maélruba fundauit ecclesiam Aporeporan.

Íct. Guin Congaile Cennruda mic Dunchaḡa Rí ulaḡ. Decc bairche interprecit eum. Nuber tenuir et tremula ad rpeciem coelestir arcus, iii. uigilia noctir u^a. repua ante parcha, ab oriente in occidentem, per repenum coelum apparuit. Luna in sanguinem uerra ert.

Íct. bellum Cinrphaelḡ mic Blathmaic mic Aoḡa Slaine. Occipit ert Cennrphaelḡ. Finnachta mac Dunchaḡa uictor erat. Finnachta Fleoḡ pegrare incipit.

¹ *Edilbirt*; i.e. Æthelfrith. The date 671 is written in the marg. by O'F. Oswiu's death is referred by Bede to the year 670 of the Incarnation=669 of the Common Era.

² *Bran Finn*. The[mortal] wounding of a person of this name is recorded under the year 663.

³ *Battle of Dungal*. bellum Dungaile (bellum Dungaile), A.B. The entry of this battle in the *Frag. of Annals*, pub. by the Ir. Arch. and Celt. Soc., Dub., 1860 (p. 69), is "Battle of Tulach-árd, in which fell Dungaile, son of Maeltuile," &c. This is the year 672, according to O'F.,

Hibernia. [Mortal] wounding of Bran Finn, son of Maelfothartaigh. Death of Dunchadh Ua Ronain. A.D. [666.]

Kal. Death of Oswiu, son of Edilbrit,¹ King of the Saxons. [Mortal] wounding of Sechnasach, son of Blathmac, King of Temoria, in the beginning of winter:— [667.]

Full of bridles—full of horsewhips—

Was the house in which was Sechnasach;

Many were the leavings of plunder

In the house in which the son of Blathmac dwelt.

Dubhduin, King of Cinel Cairpre, killed him. Bran Finn,² son of Maelochtrach, mortuus. Maelrubha sails into Britain.

Kal. Battle of Dungal,³ son of Maeltuile, King of Cinel Boghaine. Loingsech was the victor, and Dungal was slain. Death of Cumuscach, son of Ronan. Cennfaeladh, son of Blathmac, begins to reign. [668.]

Kal. [Mortal] wounding of Domangart, son of Domhnall Brec, King of Dal-Riada. Voyage⁴ to Ireland of Failbhe, Abbot of Hi. Maelrubha founded the church of Aporecrossan. [669.]

Kal. [Mortal] wounding of Congal Cennfoda,⁵ son of Dunchadh, King of Uladh. Becc Bairche slew him. A thin and⁶ tremulous cloud, in the form of a rainbow, appeared at the fourth watch of the night of the fifth day before Easter Sunday, *stretching* from east to west, in a clear sky. The moon was turned into blood. [670.]

Kal.⁷ Battle of Cennfaeladh, son of Blathmac, son of Aedh Slaine, *in which* Cennfaeladh was slain. Finnachta, son of Dunchadh, was the victor. Finnachta Fledach begins to reign. [671.]

who adds the marg. note, quoted from Tig., "Expulsio Drosti (Picti) de regno, et Combustio Bennchoriæ Britonum."

⁴ *Voyage*. O'F. notes the year 672 in the marg. opposite to this entry.

⁵ *Cennfoda*, i.e., "of the long head."

cennpo2, A., in which the last character of the word represents the letters ϣα. Cennpop, B. O'F. makes this the year 674.

⁶ *And*. ετ, A. ετ, B.

⁷ *Kal*. This is the year 675, according to O'F.

¶ Ct. Columba Episcopur Inrolae uaccæ albae, et Finan [mac] Cipendain quieuerunt. Coirceacrath Ailiḡ Prigreinn la Finnachta mac Dunchaḡa. Pailbe de hiberuia reueritatur. Congal mac Maeciliduin, ocup Airtaile, iugulati sunt.

¶ Ct. Stella comitir uira est luminora in menre Septembur et Octobur. Dunḡath mac Ulltain, Rí Airtiall occipur est a nDún Porḡo la Maeliduin mac Maecilirig. Cat eoir Finnachta ocup Laiḡneḡaib in loco proximo Loḡa Gabor, in quo Finnachta uictor erat. Congreppio Cuile Maine ubi ceciderunt da mac Maeliaḡdain. Decan Rúmno quieuit in inrola Britaniae.

¶ Ct. Morr Colḡan mic Pailbe Plainn, Rí Muḡan. Daircill mac Cuireta Episcop ḡlindae da locha quieuit. Morr Dorḡto mic Domnail.

¶ Ct. Quier Pailbe Abbatir lae. Centraelaḡ Sapienr quieuit. Cat [re] Finnachta contra dec dairce. Dormitatio Nectain.

¶ Ct. Colman Ab benncar quieuit. Suin Píanamlo mic Maelituile reḡir Lagenorum. Poirḡeḡan da muintir perin roḡḡeḡuin ar Finnachta. Catál mac Rogallaiḡ moritur. Cat Saxonum ubi ceciderit Almune rilur Orru. Morr Maelirḡartaiḡ Episcop Airt

¹ *Columba*. Called Colman in the entry at the year 664. O'F. adds the note "676, Ussr.," to signify that Abp. Ussher refers Colman's death to that year.

² *Consecration*. A. and B. read coirceacr. for coirceacrath (coiseacrath), "consecration." But in Tig. and the Four Mast., the word used is corccraoh, "spoiling," "destruction," which is undoubtedly the true reading. The Ann. Ult. and Ann. of Inisfallen have "Destructio;" and the word used in "Fragments of Annals" is corḡraoh.

³ *Of October*. Octimbur, A. B. This is the year 677, accord. to O'F. The appearance of a comet is recorded in the Anglo-Saxon Chron. at the year 678.

⁴ *Drost*. "[Rex] Pict[orum]." Marg. note by O'F., who adds that the correct year is 678.

⁵ *Kal*. O'F. adds the year 679 as the correct date.

⁶ *Of*. . . . *Abbot*. Abbatirra, for abbatir, A. B., on which Dr. O'Connor remarks, "Miror Dualdum Firbisium ita erasse," *Rer. Hib*

Kal. Columba,¹ Bishop of Insula vaccae albæ, and Finan, [son] of Airennan, quieverunt. Consecration² of Ailech Frigreinn by Finnachta, son of Dunchadh. Failbhe returns from Hibernia. Congal, son of Maelduin, and Aurtaile were slain. A.D. [672.]

Kal. A bright and luminous comet was seen in the months of September and of October.³ Dunchadh, son of Ultan, King of Airghiall, slain in Dun Forgo by Maelduin, son of Maelfitrigh. A battle between Finnachta and the Lagenians, in a place close to Loch Gabhar, in which Finnachta was victorious. The conflict of Cul Maine, in which two sons of Maelachdain were slain. Becan Ruminn quievit in the island of Britain. [673.]

Kal. Death of Colga, son of Failbhe Flann, King of Mumhan. Daircill, son of Cuireta, Bishop of Glenn-dalocha, quievit. Death of Drost,⁴ son of Domhnall. [674.]

Kal.⁵ Quies of Failbhe, Abbot⁶ of Hi. Cennfaeladh the Wise, quievit. A battle [gained by] Finnachta over Bec Bairche. Dormitatio of Nechtan. [675.]

Kal. Colman, Abbot of Bennchair, quievit. [Mortal] wounding of Fianamhail, son of Maeltuile, King of the Lagenians.⁷ Foichsechan, one of his own people, wounded him, through the instigation of Finnachta. Cathal, son of Raghallach, died. A battle among the Saxons, in which Almune,⁸ son of Oswiu, was slain. Death of Maelfothartaigh, Bishop of Ard-Sratha. A battle in Bodhbhghna, in which was slain Conall Oirgnech, i.e. [676.]

Script., tom. II., p. 210, n. 11. But Duaid Mac Firbis was a much more correct copyist than his critic.

⁷ *King of the Lagenians.* O'F. adds the marg. note "Ópán mac Conaill R[ex] L[ageniæ], supra, 15." The reference is to the Dublin copy of Tighern., in which the entry reads "Ópán mac Conaill rí

lāgen aī." Dr. O'Connor, in his ed. of Tig. (ad. an. 680), translates this "Brannus filius Conalli Rex Lageniæ anno," although he has Bran's obit at the year 690. In the list of Leinster Kings, preserved in the *Book of Leinster*, Bran is said to have reigned 11 years.

⁸ *Almune; i.e. Ælfwine.*



spacta. Cað i mðoððǵnu ubi ceciderit Conall Oirgneð .i. Rí Corppre. Leppa spairrima quae uocatur dolgað.

¶ Ct. Comburtio Regum a nDún Ceðirn .i. Dungal mac Scandóil Rí Cruíðne, et Cenopaelað mac Suibne, Rí Cianachta Glinne Gemein, initio aertatir, lá Mael-dúin mac Maelpirtraíð. Ciár ingen Duibnea quieuit. Cað blai slebe portea initio hiemir, in quo interfectur ert Mael-dúin mac Maelpirtraíð la Ciannachta Glinne Gemein, ocup la Plano Pionn mac Maelituite. Iugulatio Conall mic Dunchaða a ccinn Típe. Iugulatio Sechnraíð mic Airmedhaíð, et Conaing mic Congaile.

¶ Ct. Iugulatio Cinopaelað mic Colgan Rí Connacht. Ulðu Ders h. Caillaðe, oi Conmaenið Cuile, occidit eum. Cað Raða móipe Muíge Line contra Driutoner ubi ceciderunt Caðurað mac Maeluoin, Rí Cruíðne, et Ultán mac Dicolla.

¶ Ct. Dunchað Muirce piliur Maeluoið .i. Rí Connacht, iugulatur. Bellum Corainn in quo ceciderunt Colcu mac blaiðmaic, ocup Fergur mac Maeluoin, Rí Cineoil Corppri. Initium mortalitatis puerorum in menre Octobrir. Dormitatio Airmedhaíð na Craíðe. Colman Abb Cluana muc Nóir quieuit. A Airteð ðo.

¶ Ct. Mortalitas paruulorum. Morir Maine Ab nCenopoma. Bellum Cairil Finobairr. Loð nEchach do foud i ppul.

¶ Ct. Uentur magnur et terræmotur in hibernia inrola. Saxoner Campum Dreaðh uartaerunt et ecclesiay plurimar in menre Iunii. Morir Conall

¹ Kal. O'F. notes the year 681 as the true year.

² Kal. O'Flaherty adds the marg. note "681, Cod. Cl.," to signify that this is the year 681, according to the Codex Cluanensis; but in the translation of the Ann. of Clonmacnois the death of Cennfaeladh is given at the

year 677, the proper year apparently being 682.

³ Kal. The correct year is 682, according to O'F.

⁴ Beginning. Initium, A. B. The rest of the entry is written in the English character in A.

King of Cairpre. A very severe leprosy, which is called "Bolgach." A.D.
[676.]

Kal.¹ Burning of the Kings in Dún Cethirn—viz.: Dungal, son of Scannal, King of the Cruithne, and Cennfaeladh, son of Suibhne, King of Ciannachta of Gleann Geimhin—in the beginning of summer, by Maelduin, son of Maelfitrigh. Ciar, daughter of Dubhrea, quievit. The battle of Bla Sliabh, afterwards, in the beginning of winter, in which Maelduin, son of Maelfitrigh, was slain by the Ciannachta of Gleann Geimhin, and by Flann Finn, son of Maeltuile. Jugulatio of Conall, son of Dunchadh, at Cenn-tire. Jugulatio of Sechnasach, son of Airmedhach, and of Conaing, son of Congal. [677.]

Kal.² Jugulatio of Cennfaeladh, son of Colga, King of Connacht. Ulcha Derg Ua Caillaidhe, of the Conmaicne Cuile, slew him. The battle of Rath-mor of Magh-Line, against the Britons, in which fell Cathasach, son of Maelduin, King of the Cruithne, and Ultan, son of Dicuill. [678.]

Kal.³ Dunchadh Muirisce, son of Maeldubh, *i.e.* King of Connacht, slain. The battle of Corann, in which Colcu, son of Blathmac, and Fergus, son of Maelduin, King of the Cinel Cairpre, were slain. Beginning⁴ of the mortality of children in the month of October. Dormitatio of Airmedhach, of Craebh. Colman, Abbot of Cluainmuc-Nois, quievit. He was from Airtech. [679.]

Kal.⁵ Mortality of children. Death of Maine, Abbot of nAendruim. The battle of Caisel-Finnbhairr. Loch nEchach was turned into blood.⁶ [680.]

Kal.⁷ A great wind and earthquake in the island of Hibernia. The Saxons laid waste the plain of Bregia, and many churches, in the month of June. Death of [681.]

⁵ Kal. O'F. adds the date 683 in the marg.

⁶ Turned into blood. The word *ἰσχυρὸς*, *i.e.*, wonder, is written in the marg. in A., in the orig. hand. It is not enumerated among the

"Wonders of Eri," a list of which is given in Todd's ed. of the *Irish Nennius*, p. 193, sq.

⁷ Kal. The true year is 684, according to O'F.

mic Guaire. Mopp ðperrail [mic] Pepsura mopbo .i. Rí Caba.

¶ Ct. Domnall ðrec mac Echach ðuioðe do tuitim la haon Ríð ðretan i ccað spaða Capun. Iugulatio Roteachtaið ocup Ðarðarða pilií Pinnguine. Porþeron Ab Cluana muc Noir quieuit.

¶ Ct. Iugulatio Pepsaðaið mic Congaile. Quier Documaðonoc Abbatir Uallir da Loða. Ðorpmiatio Roirtene Ab Corþaiðe móipe. Mopp Orþene Epircopi Monarþeru Pintani .i. Munnu, mic Tulcani. Ðoamnanur captiuor pðuait ad hiberuiam.

¶ Ct. Quier Segeni Epircop Airð macha. Occirio Canoinn mic Ðartnait. Pinnaðða clepuatum rurepirt. Cað Imleða [Fio] piá Niáll mac Cepnaið Sotail por Congalað mac Conaíng, ubi ceciderunt Ðubðainþer, Rí Airða Ciannaðða, et huapcuðe h. Orþene, Rí Conaile. Congalað mac Conaíng pugit.

¶ Ct. Pindachða puepirtur ad pegnum. Iolan Epircop Ðarad obiit. Iugulatio Ðiapmada Mide .i. Rí Mide, mic Airmethaið la Aoð mac Ðluthaið Rí pper Cúl. Mopp Caþuraið h. Domnall ðrec. Mopp Pepsaðaið mic Tuátalan. Mopp Maeilidúin mic Conaill Crannamna. Obrepurata ep papr polir.

¶ Ct. Congal mac Maeilidúin mic Aeda Þennáin, Rí Mumhan, ab uno pcolaprico interfectur ep, et Ðunchað mac Oipðoið ocup Ailill mac Ðungaile, Rí Cpuiðne, iugulati runt. In hoc anno Þeda pedit librum Ðe Natura Repum et Temporibur et in pagin et in pigell.

¹ *Domhnall Brec*. The death of Domhnall Brec is also entered under the year 640, *supra*, which is the more correct date. See nn. 10, 11, p. 87. O'F. adds that this is the year 685.

² (*i.e.*, *Munnu*). Written as a gloss, in the original hand, over the name of Fintan, in A. B. reads mumhan (of Munster).

³ *Gartnait*. Capnait, A. B.

⁴ *Imlech* [Fio]. The word Fio (Fio), interlined by O'Flaherty in A. is omitted in B. O'F. adds that the true year is 687.

⁵ *Garad*; *i.e.* Cemngaradh, or Cinn-garadh, now Kingarth, in Bute. The correct year is 688, according to O'F.

Conall, son of Guaire. Death by disease of Bresal, [son] A.D.
of Fergus, *i.e.* King of Cobha. [681.]

Kal. Domhnall Brec,¹ son of Eochaidh Buidhe, fell by [682.]
Haon, King of Britain, in the battle of Srath Caruin.
Jugulatio of Rothechtach and Dargarta, sons of Finnghuine.
Forcraon, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit.

Kal. Jugulatio of Feradhach, son of Congal. Quies of [683.]
Dochumachonoc, Abbot of Glenn-da-locha. Dormitatio of
Roisten, Abbot of Corcach mór. Death of Ossen, Bishop
of the Monastery of Fintan (*i.e.* Munnu²), son of Tulcan.
Adamnan brought captives back to Hibernia.

Kal. Quies of Segene, Bishop of Ard-Macha. The [684.]
killing of Canon, son of Gartnait.³ Finnachta received
holy orders. The battle of Imlech [Fio⁴] *gained* by
Niall, son of Cernach Sotail, over Congalach, son of
Conaing, in which were slain Dubhdainbher, King of
Ard Ciannachta, and Huarericidhe Ua Ossene, King of
Conaille. Congalach, son of Conaing, fled.

Kal. Finnachda returns to the Sovereignty. Iolan, [685.]
Bishop of Garad,⁵ died. Murder of Diarmaid Midhe,
i.e. King of Midhe,⁶ son of Airmedhach, by Aedh, son of
Dluthach, King of Fera Cúl. Death of Cathasach, grand-
son of Domhnall Brec. Death of Feradhach, son of
Tuathalan. Death of Maelduin, son of Conall Cran-
damhna. A part of the sun was darkened.

Kal. Congal,⁷ son of Maelduin, son of Aedh Bennan, [686.]
King of Mumhan, was killed by a student; and Dun-
chadh, son of Ordoith, and Ailill, son of Dungal, King of
the Cruithne, were slain. In this year Beda composed a
book, "De Natura Rerum et Temporibus et in pagin et

⁶ *King of Midhe.* Rí Mírohe; writ-
ten as a gloss over the name. O'Fla-
herty notes that this event occurred
in the year 689.

⁷ *Congal.* O'F. adds the marg.
note "689, Cod. Cl.," indicating that

the killing of Congal is entered in the
Annals of Clonmacnoise under that
year. He also adds that the death
of Gnathnad, Abbess of Kildare, is
recorded under the same year in the
Dublin copy of Tighernach.

Morpr Pinguini Longi, et Peparðhað Meit mic Neetligh, et Coblaet filia Canonni, mortua est. Bran mac Conaill, Rí Laigen, moritur.

[Ct. Cronan mac Concualne Abb Benncair, moritur. Theodorur episcopus Britanniae quieuit. Fíðghellað mac Flaind Rí .h. Maíne quieuit t moritur.

[Ct. Adamnatur anni anno port paupam Paelbi ad hiberniam pergit. Luna in sanguineum colorem in natale Sancti Martini.

[Ct. Morpr Diraet Episcopus Fernan, et Bran nepos Paeláin Rex Lagenienrium mortuus est. Caet eioir Orraíge ocur Laígne in quo cecidit Paelcar h. Maílospe. Caet contra filium Panteae. Pluuia sanguinea in Lagenia fluxit.

[Ct. Cronan Dec Abb Cluana mic Noir obiit .i. Cron Dec .i. a Cualgne a cinel. Obitur Cronáin Dalni.

[Ct. Fínfnachta mac Dunchaða, mic Aeða Slaine, Rí Epenn, ocur Dperral filius eius, iugulati sunt, hic Spreallaið Dollaet ó Aeð mac Dluthaið mic Cililla, mic Aeða Sláine .i. Rí Pep Cál, ocur ó Congalað mac Conaíng [mic Congaile] mic Aeða Slaine. Quier Mínnbairend Abb Achardó. Loingreð mac Alengura regnare incipit.

¹ *Et in pagin, et in figell.* The editor is unable to explain what these words are intended to represent. The word "vigil" is generally written "fígil" (figil) in Irish MSS.; but the form "figell" is unusual.

² *Bran.* "R[ex] L[ageniæ]. Ccal-lach Cualonn succedit." Marg. note, O'F. Bran's death is also entered under the year 689. See n. 7.

³ *Theodorus.* "Theodorus Cantuar. Archiep. obt." Marg. note by O'F., who also adds the year 690 as the true year.

⁴ *Or moritur.* The characters t.m. (for "vel moritur") are written after

the abbrev. q. (quievit), in A., as if it seemed uncertain whether Fíðghellach should be classed amongst ecclesiastics or laymen, the expression "quievit" being generally used in this Chronicle to signify the death of an ecclesiastic, "mortuus est," or "moritur" being the form used in the case of a layman.

⁵ *Moon.* A marg. note in O'F.'s hand reads "Luna sang. 11 Novr., Epact: 24, et die Lunæ 14, A^o. 691, et Lunæ 26, A^o. 692."

⁶ *Festival; i.e.* the festival of St. Martin's birth, the 11th of November.

in figell."¹ Death of Finghin the Long, and Feradhach Meith, son of Nechtlech; and Coblath, daughter of Canonn, mortua est. Bran,² son of Conall, King of Laighen, moritur. A.D.
[686.]

Kal. Cronan, son of Cucualne, Abbot of Bennchair, moritur. Theodorus,³ Bishop of Britain, quievit. Fidhghellach, son of Flann, King of Ui Maine, quievit (or moritur).⁴ [687.]

Kal. Adamnan proceeds to Hibernia in the 14th year after the death of Failbhe. The moon⁵ was turned into the colour of blood on the festival⁶ of Saint Martin. [688.]

Kal. Death of Dirath, Bishop of Ferna; and Bran Ua Faelain, King of the Lagenians, mortuus est.⁷ A battle between the Osraighe and Lagenians, in which Faelchar Ua Maelodhra was slain. A battle against the son of Penda. Bloody rain fell in Lagenia.⁸ [689.]

Kal. Cronan Bec, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, died,⁹ i.e. Cron Bec; viz., his family was of Cuailgne. Death of Cronan of Balla. [690.]

Kal.¹⁰ Finshnechta, son of Dunchadh, son of Aedh Slaine, King of Erinn, and Bresal, his son, were slain at Greallach-Dollaith by Aedh, son of Dluthach, son of Ailill, son of Aedh Slaine, i.e. King of Fera-Cul, and by Congalach, son of Conaing, [son of Congal], son of Aedh Slaine. Quies of Minnbairenn, Abbot of Achadh-bo. Loingsech,¹¹ son of Aengus, begins to reign. [691.]

⁷ *Mortuus est.* mortui sunt (mortui sunt), A. B. O'F., who considers this to be the year 691, adds the note "R[ex] L[ageniæ], de quo A°. 689, rectius." Bran's death is also entered above under the year 686, which O'Flaherty thinks should be the year 689.

⁸ *In Lagenia.* in lagenir (in Lagenis), A. B.

⁹ *Died.* The remainder of the sen-

tence is written as an orig. gloss over the entry. O'F. adds the note "693, Cod. Cl." in the marg., to signify that Cronan's obit is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 693 (*rectè* 689).

¹⁰ *Kal.* This is the year 695, according to O'Flaherty.

¹¹ *Loingsech.* p. o. (for p. s. Erenn, King of Erinn). Marg. note, A., in orig. hand.

[*kt.* iugulatio Domnail mic Conaill Cranoathna. Pinnguine mac Con cen maðair, Rí Muman, moritur. Pepsal .i. Rí Connacht, mac Apsogail mic Guairpe Aíðne, moritur. Loéne Menn, rapient, Ab Cille Dara iugulatur [*ert*]. Congalað mac Conaing, mic Congaile, mic Aeða Slaine, moritur *ert*.

[*kt.* Adamnanus ad Hiberniam pergit, et dedit legem Innocencium populis. Moling Luachra dormiuit.

[*kt.* Cað a pfeppnmað ubi ceciderunt Concupar Maðae mac Mailuim .i. Rí na nAirtir, ocyr Aeð Aipeð, Rí Daill Aíraíve. Morp Popannáin Ab Cille Dara.

[*kt.* Dilipus anno uno et mensibus .ii.

[*kt.* Accenra *ert* bouina mortaliatar in Hibernia 1
[*kt.* Febra 1 Muig Treaða a TTeaða. Quier Anchopitae Aeða o Slebtu. Sice mor in hoc anno corperiot loða ocyr aithi Epeann, corpei an muir eoir Erin ocyr Aibain gombið imaitiðe eturpa poppin lice ega. Flano mac Cindraolað, mic Suibne, iugulatur *ert*. Pamey et peritlentia .iii. annis in Hibernia pacta *ert*, ut homo hominem comederet. Flano mac Maeiltuile, Rí Cineóil Eoðain iugulatur. Conall mac Suibne, Rí na nDei, moritur.

[*kt.* Oilill mac Con cen maðair, Rí Muman moritur [*ert*]. Conall mac Doimennacch, Rí .h. ppiðgentið, moritur.

¹ *Kal.* O'F. supplies the date "696" in the marg.

² "The Law of the Innocents." A marg. note, in a more recent hand than O'F.'s, reads "et dedit eis legem legitimi Paschatis." In the *Fragments of Annals*, pub. by the Ir. Arch. and Celt. Soc. (Dublin, 1860, p. 96), this law is said to have had for its object to prevent women and children

from being killed, "gan maca gan mná do marðad," i.e., "[that they were] not to kill women or children." See Adamnan's *Columba*, ed. Reeves, p. 179. O'F. considers this the year 697.

³ *Dormiuit.* O'Flaherty adds "plura 16 b," referring to the Trin. Coll. Dub. copy of Tighern., in which (697) it is added that Moling died in Britain.

Kal.¹ Murder of Domhnall, son of Conall Crandamhna. A.D.
 Finnghuine, son of Cu-cen-mathair, King of Mumhan, [692.]
 moritur. Fergal, *i.e.* King of Connacht, son of Ardgall,
 son of Guaire Aidhne, moritur. Lochene Menn, the Wise,
 Abbot of Cill-dara, jugulatus [est]. Conghalach, son of
 Conaing, son of Congal, son of Aedh Slaine, mortuus est.

Kal. Adamnan proceeded to Hibernia, and gave "the [693.]
 Law of the Innocents"² to the people. Moling Luachra
 dormivit.³

Kal. A battle in Fernmhagh, in which Conchobhar [694.]
 Macha,⁴ son of Maelduin, *i.e.* King of the Airthera, and
 Aedh Airedh, King of Dal-Araidhe, were slain. Death
 of Forannan, Abbot of Cill-dara.

Kal. Philippus⁵ *reigned* one year and six months. [695.]

Kal. A mortality broke out among cows in Hibernia, [696.]
 on the Kalends of February, in Magh Treagha, in Teath-
 bha. Quies of the anchorite Aedh, of Slebhthe. Great
 frost⁶ in this year, so that the lakes and rivers of Erinn
 were frozen over, and the sea between Erinn and Alba
 was frozen *to such an extent* that people used to travel to
 and fro on the ice. Flann, son of Cennfaeladh, son of
 Suibhne, jugulatus est. Famine and pestilence prevailed
 during three years in Hibernia, to that degree that man
 ate man. Flann, son of Maeltuile, King of the Cinel
 Eoghain, jugulatus [est]. Conall, son of Suibhne, King
 of the Deisi, moritur.

Kal.⁷ Oilill, son of Cu-cen-mathair, King of Mumhan, [697.]
 mortuus [est]. Conall, son of Donennach, King of Ui
 Fidhgheinte, moritur.

⁴ *Macha*. Mæcææ (Mæchæ), A.
 B. Macha (Macha), Ann. of Tig.
 and Four M. Mæcce (Maicce),
 Ann. Ult. O'F. thinks 698 the true
 year.

⁵ *Philippus*. This entry is very
 much out of place, as the Emperor
 Philip succeeded Justinian II, in the

year 711. *L'Art de verif. les dates*,
 tom. 1, p. 421.

⁶ *Great frost*. This entry is writ-
 ten in the lower marg. in MS. A., p.
 33. This is the year 699, according
 to O'F.

⁷ *Kal.* O'F. adds the date 700 in
 the marg.

¶ Ct. Muirethach Muíge Áí, Rí Connacht, a quo Síl Muirethachis natí sunt, moritur. Irgalač .h. Conaing a Driotonibur iugulatur ert.

¶ Ct. Cač Maíge Culinn in Aro Ua nEctac, inter Ultoib et Driotone, ubi cecidit filiur [Ratgan] aouerrariur ecclesiarum Dei. Ulaiō uictorep epant. Cač an Corann la Connachta, in quo ceciderunt Loingreč .i. mac Aengura, Rí Epeann, cum tribur filiur rui. i. Arogal ocu Connachtač ocu Flann Serp, ocu duo fili Colcen, ocu Dušuibep mac Dungaile, ocu Perpur Porpraič ocu Conall Tappa; et ceciderunt multi ducep. In 1o. Iulii, ui. hora diei Sabbati hoc bellum conpectum ert. Ceallač mac Račallaič mic Uatač uictor epat.

¶ Ct. Strager Dailmāda 1o Linn Linniae. Adomnanur lxxiiii^o. anno aetatis ruae in nono Kalendarum Octobur, Abb 1ae, quieuit.

Bellum pop Cloinač ubi uictor fuit Ceallač Culāno, in quo cecidit Dodbacō Mide mac Diarmāda. Počartač .h. Čepnaič fugit.

¶ Ct. Bellum Corcumpuāiō, ubi cecidit Celečair mac Comain. Ceallach mac Račallaič, Rí Connacht, port elepicatum obiit. Congal mac Perčura pēgnape incipit.

¶ Ct. Daconna Daire et Oppene filiur Galluirt (Premuinn do Calpaíge Tēpča dō) Abbat Cluana muc Noir, paupuerunt. Concupar mac Maeriduim, Rí

¹ *Kal.* The year 701 has been noted by O'F. as the true year.

² *Ard-Ua-nEchach.* Aro aue nEctac (Ard aue nEcdach), A.; corrected to "Ardes-Ui-nEachach" by O'F., who refers to the Dublin copy of Tighern., "fol. 16 b." (ad ann. 704), where the name is so written. B. reads aro aucnecach.

³ *Ides of July.* This would indi-

cate the year 702, in which the Ides, or 15th of July, fell on Saturday. In Tighern. and Ann. Ult. the battle is stated to have been fought on the 4th of the Ides of July, being Saturday, which would agree with the year 704, as O'F. observes in a note.

⁴ *Of Saturday.* raboethi, A. B.

⁵ *At Linn Linnii.* 1o Lin Linniae, A. B. O'F. would correct this

Kal.¹ Muiredhach of Magh Ai, King of Connacht, from whom the Síl Muiredhaigh are descended, moritur. Irgalach Ua Conaing was slain by the Britons. A.D.
[698.]

Kal. The battle of Magh Cuilinn in Ard-Ua-nEchach,² between the Ultonians and the Britons, in which the son [of Radgand], the adversary of the churches of God, was slain. The Ultonians were the victors. The battle of the Corann in Connacht, in which fell Loingsech, *i.e.* son of Aengus, King of Erin, with his three sons, viz. :—Ardgal, and Connachtach, and Flann Gerg; and the two sons of Colcen, and Dubhdiberg, son of Dungal, and Fergus Forcraith, and Conall Gabhra, and many chieftains also fell. On the Ides of July,³ at the 6th hour of Saturday,⁴ this battle was fought. Ceallach, son of Raghallach, son of Uada, was the victor. [699.]

Kal. Slaughter of the Dal-Riada at Linn Limni.⁵ Adamnan, Abbot of Hi, in the 78th⁶ year' of his age, on the ninth of the Kalends of October, quievit. [700.]

A battle *was fought* at Claen-ath, in which Ceallach Cualann was the victor, and Bodhbheadh Midhe, son of Diarmaid, was slain. Fogartach Ua Cernaigh fled.

Kal. The battle of Corcomruaidh, in which Celechair, son of Coman, was slain. Ceallach, son of Raghallach, King of Connacht, post clericatum obiit. Congal,⁷ son of Fergus, begins to reign. [701.]

Kal. Dachonna⁸ of Daire, and Ossene⁸ (who was from Fremhain, in Calraighe of Tephtha), son of Gallust, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, pausaverunt. Conchobhar, son of [702.]

(in A.) to "nglenn lemnæ," as the name is written in Tighern. "In Valle Limnæ," Ann. Ult. Dr. Reeves thinks that the place meant is "Gleann Leamhna, the Valley of the Levin Water, which runs from Loch Lomond to Dumbarton." *Adamnan*, p. 378, n. 6.

⁶ *The 78th.* O'F. writes "77th," and prefixes the date 704.

⁷ *Congal.* "R. H.," for "Rex Hiberniæ;" marg. note by O'Flaherty, who adds that this is the year 705.

⁸ *Dachonna. Ossene.* O'Flaherty prefixes the date 705 to the obits of these ecclesiastics.

Cineóil Coirpre, moritur. Flann Feabla Ab Airí Macha, quieuit.

¶ Ct. Conoðar Fábair obijt. Occurio Inopeachdaið mic Dunchaða .i. Muirpige, Rí teora Connacht. Pergus mac Maélidúin, Rí Cineoil Eoðain, ocur Pergus mac Loingrið Rí Cinel Conaill, occiderunt eum. Coibdenað Eprcop Airí rraðha, quieuit.

¶ Ct. Cucuapain, Rí Cruine et Ulað iugulatur. Pincú .h. Rebain, interprecit eum. Do ár mor iterum incenoið.

¶ Ct. Cað Maiðe Ele per dolum, ubi iugulati sunt Leðlopap filiur Eðað, Cuallaidh ocur Cuoinaire. Cathal mac Muirpeðhaið .i. Rí Connacht, moritur. Maélodabarcon Eprcop Cille Dara, quieuit. Pertiur quae dicatur Baccað, cum uentur profluio in hibernia.

¶ Ct. Conmaol mac Failbe, Abb lae, quieuit. Congal, mac Pergus, Rí Tempað, pubita morte perijt. Pergus pegnápe incipit.

¶ Ct. [Cað for] hua Meið i Sleð Fuáio ubi Tnúðað mac Moðloingrið et Cupoi mac Aoðha mic Dluðhaið, ceciderunt. Pergus uictor fuit. Cénnpaolað, Abb Pobair quieuit.

¶ Ct. Bellum inter nepotem Aeðha Slaíne in quo Maine, filiur Néll mic Cernaið, iugulatur ert. Fláno mac Aoðha mic Dluðhaið, uictor fuit. Cucepea, Rí Orraiðe, moritur. Duðgualaí Abb Glinne da Loðha quieuit. Cað Cairn Pedaðhaið, ubi cecidit Cormac mac Maenaið, Rí Muman.

¹ *Kal.* O'F. considers the true year to be 706.

² *Cow mortality.* Do ár, A. B. O'F. writes the word "Lues" in the marg. in A. He also adds 707 as the correct year.

³ *Through treachery.* Per dolum, A. B. Cath dolo (Cath dolo), Tig. 709. Bellum dolo (Bellum dolo),

Ann. Ult. 708. Cath dola, Ann. Four Mast., 707, which Dr. O'Donovan translates "the battle of Dola;" but the reading "per dolum" is probably correct, as the expression "Jugulati sunt," which is also found in Tig. and the Ann. Ult., would seem to indicate that Lethlobhar and his companions had been murdered.

⁴ *Baccach, i.e., lameness.* O'Fla-

Maelduin, King of Cinel Cairpre, moritur. Flann Febhla, Abbot of Ard-Macha, quievit. A.D.
[702.]

Kal.¹ Conodhar of Fobhar died. The killing of In- [703.]

dreachtach, son of Dunchadh (*i.e.* of Muirisge), King of the three divisions of Connacht. Fergal, son of Maelduin, King of Cinel Eoghain, and Fergal, son of Loingsech, King of Cinel Conaill, slew him. Coibhdenach, Bishop of Ard-sratha, quievit.

Kal. Cucuarain, King of the Cruithne and of Uladh, jugulatus. Finchu Ua Rebain slew him. A great cow mortality² again raged. [704.]

Kal. The battle of Magh Ele, through treachery,³ in which Lethlobhar, son of Eochaidh, Cuallaidh, and Cudinaise, were slain. Cathal, son of Muiredhach, *i.e.* King of Connacht, moritur. Maeldobharchon, Bishop of Cill-dara, quievit. The plague which is called the Baccach,⁴ with dysentery, in Hibernia. [705.]

Kal. Conmael, son of Failbhe, Abbot of Hi, quievit. Congal,⁵ son of Fergus, King of Temhair, died suddenly. Fergal⁶ begins to reign. [706.]

Kal.⁷ [A battle gained over] the Ui Meith at Sliabh Fuaid, in which Tnuthach, son of Mochloingsech, and Curoi, son of Aedh, son of Dluthach, were slain. Fergal was the victor. Cennfaeladh, Abbot of Fobhar, quievit. [707.]

Kal.⁸ A battle between the descendants of Aedh Slaine, in which Maine, son of Niall, son of Cernach, jugulatus est. Flann, son of Aedh, son of Dluthach, was the victor. Cucerca, King of Osraighe, moritur. Dubhgualai, Abbot of Glenn-da-locha, quievit. The battle of Carn Feradhaigh, in which fell Cormac, son of Maenach, King of Mumhan. [708.]

herty intimates that the true year is 708.

⁵ Congal. "r. e.," for "rís Cenn," King of Erin; note in marg., in orig. hand.

⁶ Fergal. "r. e.," for "rís

Cenn." Marg. note in orig. hand. O'F. adds the date 710.

⁷ Kal. O'F. thinks this also the year 710.

⁸ Kal. The correct date is 711, accord. to O'F.

[Ct. Baetan Eppcop Innni bó pinne obuit. Pailbeur modicup, Ab Cluana muc Noir, quieuit. Cormac mac Aililla, Rí Muman, in bello iugulatur ert. Sechnurac Rí .h. Maine, moritur.

[Ct. Cať Dili Teneo in Arrul ría Murchao Míoe, ubi Plann mac Aedha mic Oluthaig et Duibóuin h. Décece ceciderunt Colgu ocup Aeo Cluarať, mac Diarmada, hi pppithghuinn. Fogartať .h. Cernaiť de regno suo expulsur ert, in Britaniam iuit. Nox Lucra in autumnno.

[Ct. Ceallať Cualand, Rí Lagen, moritur [ert]. Guin Murchađa mic Diarmada mic [Cirmethaig] Caeiť, Rí .h. Nell la Conall nġrant h. Cernaiť. Domhnall mac Caťail, Rí Connacht, moritur.

[Ct. Fogartať h. Cernaiť iterum regnat. Obitur Cele Tġernaiť Abb Cluana Eoir. Plann Foirbće mac Fogartaig moritur.

[Ct. Dunchať mac Cinnġaelať, Abb Iae, moritur. Expulrio familie Iae trianf Dorrum Britaniae a Nectonio rege. Congreppio Dáil riáda, et Britoner deuicti sunt.

[Ct. Dece Daiŕei obuit. Cať Cenaniŕa ubi Tuatał h. Paelcon et ġormgal mac Aedha, mic Oluthaig, et Amaleccao h. Conaiť, ocup Perġal, pater eiur, ceciderunt. Conall ġrant uictor erat, et Conall ġrant h. Cernaiť in eo die port bellum interfectur ert ó Perġal mac Maeiluain. Tonŕupae copona ruper familiam Iae datur. Pluit ppor Meala ppor Oťain

¹ *Kal.* O'F. adds the year 712 as the correct date.

² *Kal.* The true date is 713, accord. to O'F.

³ *Son of Cathal.* O'Flaherty corrects this to "son of Ceallach." But in a list of the Kings of Connaught, contained in the *Book of Leinster*, a 12th cent. MS. in Trin. Coll., Dublin,

Domhnall is called "son of Cathal." The correction is not copied in B. O'F. thinks 714 the true year.

⁴ *Fogartach.* O'F. adds the marg. note "R[ex] H[iberniae]," and the date 716.

⁵ *Dorsum Britanniae*; i.e., the range of mountains dividing Perthshire from

Kal.¹ Baetan, Bishop of Inis-bo-finne, died. Failbhe Bec, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Cormac, son of Ailill, King of Mumhan, was slain in battle. Sechnasach, King of Ui Maine, moritur. A.D.
[709.]

Kal.² The battle of Bile Tenedh, in Assal, *gained* by Murchadh Midhe, in which Flann, son of Aedh, son of Dluthach, and Dubhduin Ua Becce were slain; *and* Colgu and Aedh Cluasach, son of Diarmaid, *fell* in the heat of battle. Fogartach Ua Cernaigh was expelled from his kingdom, *and* went to Britain. A bright night in autumn. [710.]

Kal. Ceallach Cualann, King of Laighen, mortuus [est]. [Mortal] wounding of Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, son of [Airmedhach] Caech, King of the Ui Neill, by Conall Grant Ua Cernaigh. Domhnall, son of Cathal,³ King of Connacht, moritur. [711.]

Kal. Fogartach⁴ Ua Cernaigh again reigns. Death of Cele-Tighernaigh, Abbot of Cluain-Eois. Flann Foirbthe, son of Fogartach, moritur. [712.]

Kal. Dunchadh, son of Cennfaeladh, Abbot of Hi, moritur. Expulsion of the family of Hi across "Dorsum Britanniae,"⁵ by King Necton.⁶ A battle in Dal-Riada, and the Britons were defeated. [713.]

Kal.⁷ Becc Bairche died. The battle of Cenannus, in which Tuathal Ua Faelchon, and Gormghal, son of Aedh, son of Dluthach, and Amalghaidh Ua Conaing, and Fergal, his brother, were slain. Conall Grant was the victor; and Conall Grant Ua Cernaigh was slain on that day, after the battle,⁸ by Fergal, son of Maelduin. The coronal tonsure is received by the community of Hi. It rained a shower of honey upon Othan Bec, a shower of [714.]

Argyle. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 64, n.^a.

⁶ *Necton*. Called Naiton by Bede. *Hist. Eccl.* lib. v., c. 22. This is the year 617, according to O'F.

⁷ *Kal.* O'F. notes 718 as the true year.

⁸ *On that day, after the battle.* in eo die post bellum (in eo die post bellum), A. B. The Ann. Ult. and Tig. have "in fine duorum mensium post bellum." The expression in the Four Mast. is "iar nōib miōraib," "after two months."

silver upon Othan Mór, and a shower of blood on the Foss of Laighen; and hence Niall Frosach,¹ son of Fergal, is named, for at that time he was born. A.D.
[714.]

Kal. A battle among the Lagenians, in which Aedh, son of Ceallach, was slain. The devastation of Leinster *was effected* five times in one year by the Ui Neill. [715.]

Kal. A rainy summer. Sinnach of Inis Clothrann dormivit. An overflow of the sea² in the month of October.³ [716.]

Kal. A battle between the men of Connacht and the Corca Baiscinn, in which fell the son of Talamnach, or of Tomaltach.⁴ Laighen plundered and the Borumha exacted, and the hostages of Laighen exacted, by Fergal. Inmesgach,⁵ the Religious, established a law, with the peace of Christ, over the island of Hibernia, viz., in Campus⁶ Delenn. [717.]

Kal. The battle of Almhain, between Murchadh, son of Bran, King of Laighen, and Fergal, son of Maelduin, King of Erinn, on the third of the Ides of December, the 6th feria.⁷ The number of the Síl Cuinn who went to the battle of Almhain was 20,000. These are the Kings of the race of Síl Cuinn who were slain in the battle: Fergal, son of Maelduin, King of Erinn, with 160 of his body guard; Conall Meann, King of Cinel Cairbre, and Forbasach, King of Cinel Boghuine, and Fergal Ua Aithechda, and Fergal, son of Eochaidh Lemhna, King of Tamhnacha; Conalach, son of Conaing; Eicnech, son of Colga, King of the Airthera; Coibhdenach, son of Fiachra; Muirghius, son of Conall; Lethaitech, son of Cu-carat; Aedhgen Ua Mathgh[am]na; Nuadha, son of Orc, King of Gull and Irgull; and ten descendants of Maelfitrich. Those are the Kings of the North. Here [718.]

Moy-ellen (the *o* being aspirated and silent), the name may still be preserved in those of Malin and Mallin, two villages in the neighbourhood.

⁷ *The 6th feria.* This indicates the year 722, in which the 3rd of the Ides, or 13th of December, fell on the 6th feria, i.e. Friday.

Ité rin Ríge an tuairgeir. Hí punt Regeir h. Nell an
 depeceirp .i. Plann mac Rogellaig, Oíllil mac Peparoh-
 aig, Aoð Lagen h. Cernaið, Suibne mac Congalaig,
 Nía mac Cormaic, Duððacmoð mac Duibðáinber,
 Aíllil mac Conaill Driain, Flaiteñoil mac Oluthaig,
 Pergus h. Eogain. Hic totur numerur de Regibur
 cecidepunt, et .clx. de amraib Pergusale, et alii, et .ix.
 uolatiler .i. gealta.

Cúbretan mac Congura cecinit:—

Atagar cat fordeis plann,
 A rin Pergusale a deis lino;
 Dronac muintir mic Muire de,
 Iar mbreir a taise dia cinn.

Do an clainn ro saos
 Afferriac a damh;
 Maireis laim ro geogam a brat
 Ria teit a cat go mac Driain.

Ma beir nee do bepa cat,
 Maða moneamam re mac Driain;
 Annpa lim inar an Driaoi
 An taoi[r] ro ceachtair an clainn.

Nuaca h. Lomtuili cecinit:—

Do rit laite Almaine,
 Ag cornam buair Dneis muge,
 Ro lao baob bel deis biopa
 Iolaac um cenn Pergusale.

¹ *Volatiles*. The word γεαλτα, i.e. "lunatics," or "maniacs," is added as a gloss. It probably means that the "volatiles" were persons who went mad from fright.

² *Cubretan*; lit. "the Dog of Britain." Cubretan is said to have been King of Fera-Ross, a tribe inhabiting the district around the present town of Carrickmacross, in the county Monaghan.

³ *From over his head*. DIA CINN (diacinn); lit. "off his head." In the account of this battle, contained in the "*Fragments of Irish Annals*," pub. by the Ir. Arch. and Celt. Soc., it is stated that Fergal's army unroofed and burnt the house of a leper named Aedhan, who resided in the vicinity of Almhain, and killed his only cow. See *Frag. of Ir. Ann.*, p. 37.

are the Kings of the Ui Neill of the South, viz. :—
 Flann, son of Raghallach; Oilill, son of Feradhach; Aedh
 Laighen Ua Cernaigh; Suibhne, son of Congalach; Nia,
 son of Cormac; Dubhdachrich, son of Dubhdainbher;
 Ailill, son of Conall Grant; Flaithemhail, son of Dluthach;
 Fergus Ua Eoghain. This is the total number of Kings
 who fell; and *there also perished* 160 of the attend-
 ants of Fergal, and many others, and nine volatiles,¹ *i.e.*
 lunatics.

A.D.
 [718.]

Cubretan,² son of Congus, cecinit :—

A crimson, bloody battle is invoked,
 O, good Fergal; O, dear to us;
 The people of the son of Mary were sorrowful
 After the taking of the roof from over his head.*

The Leper's cow was killed⁴
 Beside his abode;
 Woe! the hand that wounded its neck
 Ere coming into battle with the son of Bran.

If there be any⁵ who would give battle,
 If in hostility with the son of Bran,
 More formidable to me than the Druid
 Is the satire which the Leper utters.⁶

Nuadha Ua Lomthuili cecinit :—

As an omen of the destruction of Almhain's day,
 Contending for the cows of Bregh-magh,
 A red-mouthed, sharp-beaked raven
 Croaked over Fergal's head.

⁴ Was killed. See preceding note.

⁵ Any. *neć* (*nech*). The letters *n. e.*, for *nig Erienn* (King of Erin), are written over this word in A., in the orig. hand. The line was therefore intended to be read, "If there be any King of Erin."

⁶ The satire which the Leper utters.

an t-aoi[n] ro ceachtair an clann. In a copy of this poem, preserved in an ancient MS. in Trin. Coll., Dublin (H. 2. 16., p. 939), this line is written "*in aie ro canao in clann*," "the way the Leper used to chaunt."

Ḑuarō arō Almaine anrān,
 Aḡ surōe dal da ḡaḡ dūil,
 Um reacht milib deirmair,
 Dal ferḡail mār mic Maolnóim.

Albat ceo ruireḡ raḡaḡ,
 Cumac, corḡaḡaḡ, carḡaḡ,
 Um .uii. nḡealta ḡan mine,
 Um .uii. mile per narḡmac.

* * * * *
 * * * * *
 * * * * *

Ṭorano po mór et ḡaoḡ et tenṡiḡe illo pele Paṡraiz,
 co po marb daoine po imḡa, iḡ eṡt mille ocuṡ decem
 uiror i tir Corca ḡairḡinn. Inṡaḡ laigen la Domnall.

Ḳt. Muirḡḡaḡ mac Almirḡin Ab leiṡḡlinne quieuṡt.
 Muirceṡaḡ mac Donnḡaile, Rí ḡreirne, moruṡur.

Ḳt. Ṭeom mor a nḡrinn in hoc anno. ḡormḡal
 mac Ṭinaṡaiz, Ab Abro Maḡa, quieuṡt. Muirṡer hie
 ṡo marbḡaḡ ó ḡenṡiḡ .i. .lxiii. lex Paṡrici la Aloḡ
 mac Neill.

Ḳt. Conmaḡ mac Ṭuibḡaleiṡi, Ab Abro Macha,
 rubita morṡe peruṡt. Conṡructio nouae ciuitatir

¹ *The Trophies.* This stanza is also contained in the *Book of Leinster*, a twelfth cent. MS. in Trin. Coll., Dublin (fol. 24, a).

² *Seven.* The prose account (last page), has *nine*. Mageoghegan, in his transl. of the Ann. of Clonmacnoise (ad an. 720), states that "there were nine persons that flyed in the ayre as if they were winged fowle." At the end of this stanza, which terminates at the top of the MS. A., p. 38, the transcriber (Mac Firis), writes—
 "Ṭeṡa bṡollaḡ ṡa ṡuillḡḡḡ ṡon tṡenleabaṡ ar a ṡḡuobuim po, ocuṡ ṡaḡuim aṡṡuṡ ṡóm ṡon leḡ ṡaib ṡi na noṡuṡ. Mṡi Ṭubaltaḡ ṡiṡbiṡiḡ." "A front

of two leaves of the old book out of which I write this is wanting, and I leave what is before me of this page for them. I am Dubhaltach Firbisigh." This entry is supplemented by a more recent one, as follows:—

"Mṡe Sean ḡ. Caṡain po ṡṡuḡ ṡom an ceatṡuḡaḡ la ṡeḡ ṡo mṡe mḡoin an tṡaṡṡaḡ, aṡ an Ṭiḡeṡna ṡeaṡ ḡeḡ ṡeḡ ocuṡ ceitṡe bliena ṡiḡeḡ. Sean ḡ. Caṡain." "I am John Ua Cathain, who wrote this the fourteenth day of the middle month of summer, the year of the Lord 1724. John Ua Cathain (John O'Kane)."

Unfortunately the defect in the existing copies of this Chronicle is

The trophies¹ of noble Almhain *were* the prostrate, A.D.
 Entreating a respite from each element ; [718.]
 Including seven mighty thousands,
 The band of great Fergal, son of Maelduin.

A hundred prosperous chieftains died,
 Powerful, sumptuous, festive ;
 Along with seven² furious lunatics,
 And seven thousand armed men.

* * * * *
 * * * * *
 * * * * *
 * * * * *

Very great thunder, and wind, and lightning on the [804.]
 day of Patrick's festival, which killed very many people,
 viz. :—one thousand and ten men, in the district of Corco-
 Baiscinn. Devastation of Laighen by Domhnall.³

Kal.⁴ Muiredhach, son of Aimhirgen, Abbot of Leith- [805.]
 ghlinn, quievit. Muircertach, son of Donngal, King of
 Breifne, moritur.

Kal. Great pestilence in Erin this year. Gormgal, [806.]
 son of Dinadhach, Abbot⁵ of Ard-Macha, quievit. The
 family of Hi slain by Gentiles, viz. :—*to the number*
of 68. The Law of Patrick *promulgated* by Aedh, son
 of Niall.

Kal. Conmach, son of Dubhdaleti, Abbot of Ard- [807.]
 Macha, died suddenly. Building of the new establish-

greater than that indicated in the
 foregoing memorandum by Mac Fir-
 bis, as the next date is A.D. 805 ;
 and as Mac F., following the loose prac-
 tice observed by the older annalists,
 omitted to paginate his copy, it is
 impossible to say how many leaves of
 his text are missing.

³ *Domhnall* ; "filius Neill," Ann.
 Ult.

⁴ *Kal.* There are 51 "Kl." from
 this to where the orig. scribe has
 written the date *occccli.* (856). This

is, therefore, the year 805, as O'Fla-
 herty has noted in the margin.

⁵ *Abbot.* The name of Gormgal
 does not appear in any of the ancient
 lists of the abbots of Armagh, except
 in that contained in the *Book of*
Leinster (printed in Todd's *St.*
Patrick), where he is described as one
 of "three Airchinnechs who took the
 Abbey by force, and who are not
 commemorated in the Mass." See
St. Patrick, Apostle of Ireland, p. 181 ;
 and note ², next page.

Columbæ Cille a ccennanur. Lorccad̃ 1nnrī Muirco-
haiḡ ó Gentiḡ et inpaḡ Roirp cam. Luna in sanguinem
uerpa ert.

¶ Ct. Obitur Topbaiḡ Ab̃ Ab̃ro Maḡa. Pinnachroa
mac Ceallaiḡ, Rí Laigen, moritur. Quier Toicetis Ab̃
Ab̃ro Maḡa.

¶ Ct. Aed̃ Ab̃ Glinne da locha quieuit. Pinbil,
Abbatirra Cluana Dronaiḡ, quieuit.

¶ Ct. Anlón mac Concupair, Rí Aíðne, moritur.
Suairpe, Ab̃ Glinne da loḡa, quieuit. Taḡḡ ocup
Plaitnia, duo pilií Muirgera, iugulati sunt o Luigniḡ.
Uartatio Luigni la Muirger mac Tomaltaiḡ.

¶ Ct. Nuada Ab̃ Ab̃ro Maḡa do dul i Conachta cum
lege Patrici et cona Cain. Annuur prodiḡiorum annro.
Ab̃r in te tainis in Cele Dé don fairḡi aner coraiḡ
tirmaib cen culuro, et do berḡa rḡuaḡ rḡuibta do nīḡ
do tḡiara ndenad procect do Gaoidelaiḡ, et do berḡea
ruar doiridiri í in tan toirḡeo an procect; et tigeḡ an
Cheli Dé gaḡ laoi darran fairḡe fodep, iar toirḡirin
an procecta. Ab̃r in te ono do rḡignio fuil dona bair-
genoiḡ, ocup ro rḡileo fuil ertib ica tḡercao; ar in te
no cantair na heḡin an cantain daonna. Ab̃r Gente la
hulltuib.

¶ Ct. Nuada locha huama, Epreop et Ab̃ Ab̃ro Maḡa,
quieuit. Ab̃r Gente la rḡipu Umail. Ab̃r Conmaicne la
Gentiḡ. Ab̃r Gente la Mumain .i. la Cobtaḡ. Ionoraḡ

¹ Into blood, *i.e.*, into the colour of blood. This eclipse of the moon is also noticed at the year 807 in *L'Art de ver. les Dates*, tom. 1, p. 67. It is recorded under the year 806 in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, which adds that the event occurred on the Kalends, or first, of September.

² Toichtech. This name does not appear in the old lists of the Abbots of Armagh. His death is entered under the year 795 (*recte* 808) in the

Annals of Inisfallen, where he is called *Ferleḡin*, *i.e.*, "lector" of Armagh. The Annals of Ulster and the Four Mast. (808) style him abbot. He was probably one of the three usurping abbots referred to in note ⁵, p. 125.

³ Devastation. uarḡarrio (*vastatio*), A. B.

⁴ Muirghes. "R. C.," for "Rex Connaciæ;" marg. note, O'F.

ment of Colum Cille at Cenannus. Burning of Inis-Muiredhaigh by Gentiles, and devastation of Ros-cam. The moon was turned into blood.¹ A.D.
[807.]

Kal. Death of Torbach, Abbot of Ard-Macha. Fin-nachda, son of Ceallach, King of Laighen, moritur. Quies of Toichtech,² Abbot of Ard-Macha. [808.]

Kal. Aedh, Abbot of Glenn-da-locha, quievit. Finbil, Abbess of Cluain-Bronaigh, quievit. [809.]

Kal. Anlon, son of Conchobhar, King of Aidhne, moritur. Guaire, Abbot of Glenn-da-locha, quievit. Tadhg and Flaithnia, two sons of Muirghes, were slain by the Luighne. Devastation³ of Luighne by Muirghes,⁴ son of Tomaltach. [810.]

Kal. Nuadha, Abbot of Ard-Macha, went into Con-nacht, with the Law of Patrièk, and with his Rule. This was a year of prodigies. It was in it the Céle Dé came over the sea from the south, dry footed,⁵ without a boat; and a written roll used to be given to him from Heaven, out of which he would give instruction to the Gaeidhel, and it used to be taken up again when the instruction was delivered; and the Céle Dé was wont to go each day across the sea, southwards, after imparting the instruction. It was in it, also, cakes were converted into blood, and blood used to flow from them when being cut. It was in it the birds used to speak with human voice. A slaughter of the Gentiles by the Ultonians. [811.]

Kal. Nuadha of Loch hUamha, Bishop and Abbot of Ard-Macha, quievit. A slaughter of the Gentiles by the men of Umhall. A slaughter of the Conmaicne by Gentiles. A slaughter of the Gentiles by the *men of* Mumhan, *i.e.* by Cobhthach. Devastation of the south⁶ by [812.]

¹ *Dry-footed.* The word *ingnro*, "wonder," is written in the marg., in Mac Firbis's handwriting.

⁶ *The south; i.e., the south of Con-*

naught. The Ann. Ult., at the year 813, record a hosting by Muirghes into "Ui Maine of the south," or southern Hy-Many.

an d'bergeirt la Muirger mac Tomaltaiach. Can Dairi
pop Connachtaib.

[Ct. Ar pper nUmail la Gentiib, ubi ceciderunt
Corgraic mac Flaindaib, et Dunchaib, Ri Umail.
Capolur Ri Prainge et Impir Eorpa, quieuit.

[Ct. Eoirgel Eppcop ocur Abb Glinne da locha
quieuit. Porcellach Pobair, do Galengab mora, Abb
Cluana muc Noir, quieuit. Lex Ciapani pop Cruachan
eleuata ert la Muirger mac Tomaltai. Saet mór
ocur tróm galap.

[Ct. Mory Muirgiura mic Tomaltai, Ri Connacht.
Conall mac Neill, Ri Breig, moritur. Orgain Cluana
Creama do bpepneab. Daoine do marbaib inte.

[Ct. Lorgab Cluana muc Noir. Mory Caail mic
Oillla, Ri h. ppiacraic. Tibraide Abb Cluana perta
brenainn [quieuit]. Suibne mac Cuanaic, do lb brian
[S]eola, Abb Cluana muc Noir, quieuit iar trucaid la
ar loccaio Cluana.

[Ct. Cuongelt mac Caail, Ri Laigen dergabair,
[moritur].

[Ct. Muiredhach mac Brian, leib Ri Laigen, [moritur].
Artri Princep Arto Maic, co rgun patorais,
do dul co Connachtaib. Caib i ppann Delbnae Nu-
[a]it [1.] cat ppaic, ubi h. Maine ocur a Riig do

¹ *Muirghes*. "R. C.," for "Rex
Connaciac;" marg. note, O'F.

² *Rule of Daire*. The Annals of
Ulster (811) have the entry "Lex
Darii for Connachtu," which Dr.
O'Connor renders "Regula Monastica
Darii stabilita supra Connaciam;" and
again (812), "Lex Darii la hu Neill,"
which is rendered "Regula Darii
[stabilita] per O'Neillos." At the
year 825, also, the Ann. Ult. record
the re-introduction into Connaught of
the "Lex Darii," which is explained
by Dr. O'Connor as "Regula Monas-

tica Darii, vel Monasterii Derrensis."
But in the *Book of Lecan* (fol. 166,
p. a, col. b.), and in the *Leabhar Breac*
(fol. 38 b.), the Rule is called the
"Rule of Darii, the Nun, viz., not to
kill cows." It is further described as
one of the four great Rules, or *Cains*,
of Erin; the other three being the
Rule of Patrick, the Rule of Adam-
nan, and the Sunday Law.

³ *Quieuit*; i.e., died. The death of
Charlemagne is entered in the Anglo-
Saxon Chronicle at the year 812, but
the true year is 814.

Muirghes,¹ son of Tomaltach. The Rule of Daire² was established over Connacht. A.D.
[812.]

Kal. A slaughter of the men of Umhall by Gentiles, in which perished Cosgrach, son of Flannabhrat, and Dunchadh, King of Umhall. Charles, King of France, and Emperor of Europe, quievit.³ [813.]

Kal. Edirsgel, Bishop and Abbot of Glenn-da-locha, quievit. Forcellach of Fobhar, of Gailenga Mora, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. The Law of Ciaran was raised over Cruachan⁴ by Muirghes,⁵ son of Tomaltach. Great tribulation and heavy disease. [814.]

Kal. Death of Muirghes, son of Tomaltach, King of Connacht. Conall, son of Niall, King of Bregh, moritur. Plundering of Cluain-creamha by the Breifni; and people were slain in it. [815.]

Kal. Burning of Cluain-muc-Nois. Death of Cathal, son of Oilill, King of Ui Fiachrach. Tibraide, Abbot of Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, [quievit]. Suibhne, son of Cuana, of the Ui Briuin [S]eola, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit, thirty days after the burning of Cluain. [816.]

Kal. Cucongelt, son of Cathal, King of Southern Laighen, [moritur]. [817.]

Kal. Muiredhach, son of Bran, half-King of Laighen, [moritur]. Artri, Abbot of Ard-Macha, went to Connacht with the shrine of Patrick.⁶ A battle in the territory⁷ of Delbhna Nua[dha]t, [viz.] the battle of Forath,⁸ in which [818.]

⁴ Was raised over Cruachan. *Pop* Cruachan ele *ua* *ep*t, A. *Pop* Cruachan eleua *ep*t, B. The meaning is that the Law of Ciaran was promulgated at Cruachan, the seat of the Kings of Connaught.

⁵ Muirghes. His obit is entered under the next year.

⁶ Of Patrick. *p*., A. *pep*uit, B.

⁷ In the territory. 1 *pep*uann, A. 1 *peu*ann, B., which is corrupt.

⁸ The battle of Forath. *cat* *fa*t,

A. B. The Ann. Ult., in which the entry occurs at the year 817, have *cat*h *fo*path (battle of Forath); but in the Four M. (816) the place is called "Rath Fearadh," which Dr. O'Donovan identifies with Rahara, a townland in the bar. of Athlone, and county of Roscommon. O'F. writes in the marg. "Mortem Aidi R[egis] H[ib.], D. A." The Donegal Annals have Aedh's death at the year 817=818.

marbath .i. Cañal mac Murchada, et plurimi. Ríge h. mbruiun .i. Diarmada mac Tomaltaig ocup Maolcothaid mac Fogaithaid uictorep epant. Diarmada Alb lae co r̃g̃un Colaim Cille do dul a nAlbain.

¶ Ct. Uartatio laigen la Aod mac Néll. Morp Aeda mic Néll p̃porais ic Aed da p̃p̃ta a Muig Conaille. Cañ eoir Cinel Eogain ocup Cinel Conaill in quo cecidit Maolbreacail mac Murchada, Rí Cineóil Conaill. Murchadh mac Maolruin uictor p̃uit. Catal mac Dunlainge, Rí h. cCinriolaig, morp̃tur. Concupar mac Donnchada p̃gnat.

¶ Ct. Ailebra h. Muirli Eppcop Aír. ocup Daimliag, morp̃tur. Peðlimið mac Cúimthain do gabail Muman.

¶ Ct. Sluaigeo la Concupar mac Donnchada co Aod aed do slebe p̃uair. Ionrað na nAirt̃ep l̃ep conuige Eñain Macha. Conuul̃p̃ Rí Saxan morp̃tur.

¶ Ct. Sicc mór go p̃uit na muir̃e et na locha go p̃ucta na g̃raige ocup peðmanña p̃or̃pa. Eochaid h. Tuathail Eppcop et Alb Luig̃maig, quieuit. Or̃g̃ain Daimiñi et Corcaige ó Gentib.

¶ Ct. Conaing .i. mac Congaile, Rí Teatba [obuit]. Congalaed mac Irgalaig, tanairi Alb̃ao Cluana muc Noir, [quieuit]. Lex p̃at̃p̃ac p̃or̃ Muman la Peðlimið mac Cúimthain. Ronan, Alb Cluana muc Noir

¹ Kal. O'F. adds the date 819.

² At *Atha-da-ferta*. Ic aed da p̃p̃ta, A., which O'Flaherty changes to "a g̃cat da p̃p̃ta" (in the battle of Da-ferta). B. follows O'F.'s alteration. The *Four Mast.* (817=819) have "Ath-da-fhearta;" the *Ann. Ult.* (818), "Juxta Vadum duorum mirabilium;" and the translator of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise* (816) also renders Ath-da-ferta "the Foorde of the two virtues." They all agree that the place was in Magh Conaille, a district in the present county of

Louth; but the Bodleian *Annals of Inisfallen* (ad an. 806=819) state that Aedh died "p̃or̃ p̃luas̃ao in Alb̃ain," i.e., "on a hosting in Alba," or Scotland. O'F. writes "R. H." for Rex Hiberniæ, in the marg.

³ Aír. This word is abbreviated, and the Editor is unable to say what place it represents, as the name of Ailebra Ua Muirle does not appear in any other Chronicle.

⁴ Of *Daimhínis*. Daimiñi, A.; over which O'F. has written "Inre Doiñle" ("of Inis Doimhle"), which

the Ui Maine and their King, *i.e.* Cathal, son of Murchadh, with very many, were slain. The Kings of the Ui mBriuin, viz., Diarmaid, son of Tomaltach, and Maelcothaigh, son of Fogartach, were victors. Diarmaid, Abbot of Hi, went to Alba with the shrine of Colum Cille. A.D.
[818.]

Kal.¹ Devastation of Laighen by Aedh, son of Niall. [819.]
Death of Aedh, son of Niall Frosach, at Ath-da-ferta,² in Magh Conaille. A battle between the Cinel Eoghain and Cinel Conaill, in which Maelbreasail, son of Murchadh, King of the Cinel Conaill, was slain. Murchadh, son of Maelduin, was the victor. Cathal, son of Dunlaing, King of Ui Cennsealaigh, moritur. Conchobhar, son of Donnchadh, reigns.

Kal. Ailebra Ua Muirle, Bishop of Air.³ and Damhliag, died. Fedhlimidh, son of Crimhthann, assumed *the sovereignty of Mumhan*. [820.]

Kal. A hosting by Conchobhar, son of Donnchadh, to Ard-achadh of Sliabh Fuaid. The Airtheara were plundered by him as far as Emhain Macha. Cenwulf, King of the Saxons, moritur. [821.]

Kal. Great frost, so that the seas and lakes were frozen *to such an extent* that horses and burdens were conveyed across them. Eochaidh Ua Tuathail, Bishop and Abbot of Lughmhagh, quievit. Plunder of Daimhinis⁴ and Corcach, by Gentiles. [822.]

Kal. Conaing, *i.e.* son of Congal, King of Teathbha, [obiit]. Congalach, son of Irgalach, tanist Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, [quievit]. The Law of Patrick *established* over Mumhan by Feidhlimidh, son of Crimhthann. Ronan, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, left his abbacy. The [823.]

is the place indicated in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, and the Four Mast.; and as Inis Doimhle is situated in the south of Ireland, it would be more likely to be mentioned in conjunction with Corcach, or Cork, than

Daimhinis, which is in Loch Erne. The transcrib. of B. has mixed up O'F.'s correction with the orig. text, and writes "Daimnin ocup Inne Daimle Corcage" (*i.e.*, of Daimhinis, and Inis Doimhle of Corcach).

do [p]ágaib̃ a aboaine. Sapuccaō Cluana muc Noir do Cathal mac Cililla, Rí h. Mainne, por pecnabao Muman .i. Plann mac Flaēbertaib̃, do Uib Forga, contaro ipin sinainn contorcair. Oligeō .iiii. cell ino. Maíom ríu Caēal mac Oililla por Feolmíro mac Cúimthain a Maig h́i ubi multi ceciderunt:—

Robtar trena Connachta a Maig Ní,
Nídoar panna ríu Feolmíro.

Gentiler inuaderunt denocur mór. Galinne na bpetan exurta ep̃t o Feolmíro mac Cúimthain, cum tota habitatione ríu, et cum Oratorio. Tene do Níh̃ forra poruō nAbao an Ab̃o Macha, zor loirg. Morr p̃ergura mic Loingsic̃h, Ab̃o Ab̃o Maā.

Íct. Orgain denocair a Gentibur. Caē Pionnabrac̃ in quo ceciderunt Aoō mac Fogartaib̃, et alii.

Íct. Diarmair h. Aoōa Roin, ancorita et peligionir doctop̃ hiberniae, [quieuit]. Magna pertilentia in hibernia a peniobibur et inipimur. Zorpa mor ocup ip̃era ap̃an. Orgain Dúinleēglairi ó Gentib̃. Lorccaō Muige bile cona Ep̃oaimib̃ ó Gentib̃. Rainiuō i Maig inir pe nulloib̃ por Gentib̃, in quo ceciderunt plurimi. Raoiniuō por Oppaigib̃ ó Gentib̃. Orgain Innr̃i Daimle o Gentib̃. Mart̃ra blait̃hmaic mic Plainn ó Gentib̃ in 1 Colum Cille.

¹ *Cathal*. O'Flaherty adds the marg. note, "Hymani: de hoc Imania rege Dungal. Annales 834, rectius ut infra A.^o 827;" signifying that the profanation here referred to is recorded in the Annals of the Four Mast. at the year 834=835, which would seem the more correct date, as under the year 827, *infra*, the vice-Abbacy of Cluain-muc-Nois is said to have been then given for the first time to a Munsterman.

² *Were adjudged*. The meaning is that King Cathal was compelled to

endow seven churches, as an atonement for his offence.

³ *Ai. Ní* (prob. for *hí*), A. *veē*, B.

⁴ *Galinne*. Salinne (Salinde), B.

⁵ *Was burnt*. exurtum ē. (exustum est), A. B.

⁶ *Fergus*. O'F., following the Four Mast., Colgan, and Ware, would substitute "Flanngus." He is simply called "Mac Loingsigh" in the old lists of Abbots of Armagh. See Todd's *St. Patrick*, &c., pp. 175, 178, 179. Mac Loingsigh's death is also recorded at the year 826, *infra*, which

profanation of Cluain-muc-Nois by Cathal,¹ son of Ailill, King of Ui Maine, against the Munster vice-Abbot, viz., Flann, son of Flaithbhertach of the Ui Forga, whom he threw into the Shannon, so that he was drowned. Seven churches were adjudged² in atonement. A victory *gained* by Cathal, son of Ailill, over Feidhlimidh, son of Crimhthann, in Magh Ai, in which many fell :—

A.D.
[823.]

Strong were the Connachtmen in Magh Ai;³
They were not weak against Feidhlimidh.

Gentiles attacked Bennchair Mór. Galinne⁴ of the Britons was burnt⁵ by Feidhlimidh, son of Crimhthann, with its whole dwelling-place, and with the oratory. Fire from Heaven *fell* on the Abbot's mansion in Ard-Macha, so that it was burnt. Death of Fergus,⁶ son of Loingsech, Abbot of Ard-Macha.

Kal. Plundering of Bennchair by Gentiles. The battle of Finnabhair, in which fell Aedh, son of Fogartach, and others. [824.]

Kal. Diarmaid, grandson of Aedh Roin, anchorite, and doctor of religion of Hibernia, [quievit]. A great pestilence in Hibernia among the old and infirm. Great famine and scarcity of bread. Plundering of Dun-lethglaise by Gentiles. Burning of Magh-bile, with its Erdamhs,⁷ by Gentiles. A defeat *inflicted* on Gentiles by the Ultonians, in Magh-inis, in which very many persons fell. A victory gained over the Osraighe by Gentiles. Plundering of Inis Doimhle by Gentiles. Martyrdom of Blathmac, son of Flann, by Gentiles, in Hi of Colum Cille.⁸ [825.]

would seem to be the correct date, as the Ann. Ult. and the Four Mast. have his obit at the year 825=826. See note 1, next page.

⁷ *Erdamhs*. The Erdamh seems to have been a small chamber, or chapel, attached to the side of a

church. Adamnan (*Vit. S. Columba*, lib. iii., cap. 20) uses the word "exedra" apparently for it. See Reeves's ed. of *Adamnan*, p. 224, n. c.

⁸ *In Hi Colum Cille*. 100. Co. C., A.; apparently a mistranscription for 101 Co. C. The error is repeated in B.

¶ Ct. Níall mac Diarmada, Rí Míde, moritur. Mac Loingsigh, Ab Aíro Macha, moritur. Aíre mac Diarmada, Rí Teabta, iugulatur ep̃. Clemenr, Ab Cluana Iprair, quiescit. Suin Aírtac mic Muirgeara, Rí Teabta. Lex Daire co Connachtu iterum.

¶ Ct. Sapuccað Eogain an Aíro Macha la. Cumapccach mac Caðail, do Rí Aírgíall, ocur la Aírtri mac Concupair, conað uime rin adberc Eogain, perleiginn Mainirtreð, ann rann ra diai cuir a sailmceadoluib dagaillam Nell Caille, diairpað comarbur Dairraig do corpanñ do :—

Abair le Níall niamda
Sut Eogain mic Anmhachda;
Na biot ran ruge araba
Munab Abb a amcara.

Aírtri mac Concupair baot a comarbur Dairraig anuair rin; mac mathar ep̃re do Rí Oirgíall .i. do Cumupcað mac Caðail. Aíre a cumair, tionoilro na Rígh a plóigh, ocur fertar cað Leíthe cam a Maið enir ria Níall mac Aóda por Aírgíallib ocur por Ulltaib, in quo ceciderunt Muireadhach mac Eaða, Rí Ulað, et Cumupcað mac Caðail, Rí Aírgíall, et Congalað a braðair, et alii Reges d'Aírgíallib; ocur po gab Eogain Mainirtreð aro comarbur Dairraig rru ne .ix. mbliadna iarpin, tre nept Nell Caille; conib do tairpighire an caða rin, do can Daciaroc Sanctur Aíracuil .i. Cell :—

¹ *Mac Loingsigh*. O'F. adds the marg. note, "de hoc 823, sed heic rectius, ut in Tr. T.;" by "Tr. T." signifying Colgan's *Trias Thaumaturga* [p. 294], in which the name of Flangus is given. See note ⁶, p. 132.

² *The Law of Daire*. See note ², p. 128.

³ *Eoghan*. O'F. would substitute

"Eochaidh" for Eoghan; but the latter seems the more correct.

⁴ *Mainistir*; i.e. Mainistir Buite, now Monasterboice, in the county of Louth.

⁵ *Muireadhach*. O'Flaherty adds the marg. note, "heic non cecidit; [vi]d. A^o. 839, *infra*." The killing

Kal. Niall, son of Diarmaid, King of Midhe, moritur. Mac Loingsigh,¹ Abbot of Ard-Macha, moritur. Art, son of Diarmaid, King of Teabhtha, jugulatus est. Clemens, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird, quievit. [Mortal] wounding of Artri, son of Muirghes, King of Teabhtha. The Law of Daire² again *promulgated* in Connacht.

A.D.
[826.]

Kal. Profanation of Eoghan in Ard-Macha by Cumasach, son of Cathal, King of Airghiall, and by Airtri, son of Conchobhar; and it was respecting this that Eoghan,³ Lector of Mainistir,⁴ uttered the *following* stanza, when he sent his Psalm-singer to converse with Niall Caille, to ask him to defend the successorship of Patrick for him:—

[827.]

Tell to the illustrious Niall
The warning of Eoghan, son of Anmchadh:
That he will not be in the power in which he was,
Unless his confessor is Abbot.

It was Airtri, son of Conchobhar, that was in the successorship of Patrick at that time; (he was son to the mother of the King of Airghiall, viz., Cumuscach, son of Cathal). The result was: the Kings assembled their armies, and the battle of Lethe-cam in Magh-enir was fought by Niall, son of Aedh, against the Airghialla and against the Ultonians; in which *battle* fell Muiredhach,⁵ son of Eochaidh, King of Uladh; and Cumuscach, son of Cathal, King of Airghiall; and Congalach, his brother; and other Kings of the Airghialla; and Eoghan Mainistrech possessed the chief-successorship of Patrick during nine years afterwards, through the power of Niall Caille. It was to foretel this battle that Saint Daciaroc of Aracul, *i.e.* a Cill,⁶ sang⁷:—

of Muiredhach is recorded at the date here indicated:

⁶ *A Cill*; or church. This place, now called Errigal-Keeroge, is in the

barony of Clogher and county of Tyrone.

⁷ *Sang.* ʒo cən, A. ʒo cəʊ (he wept), B.

Lete cam,

Do raórad mor ngalngad ann ;

Tarrurur ó Lete lum,

Cró cian, cró cum, cró mall.

Ar as tarrngaire an caṡa rin arperṡ bec mac
Dóe :—

Lete cam,

Conurcaro díar annur ann ;

Dró Rí Eoghan ar Eogan ;

Aró an gleogal bíar ann.

Seanoir do muinṡir Arṡmachá cecinur a aṡle an
caṡa :—

Níma rucram ar mbairṡ ;

Níma lodmar pec Lere (.i. Lann Lere)

Nímar gabramar Eogan

Sec ceṡ nṡeoraró in hEre.

Secnopote Cluana muc Noir do tabairṡ do Muim-
nechailṡ ná raba riam.

Ḳt. huada mac Diarmada, Rí Tebṡa, interperctur.
Caṡraoinearó por Gentilṡ pe Coirppi mac Caṡail, Rí
h. Cuirilailṡ, ocur pé muinṡer Tighe Munṡa. Morṡ
muirṡhailṡ mic Ruaróracṡ, Rí Lailṡen.

Ḳt. Cearball mac Finnaṡda, Rí Dealṡna ḡetra,
morurur. Diarmaró Ab íae do dul a nAbban co
mionṡib Colaim Cille. Raoinṡ por Connacṡoirṡ pe
perailṡ Míṡi.

Ḳt. Cengur mac Duncharṡa, Rí Teabṡa. Cormac
mac Suibni, Eppcop ocur Abb Cluana Iṡairṡ, quieuit.

¹ *Overtaken.* This would be obscure without the explanatory notice in the Four Mast. (825), which states that King Niall only joined in the battle, on the third day, at Lethe-Luin, near Lethe-cam, when the northern armies were broken and pursued to the west of Armagh, where a slaughter was made of them.

² *Lann Lere.* This is added by way of gloss on the name Lere; but it is misplaced in A. and B., being added at the end of the stanza. Lann Lere, which O'Donovan (Four M., ad an. 825, note 5) thought was the name of a monastery (now called Lynn), near Lough Ennell, in the county Westmeath, has been proved

Lethe-cam—

Great heroes shall perish there ;

They shall be overtaken¹ from Lethe-Luin,

Though far, though late, though slow.

A.D.

[827.]

It was prophesying this battle that Bec Mac Dé said :—

Lethe-cam—

A fierce pair shall there meet :

Eoghan shall be King over Eoghan—

Noble the conflict which will be there.

A senior of the family of Ard-Macha sang after the battle :—

Not well have we gained our goal ;

Not well have we passed beyond Lere (*i.e.* Lann Lere) ;²

Not well have we taken Eoghan,

In preference to any pilgrim in Erin.

The vice-Abbacy³ of Cluain-muc-Nois given to Munstermen, which was never before *done*.

Kal. Huada, son of Diarmaid, King of Tebhtha, interfectus. A battle-breach against the Gentiles by Cairpre, son of Cathal, King of Ui Cennsealaigh, and by the family of Teach Munna. Death of Muiredhach, son of Ruaidhri, King of Laighen. [828.]

Kal. Cearbhall, son of Finnachda, King of Dealbhna Bethra, moritur. Diarmaid, Abbot of Hi, went to Alba with the reliquaries of Colum Cille. A defeat of the *men of Connacht* by the men of Midhe. [829.]

Kal. Aengus, son of Dunchadh, King of Teabhtha, *died*. Cormac, son of Suibhne, Bishop and Abbot of [830.]

by Dr. Reeves to have been the ancient name of Dunleer, in the county of Louth. The meaning of the expression probably is, that the community of Armagh were not wise in going beyond Dunleer, to Monasterboice, to select Eoghan, who was Lector of the latter monastery, to be Abbot over them.

³ *The vice-Abbacy.* Sec nopote, for ꝥeꝥ nCCbaꝥ, or ꝥeꝥ nCCboaine, A. B. The marg. note, "Cluain-muc-Nois. Prior ex Momonia, viz., Flannius, de quo A^o. 823," is added in A., in O'Flaherty's hand. See note ¹, p. 132, *supra*. This entry appears, therefore, to be somewhat out of place here.



Loiceað Paire la Feiðlimið. Suibne mac Páirnið, Ab
Daiminri, a nAðromaða quieuit.

Ict. Diarmaird [do tiactain] an Spinn co miontoirð
Coluim Cille. Muirpenn Abbatirra Cille rapa, quieuit.
Inrað Conaille do Gentið, sup gabattar Maolbriðoe
arpi, et Cananan a bpaðair, et co pu bept co a
lonccoib. Inrað Lipe la Concupar mac Donnchaða.

Ict. Ceona orðain Aipo Macha o Gentið po tri an
aon mír. Orðain Lucðmaið et Mucpnama, ocup Omeið,
et Opoma hubla, ocup araili cell. Orðain Daimliag
Cianain ocup pine Ciannaða, cona cellaið, o Gentið.
Tuatál mac Papataið do bpeið do Gentið, ocup pcpin
Adamnain o Domnoð Magen. Inrað Deðra po tri la
Feiðlimið. Loiceað Tepmann Cluana Ciapáin la
Feiðlimið mac Cpmthain. Orðain Lip móip o Gentið.
Mopu Concupair mic Donnchaðha, Rí Tempað. Quier
Aptpað mic Concupoir. Niall Caille peganat.

Ict. Raimeð pe Niall ocup pe Muipchaðh pop
Sullu a nDapí Calcaiz. Orðain Cluana Dolcan o
Gentið. Iugulatio muintipe Cluana muc Noir, ocup
Loiceað a Tepmann copice dopur cille la Feiðlimið
Rí Cairil. Paen cuma ceona muintip Duipmað, co
dopur a cille. Mopu Diarmada mic Tomaltaið, Rí
Connacht.

¹ *Mucsnamha*. Mucpuma, A. B., which is wrong, as Mucrimhe, or Mucramha, was the name of a plain in the county of Galway (*Ogygia*, pars iii., p. 67); and from the context it seems likely that Mucsnamha, now Mucknoe, in the county of Monaghan, was meant. The Ann. Ult. (831) and Four Mast. (830) have Mucpnaðha.

² *Omeith*. This should probably read "the churches of Omeith," or "Ui-meith-Macha," a tribe and territory in the co. Monaghan, contain-

ing, among other churches, that of Mucksnamha, or Mucknoe.

³ *Domhnach Maghen*. Domnach Magagen, A. B. Domnach Maggen, Four Mast. (830). Domnach Maghan, Ann. Ult. (831). The place referred to is Donaghmoyne, in the barony of Farney and county of Monaghan. See Dr. Reeves's note on the subject of Adamnan's shrine being taken from a church of which he was not the patron. *Columba*, p. 389, note a. O'F. thinks the rest of this entry belongs to the year 833.

Cluain-Iraird, quievit. Burning of Fore by Feidhlimidh. A.D.
 Suibhne, son of Fairnech, Abbot of Daimhinis, quievit at [830.]
 Ard-Macha.

Kal. Diarmaid [came] to Erin, with the reliquaries [831.]
 of Colum Cille. Muirenn, Abbess of Cill-dara, quievit.
 The plundering of Conaille by Gentiles, who captured
 Maelbrighde, its King, and Cananan, his brother, whom
 they carried off to their ships. Plundering of Lîfe by
 Conchobhar, son of Donnchadh.

Kal. First plundering of Ard-Macha by Gentiles; [832.]
 thrice in one month *it was plundered*. Plundering of
 Lughmhagh, and Mucsnamha,¹ and Omeith,² and Druim-
 Hùbhla, and other churches. Spoiling of Daimhliag
 Cianain, and the territory of Ciannachta, with its churches,
 by Gentiles. Tuathal, son of Feradach, carried off by
 Gentiles; and Adamnan's shrine taken from Domhnach
 Maghen.³ Bethra⁴ devastated thrice by Feidhlimidh.
 Burning of the termon of Cluain Ciarain⁵ by Feidhlimidh,
 son of Crimhthann. Plundering of Lis-mór by Gentiles.
 Death of Conchobhar, son of Donnchadh, King of Temhair.
 Quies of Artri,⁶ son of Conchobhar. Niall Caille reigns.

Kal. A victory *gained* by Niall and Murchadh over [833.]
 the foreigners, in Daire Chalgaigh. Plundering of Cluain
 Dolcan by Gentiles. Jugulatio of the family⁷ of Cluain-
 muc-Nois, and the burning of its termon as far as the
 church-door, by Feidhlimidh, King of Caisel. In the
 same manner *did he treat* the family⁷ of Duirmhagh, as
 far as the door of their church. Death of Diarmaid, son
 of Tomaltach, King of Connacht.

⁴ *Bethra*; i.e. *Dealbhna Bethra*, now the barony of Garrycastle, King's county. O'F. adds the date 833 in the marg.

⁵ *Termon of Cluain Ciarain*; i.e. the Termon, or Church-lands of Cluain-muc-Nois, of which St. Ciaran was the founder. See Todd's *St. Patrick*, p. 160.

⁶ *Artri*. O'F. adds in the marg. that he was Bishop of Armagh. See under the year 827.

⁷ *Family*. *muinntep*, gen. of *muinntep*; lit. "people," and frequently put for family, i.e. "community," or "congregation."

Íct. Eoccan Mainirpreð, Abb Airo Macha, quieuit. Aſſpnae Abbatirra Chille ſapa, quieuit. Ceallað mac ðrain, Rí Laſgen, et Cínaoð mac Conaing, Rí ðpeð, moriuntur. Cað for Gentið pé Dunchað mac Scannlain, Rí h. Ppogente, dú attopcair ile diuð. Orðain Glinne ða locha ó Gentið.

Íct. Orðain Perna móir et Cluana móir Maſóðis o Gentið, ocur loſccað Mungairðe, ocur aſaile ceall ðir Mumhan. Aedaeac Luſmað ðéð anaſirpe a cCluain muc Noir.

Íct. Suibne mac Iopeð, Abb Glinne ða loða, quieuit. Ceall ſapa ſarðain ó Gentið o Inber Dea, ocur pa loircepio leð na cille. Sabail an ðeptaiðe a cCill ſapa for Porannan Ab Airomaða, go pañað Paſpaiz archena, la Feolimið mac Cpmthainn, co cað et inðini, ocur po gadt a icat cona numalðoit. Uarſatio Cluana moir Maſóðis a Gentiður in nocte Natui-tatir Domini; morſipicauepunt multor; plurimor abſtulepunt. Uarſatio crudeliprima omnium Con-nachtopum a Gentiður.

Íct. Riacean mac Pinnachta, leið Rí Laſgen, mori-tur. Longar tri .xx. lóng do Norſmanioð for ðóinn. Longar oile tri .xx. long for abainn Lippe. Ro laſað an ðana longair rein Mað Lippe ocur Mað mðpeð, etir cella ocur tuaða. Raoinað pé ppaib ðpeð for Gentið contopcaſſar pe .xx. dið. Cað pe Gentið for Uið Néill o Inber na mbarc, o muir go ſinuinn, dú po laeð ár nár haipmeð pññ, acſ optimi pegep euapepunt. Loſccað Cluana muc Noir ocur Inri Celtra, ocur cella locha hEpe uile; et Daiminir do ðiðlaipmuccað o Gentið. Maſbað Saxoilð tairið na ngall la Ciannacht. Ar Gente a cCapn Ppaðhaið.

¹ *Affraic.* The remainder of this entry is written in the English character in A. and B.

² *Night; i.e.* on Christmas Eve.

³ *From Inbher-na-mbarc, from the sea; i.e.* from Inbher-na-mbarc, which

Kal. Eoghan Mainistrech, Abbot of Ard-Macha, quievit. Affraic,¹ Abbess of Cill-dara, quievit. Ceallach, son of Bran, King of Laighen, and Cinaeth, son of Conaing, King of Bregh, moriuntur. A battle *gained* over Gentiles by Dunchadh, son of Scannlan, King of Ui Fidhgheinte, in which many of them were slain. Plundering of Glenn-da-locha by Gentiles. A.D. [834.]

Kal. Plundering of Ferna-mór and Cluain-mór-Maethóig by Gentiles, and burning of Mungairid and other churches in Ir-Mumhan. Aedhacan of Lughmbagh died on his pilgrimage at Cluain-muc-Nois. [835.]

Kal. Suibhne, son of Joseph, Abbot of Glenn-da-locha, quievit. Cill-dara plundered by Gentiles from Inbher Dea; and they burned half the church. The taking of the oratory at Cill-dara against Forannan, Abbot of Ard-Macha, with the congregation of Patrick besides, by Feidhlimidh, son of Crimhthann, by battle and arms; and they were taken prisoners, with their submission. Devastation of Cluain-mor-Maethoig by Gentiles, on the night² of the Lord's Nativity. They put many persons to death, *and* carried off a very great number. Most cruel devastation of all Connacht by Gentiles. [836.]

Kal. Riagan, son of Finnachta, half-King of Laighen, moritur. A fleet of three score ships of Norsemen on the Boinn. Another fleet of three score ships on the river Liffe. These two fleets ravaged Magh Life and Magh Bregh, both churches and territories. A victory gained by the men of Bregh over the Gentiles, of whom six score were slain. A battle *gained* by Gentiles over the Ui Neill, from Inbher-na-mbarc, from the sea,³ to the Sinuinn, in which such slaughter was inflicted as had never before been reckoned; but the chief Kings escaped.⁴ Burning of Cluain-muc-Nois, and Inis Celtra, and all [837.]

was situated on the eastern sea-coast of Ireland, westwards to the Shannon.

⁴ *Escaped.* Inuagerrunt (invaserunt), A.B. Evagerrunt. (for "evaserunt"), Ann. Ult. (886).

Maíom na Feirtae ría Gentiḃ. Ar Gente as Eirruairḃ. Ceo gabail Aḃa Cliaḃ o Gentiḃ. Cormac mac Cuilennáin natúr ept. Caḃal mac Muirgerra, Rí Connacht, morítur.

¶ Ct. Ruairḃi mac Donnchaḃa, recunḃur Abbay Cluana Iprairḃ, tanairi Abb Cluana muc Noir, quieuit. Caḃ ría nGentiḃ for Connacht, in quo ceciderunt Máelóuin mac Muirgerra, et alii. Brian mac Paolain, Rí Laiccen, morítur.

¶ Ct. Muireḃaḃ mac Eḃaḃ, Rí Ulaḃ, iugulatur ept a ruir ppatribur .i. Aoḃ ocúr Congur et alíir. Saill for Loch Eḃaḃ gur airgetor tuairget Erend ar, eoir cill ir tuaiḃ. Iorccaḃ Ferna ocúr Corcraige ó Gentiḃ.

¶ Ct. Orḃain Lugmaíḡ do Loḃ Eḃaḃ ó Gentiḃ, eiricopor et pperpiterpor et rapientes captiuor duxerunt. Floricúr Imperator Francorum quieuit. Feḃlimiḃ Rí Muman dínraḃ Míre ocúr Breḡ, conderio a tTempaíḡ. Inraḃ [Feapa] Cell ocúr [Dealbna] detra la Níall mac Aoḃa. Morir Murchaḃa Rí Connaḃt .i. mac Aoḃa. Ioréph Roir, Eiricopor et Abb Cluana eoir, quieuit. Guin Cínasḃa mic Corcraíḡ, Rí Breagmuine.

¶ Ct. Gente for Loch Eḃaḃ beór. Longpor oc Línó tuacail, ar ar loiteḃ tuacḃa ocúr cealla Teabḃa. Longpor oc Duiblinn, ar ar loiteḃ laíḡin ocúr h. Neill eoir tuathaiḃ ocúr cellaib co Sliab Bláoma. Orḃain Cluana Eḃneḃ et vilḡenn Cluana Iprairḃ ocúr Cille achairḃ o Gentiḃ.

¹ *Cathal.* O'F. adds the year 838 in the marg., in A.

² *Vice-Abbot.* The words "recunḃur Abbay Cluana Iprairḃ" are written as an orig. gloss over the name of Ruaidhri in A., and taken into the text in B. In the *Four Mast.* (837=838) Ruaidhri is des-

cribed as "Prior of Cluain-Iraid and Abbot of other churches."

³ *Muiredhach.* See note ⁵, p. 134.

⁴ *Floriacus*; i.e. Ludovicus Pius, who died 12 July, 840. This entry is transposed in A. and B., being introduced between the words "Gentiḃ" and "Eiricopor" in the preceding sentence.

the churches of Loch Erne, and Daimhinis destroyed, by Gentiles. The killing of Saxolb, Lord of the Foreigners, by the Ciannachta. A slaughter of Gentiles at Carn-Feradhaigh. The victory of the Ferta *gained* by Gentiles. A slaughter of Gentiles at Eas-ruaidh. First taking of Ath-cliath by Gentiles. Cormac, son of Cuillennan, was born. Cathal,¹ son of Muirghes, King of Connacht, moritur. A.D.
[837.]

Kal. Ruaidhri, son of Donnchadh, vice-Abbot² of Cluain-Iraird, *and* tanist Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. A battle *gained* by Gentiles over the Connachtmen, in which fell Maelduin, son of Muirghes, and others. Bran, son of Faelan, King of Laighen, mortuus. [838.]

Kal. Muiredhach,³ son of Eochaidh, King of Uladh, murdered by his brothers, viz., Aedh and Aengus, and others. Foreigners on Loch Echach, so that they devastated the north of Erin, both churches and territories. Burning of Ferna and Corcach, by Gentiles. [839.]

Kal. Plundering of Lughmhagh by Gentiles from Loch Echach, who carried captive bishops, and presbyters, and sages. Floriacus,⁴ Emperor of the Franks, quievit. Feidhlimidh, King of Mumhan, plundered Midhe and Breg, and rested at Temhair. Plundering of [Feara] Ceall and [Dealbhna] Beathra by Niall, son of Aedh. Death of Murchadh, King of Connacht, *i.e.* the son of Aedh. Joseph of Ross, Bishop and Abbot of Cluain-eois, quievit. [Mortal] wounding of Cinaeth, son of Coscrach, King of Breghmhuine. [840.]

Kal. Gentiles still on Loch Echach. A fortress *erected by Foreigners* at Linn-duachaill, from which the territories and churches of Teabhtha were spoiled. A fortress *erected* at Dubhlinn, from which Laighen and the Ui Neill were spoiled, both territories and churches, as far as Sliabh Bladhma. Plundering of Cluain-edhnech, and demolition of Cluain-Iraird and Cill-achaidh, by Gentiles. [841.]

Íct. Gente pop Duiplino beór. Orðain Cluana muc Noir o Gentið do Linn duachaill. Orðain ðirpa ocuð saigre o Gentið. Loinger Norðainðis pop ðóinn oc Linn poirp. Loinger ele occ Linn duaðaill. Coeman Abb Linde duaðaill do goin, et do loðceað do Gentið. Orðain ðirpð Ðiaðpnaða do Cael urque o Gentið. Ðungal mac Þeðgale, Rí Orðaiðe, moðitup. Cennetið ðarðain ocuð do loðceað Cluana muc Noir.

Íct. Þeðgup mac Þotað, Rí Connachð, moðitup. Ðonnacan mac Maðlituile, pðiba et ancorita quieuð in Italia. Maðpuanað Rí Miðe, moðitup. Congaluð mac Iðgalaið, tanaið Abbð Cluana muc Noir, quieuð.

Íct. Ronán, Abb Cluana muc Noir, quieuð; do Laiðnið Roir teðpað ðo. Coirpðe mac Caðail, Rí Laiðen, moðitup. Tolopð mac Allaleð, flaið Þella, occipup epð o Gallaið Loch Ríð, et tepnum Þinnacan mac Allaleð uatoipð.

Íct. Þorandán, Abb Aipð Macha, ðu epðabail ó Gentið a cCluain Comapða, cona minðaið ocuð cona muinðip, et ambpeð a longaið go Luimneð. Orðain Ðúin Maðe o Gentið, ðú po maðbað Aðð mac Ðuið ða cpiðð, Abb Tipe ða ðlarp ocuð Cluana Eiðnið, ocuð Ceitepnað mac Conðmaðe, pðenab Cille ðapa. Ðún la Turðer do gallaið pop Loch Ríð, go po loitetoð Connachða ocuð Miðe, et cop loipciot Cluain muc Noir cona ðepðighið, et Cluain pðpða ðpenuinn, et Tipe ða ðlarp, et Lotpa, et caðpaða iomða. Caðpaineð pop Gentið pía Niall mac Aðða a Maðð Iða. Orðain

¹ *Laighne of Ros-tethrach*. "Ros-Temrach," Four Mast. (842). There was a tribe called the Laighne of Ros-Temrach settled in Meath, in whose territory Colgan (*Trip. Life of St. Patrick*, lib. ii., c. 10) places the church of Domhnach-mor-Muighe-

Echenach, now Donaghmore, near Navan.

² *Fealla*. This territory is also mentioned in the Four Mast.; but Dr. O'Donovan, not knowing that it occurred in this Chronicle, thought it a mistake of those compilers. See his

Kal. Gentiles on Dubhlinn still. Plundering of Cluain-muc-Nois, by Gentiles from Linn-duachaill. Plundering of Birr and Saigher by Gentiles. A fleet of Norsemen on the Boinn, at Linn-ross. Another fleet at Linn-duachaill. Caemhan, Abbot of Linn-duachaill, *mortally* wounded and burnt by Gentiles. Plundering of Disert-Diarmada, from Cael-uisce, by Gentiles. Dungal, son of Fergal, King of Osraighe, moritur. Cennetigh plundered, and Cluain-muc-Nois burnt *by Gentiles*. A.D. [842.]

Kal. Fergus, son of Fothadh, King of Connacht, moritur. Donnacan, son of Maeltuile, scribe and anchorite, quievit in Italy. Maelruanaidh, King of Midhe, moritur. Congalach, son of Irgalach, tanist-Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. [843.]

Kal. Ronan, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit; he was of the Laighne of Ros-tetrach.¹ Coirpre, son of Cathal, King of Laighen, moritur. Tolorg, son of Allailedh, Chief of Fealla,² slain by the Gentiles of Loch Ribh; and Finnacan, son of Allailedh, escaped from them. [844.]

Kal. Forannan, Abbot of Ard-Macha, captured by Gentiles at Cluain-comardha, together with his reliquaries and people; and they were taken in ships to Luimnech. Plundering of Dun-Masc by Gentiles, on which occasion Aedh, son of Dubh-da-crich, Abbot of Tir-da-glass and Cluain-Eidhnech, and Ceithernach, son of Condmaise, vice-Abbot of Cill-dara, were slain. A fortress *erected* by Turges for the foreigners, on Loch Ribh, so that they spoiled Connacht and Midhe, and burned Cluain-muc-Nois, with its oratories, and Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, and Tir-da-glass, and Lothra, and numerous cities.³ A battle-breach over⁴ Gentiles *gained* by Niall, son of Aedh, in [845.]

note (*), F. M., ad an. 842. The situation of Fealla has not been ascertained.

² *Cities.* κατραῖα, pl. of κατῆαι, a city, seat, or chief abode; and here

probably meaning ecclesiastical establishments. "Cealla," churches, or cells.—*Four Mast.*

⁴ *Over.* πορ, A.; omitted in B.

Donnchaða mic Pollaínean ocuṛ Flaínn mic Máel-
ruanaíð, la Máelreclain mac Máelruanaíð. Turgeṛ
do eṛgabáil la Máelreclain mac Máelruanaíð, ocuṛ
baðað Turgeṛ il loč uair.

[Ct. Cačal mac Cililla, Rí h. Máine; Ferdomnač,
raṛienṛ Alṛo Macha; Connmač moṛ mac Coṛcpaič,
Rí h. mḃruáin, doṛmieṛunt. Niall Caille, mac Ačoa,
Rí Tempač, do baðað a cCallaino. Máelóuin mac
Conaill, Rí Calatroma, do suin o laičnið. Cač ṛoṛ
Connachta ṛe galloib, ubi Ríčán mac ṛeṛṛuṛa, et
Mučṛón mac Uaiṛmata, et Aoð mac Cačapnaič, ocuṛ
alí cecideṛunt. Donnchað mac Amalcaðað, Rí h.
nečðað, moṛitṛ. Oṛčain Tempainn Ciapáin ó ṛeð-
limið mac Cṛimthainn. Ciapan, ono, do tocht na
uiaič a Mumain, ocuṛ ṛoṛgom ṛa bacail [do čačairt]
do inn, coṛčað suin meaðóin é. Máelreclain ṛegnát.

[Ct. Ṽeðlimið, Rí Mumhan, optimṛ Scotorum
ṛeṛiba et ancoṛta, quieuṛ.

Duṛṛan a Ué oṼeðlimið,
Tonṛ báṛ ṛoṛom ṛoṛbáide;
ṛoṛeapṛa ṛṛón oṼeṛennchaib
Naṛ maṛ mac Cṛimthainn Clapṛe.

Togail innṛi Muṛṛpemaṛ la Máelreclainn [ṛoṛ
ṛianlač moṛ] ṛi maccoib baṛ luigni et Ṽaileng, ṛo
bačtur oṛ innṛaṛo na tuadž moṛe Ṽentilium. Raóineð
móṛ ṛé Ceaṛball mac Uunčaili ṛoṛ Ačono, in quo

¹ *King of Temhair.* The letters "ṛ. e." (for ṛuṛč Eṛenn, "King of Erin") are added in the marg. in A. by the orig. hand.

² *Termon of Ciaran;* i.e. the termon lands belonging to Cluain-muc-
Nois.

³ *Feidhlimidh.* "R[ex] Momonæ;" marg. note by O'F.

⁴ *Followed him.* The record of this event given by the Four Mast. (844)

represents Feidhlimidh as only "imagining" that he was pursued and struck by St. Ciaran; and the Ann. of Clonmacnoise (848) state that St. Ciaran appeared to him in a vision, as he slept.

⁵ *Maelsechlain.* The orig. hand has added the letters ṛ. E. in the marg., in A., to signify that Maelsechlain was ṛuṛč Eṛenn (King of Erin).

⁶ *King of Mumhan.* Giraldus Cambrensis (*Top. Hib.*, Dist. III., c. 44)

Magh Itha. Plundering of Donnchadh, son of Follamhan, and of Flann, son of Maelruanaidh, by Maelsechlain, son of Maelruanaidh. Turges was taken prisoner by Maelsechlain, son of Maelruanaidh; and Turges was drowned in Loch Uair. A.D.
[845.]

Kal. Cathal, son of Ailill, King of Ui Maine; Ferdomhnach, "sapiens," of Ard-Macha; *and* Connmach mór, son of Coscrach, King of Ui mBriuin, dormierunt. Niall Caille, son of Aedh, King of Temhair,¹ was drowned in the Callann. Maelduin, son of Conall, King of Calatruim, [mortally] wounded by the Lagenians. A battle *gained* over the Connachtmen by Foreigners, in which Rigan, son of Fergus, Mughron, son of Diarmaid, and Aedh, son of Catharnach, and others, fell. Donnchadh, son of Amhalgaidh, King of Ui nEchdach, moritur. Plundering of the Termon of Ciaran² by Feidhlimidh,³ son of Crimthann. Ciaran, however, followed him⁴ to Mumhan, and [gave] him a thrust of his crozier, so that he received an internal wound. Maelsechlain⁵ reigns. [846.]

Kal. Feidhlimidh, King of Mumhan,⁶ the best of the Scoti, a scribe and anchorite, quievit. [847.]

Alas! O God! for Feidhlimidh;
The cold wave of death has drowned him;
It is a cause of grief to the men of Erin,
That the son of Crimthann of Claire lives not.

Demolition of Inis-Muinremhar by Maelsechlainn, [against a great multitude⁷] of "sons of death" of the Luighne and Gailenga, who were plundering the territories after the manner of Gentiles. A great victory *gained* by Cerbhall,

enumerates Feidhlimidh among the Monarchs of Ireland, thus agreeing with the Bodleian Annals of Innisfallen; but the Annalists of the northern portion of Ireland deny him that dignity.

⁷ *Against a great multitude.* It

being plain that some words were omitted in the text, the clause in brackets has been added from the Ann. Ult. (846). For τετραλᾶς, a multitude, the Four Mast. (845) have τελλᾶς, a word of identical signification.

cecidere .m.cc. Céó orḡain Imlicé iubar ó Ģentiġ. Eogan mac Eodacan, mic Tophais, ancoruta, a cCluain mic Noir quieuit.

Ķct. Ģindaeġa mac Tomaltaiġch, sanctur Luimniġ, ancoruta port, et Rex Connacht priur, quieuit. Tuaeur mac Coġtaiġ, Rí Luġne, moritur. Caġ pe Maolreġlainn mac Maeilpuanaġ [por Ģentiġ] ¹ i Porais, in quo ceciderunt .iii. céó. Caġ pe nOlcobur, Rí Muman ocur pe lopeán mac Cellaiġ co Laigniġ, por Ģentiġ ic Sciaiġ Nechtain in quo cecidit Tompar iapla, Tanairri Riġ Lochlánn, ocur da céó dec immi. Raóineġ pé Tigeṛnaġ, Rí Lochá Ģabar, por Ģentiġ, i nġaire Ģirirt Daonna, in quo ceciderunt da picec decc. Raóineġ pe nEoganacht Cairil por Ģentiġ aġ Ģun Maoiletaile, in quo ceciderunt cuis céó. Ģunaġ la hOlcobar do toġail dúin Copcaġe por Ģentiġ.

Ķct. Conaġ mac Ģláinn, Rí Ģreġ, moritur. Niall mac Cinaeġa, Rí Umail, moritur. Congur mac Alġaile, Princep Ģomnaġ Paṛaie, ocur Ģinnaeġa mac Ģiarmata, Ab Ģaimlíā, et Maolpuadaġ, Ab Ķiro Ģreacáin quieuerunt. Inpaġ Ģuibleinne la Maolreġlainn et la Tigeṛnaġ, Rí Lochá Ģapar. Ģlann mac Cuanaġ, Princep Mainirpeġ [quieuit]. Muirpeacht peacht ppeit long do muintir Riġ Ģáll do tiaeġain do

¹ *Over Agond.* Ģ. Oġono, A. B. Dr. O'Connor, in his ed. of the Ann. Ult. (846), translates this expression "de pradonibus;" but there is no authority for such an interpretation. The word "Oġono" is apparently the name of some Danish chieftain. "Haconn" would probably be so written; and a chieftain of this name is mentioned in the "*Wars of the Gaedhil with the Gaill*," but his arrival in Ireland is referred to the year 916. See Todd's ed. of the work, p. 27.

² *Of Torbach.* Tophairġ, of Tor-

barg, A. B.; but the name is written Torbach in all other authorities.

³ *Of Luimnech.* This name is written *Luibnigh*, "of Luibnech," in the Ann. Ult. (847) and Four Mast. (846). Dr. O'Donovan (Four Mast. loc. cit.) states that Luibnech was "a place on the borders of ancient Meath and Munster, where it is probable he (Finnachda) was fostered;" but in the *Baile Finnachda*, a tract preserved in the *Yellow Book of Lecan* (col. 908), Finnachda is represented as having proceeded from Connaught to Ui Cinnsealaigh, to the spot called

son of Dunghal, over Agond,¹ in which 1,200 were slain. First plundering of Imlech-Ibhair by Gentiles. Eoghan, son of Edacan, son of Torbach,² anchorite, quievit at Cluain-muc-Nois. A.D.
[847.]

Kal. Finnachda, son of Tomaltach, the Saint of Luimnech,³ latterly an anchorite, and previously King of Connacht, quievit. Tuathchur, son of Cobhthach, King of Luighne, moritur. A battle *gained* by Maelsechlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, [over the Gentiles], at Forach, in which 700 fell. A battle *gained* by Olchobhar, King of Mumhan, and by Lorcan, son of Cellach,⁴ with the Lagenians, over the Gentiles, at Sciagh Nechtain, in which Tomrair Earl, tanist of the King of Lochlann, was slain, and 1,200 along with him. A victory gained by Tigernach, King of Loch Gabhar, over Gentiles, at Daire-Disert-Dachonna, where twelve score perished. A victory gained by the Eoghanacht-Chaisil over Gentiles, at Dún Maeiltuile, in which 500 were slain. A fort *erected* by Olchobhar, to demolish the fort of Corcach against the Gentiles. [848.]

Kal. Conaing, son of Flann, King of Bregh, moritur. Niall, son of Cinaedh, King of Umall, moritur. Aengus, son of Alghail, Superior of Domhnach Padraig, and Finnachda, son of Diarmaid, Abbot of Daimhliag, and Maelfuadhaigh, Abbot of Ard-Brecain, quieverunt. The plundering of Dubhlinn by Maelsechlainn, and by Tigernach, King of Loch Gabhar. Flann, son of Cuana, Abbot of Mainister *Buite*, [quievit]. A naval expedition of seven score ships, of the people of the King of the Foreigners, [849.]

Formael, at which place, according to Keating (Hist. Ir., reign of Cormac Mac Airt), was *Luimnech Laighen*, or Limerick of Leinster. It is now called Limerick, and is situated in the parish of Kilcavan, barony of Gorey, and county of Wexford.

⁴ *Of Cellach.* Ceðlac (‘‘of Cath-

lach’’), A. B.; evidently a mistake for Ceðlac (‘‘of Cellach’’), as in the other Annals, and in the ancient list of Kings preserved in the *Book of Leinster*. O’Flaherty has added the letters ‘‘R. L.,’’ for ‘‘Rex Lageniæ,’’ in the marg. in A.

ταβαιρτ γρεαμα φορ να γαλλαϊβ battur αρ α εόινν, commeperat hθρινν uile iarum. Maolbperail mac Cernaiξ, Rí Muξđorpn iugulatur ept α Gentihibur iar ttect co clepceť. An epopp α ppaĩťťe Slaĩne do ċumgabáil ipin aer et α combpuccať, et α potail, co torrachť ní dia bapp Tailltin ocup Pinnabair abae.

[Ct. Céadať Ćb Cluana muc Noir, de Ib Copmaic Maen Maĩge, et Tuatál mac Perađaiξ, Ćb Recpānn et Depmaĩge, quieuerunt. Cinaoť mac Conaĩng, Rí Ciannacda, do pĩťťaĩgeť pe Maelpečlainn mac Mael-puanať α nepť gall, sup poinťep o Sionainn co muir, eitip cealla ocup tíaťť, et sup opt innĩr Ločā Gabop; ocup pa loirceť loir durtetť Tpeoitē cum .cc.lx. hominibur, et durtetť nuarpat cum .lx. hominibur. Morp Cobethaĩξ mic Maolicoťā, Rí Ciarpaiĩge Luacťra. Rectappať, Ćb Cluana pēpta Ćpēnainn, quieuit. Loch Laiξ hi epĩ Ćmaill la Connachťa deloť.

[Ct. Olcobur mac Cinaoťā, Rí Cairil, moritur. Cinaoť mac Conaĩng, Rí Ciannacda, demēpup ept in lacu .i. in Ćngi, epudeli morťe ó Maolpeclain et ó Tigepnať, oi poepmaib daiξ daoimib nēpēann, et comarba Paťpaiĩg ppeclalitep. Teact Duĩpgeťtib do Ćť Cliať sup palpat ár mór φορ Pionn Galloĩb, ocup sup inoirpĩot an longpopt eoir daoimib ocup maoinib. Slat ele do Duĩpgeťtib con ár mor φορ Pinngeťtib oc linn Duacail. Rĩg đál anĆpť Mačā eitip Maolpeclain co maĩtib Leiťe Cuinn, ocup Maťuťan co maĩtib

¹ *Rechtahhrach*. Rectapĩ, A. Rectaĩ, B.

² *Loch Leigh*. Loch Laiξ, A. B.

³ *King of Caisel*. O'F. adds the letters "R. M." in the marg. in A., to signify that Olchobhar was "Rex Mononiae," or King of Munster.

⁴ *In the Anghi*. "in Ćngi," added as a gloss over the word "demēpup" in A.

⁵ *Province of Conchobhar*; i.e. Uladh, or Ulidia.

⁶ *Fethgna*. Over this name, in A., the orig. hand has written "Feacht," to signify that Fethgna should probably be Feachtgna, or Fechtgna, as in the succeeding entry; but at the year 859, *infra*, the name is written Feťgna (Fethgna), the form in which it appears in the several lists of Ab-

came to oppress the Foreigners who were *in Erinn* before them; and they disturbed all Erinn afterwards. Maelbresail, son of Cernach, King of Mughdhorn, was murdered by Gentiles, after having entered into the clerical state. The cross on the green of Slane was lifted up into the air, and broken, and scattered, so that fragments of its top reached Taillten and Finnabhair-abha. A.D.
[849.]

Kal. Cedadhach, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, of the Ui Cormaic of Maen-magh, and Tuathal, son of Feradhach, Abbot of Rechra and Dermhagh, quieverunt. Cinaedh, son of Conaing, King of Ciannachda, rebelled against Maelsechlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, through the influence of the Foreigners, so that he devastated from the Sionann to the sea, both churches and territories; and he spoiled the islands of Loch Gabhar; and the oratory of Treoit was burnt by him, with 260 men *in it*; and the oratory of Nuarrach, with 60 men *in it*. Death of Cobhthach, son of Maelcobha, King of Ciarraighe Luachra. Rechtabhrach,¹ Abbot of Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, quievit. Loch Laigh,² in the territory of Umhall, in Connacht, stole away. [850.]

Kal. Olchobhar, son of Cinaedh, King of Caisel,³ moritur. Cinaedh, son of Conaing, King of Ciannachda, was drowned in a lake (*i.e.* in the Anghi⁴)—a cruel death—by Maelsechlainn and Tigernach, to the satisfaction of all the good men of Erinn, and of the comarb of Patrick especially. The arrival of Dubh-Ghenti at Ath-cliath, and they inflicted great slaughter on the Finn-Gaill, and devastated the fortress, both people and property. Another depredation committed by Dubh-Ghenti on Finn-Ghenti, with great havoc, at Linn-duachaill. A royal meeting at Ard-Macha, including Maelsechlainn, with the nobles of Leth Chuinn, and Madudhan, with the nobles of the Province of Conchobhar,⁵ and Dermait and Fethgna,⁶ [851.]

bots of Armagh quoted by the Rev. Dr. Todd (*St. Patrick*, pp. 174-182),

except that from the *Book of Leinster* in which it is written "Fechgna."

coiceceð Concuðair, et ðermaiτ, ocur Feðgna co ramur
paopaic, et suairleð co clepcið Mirohe.

¶ Ct. Duo heperer paopuic .i. forandian peruba et
Epircopur, ocur ancorita, et Diarmaiτ sapientirrimur
omnium doctorum Europae, quieuerunt. Martatio
Aipō Macha o galloib Linne Duacail die Sam Chasg.
Luct oct .xx. lōng ðfinngentið do poctattur do cað
pua Duibgentið do Snañ Aigneð; .iii. laite ocur tpi
aithce og caðuccað doib, acht ar pe Duibgentið po
meabairð, co pargrat a ðeli oa longaið Leo. Stain
fugitiuup euairτ; et lepene decollatur erτ. Pogartað
mac Maolbperail, Ri Aipgiall, moritur. Colum
mac Aipechtaið, Ab Corcaige, quieuit. Feðgna a
ccomairbur paopuic.

¶ Ct. Amlaið mac Ri Loðlainne do toigect anEirinn,
sur giallrat gail Eneann dó, et ciór o Saordealib ðo.
Eaðtigern mac Suair, Ri Laien ðergabair, iugu-
latur erτ dolore ó ðruattar mac Aoða, et ó Cepball
mac Dungaile; et ðruattar, mac Aoða, iugulatur
erτ dolore a pocur pui in .xlui°. die port iugula-
tionem Eðtigern. Caðal mac Tomaltaið, leit Ri
Ulað, a Normanuip inreprectur erτ.

¶ Ct. Maolpeclain Ri Tempa do ðul co ppoib
Muman copuge Inóein na nÐeri, ocur angialla do
tabairτ. Inrachtað .h. Pinnachta, heper Colum Cille,
sapient optimur, .iiii. 1o. Marti apud Saxoner map-
tuzatur. Muirgel Riðan Laien morua erτ.

¶ Ct. Abbatirra Cille ðara, .i. Catruan, quieuit.
Cpeð la Aoð mac Nell co hūlltu, co pargaib Connecan

¹ *Samh Chasg*; lit. "Summer Eas-
ter." This has been translated "the
Sunday before Easter" by Dr. O'Do-
novan (*Four Mast.*, ad an. 850), and
"Dies Paschæ" by Dr. O'Conor (Ann.
Ult. 851). The English transl. of
the latter Chronicle also renders it
by "Easter-day," (MS. Brit. Mus.,

Clarend. tom. 49); but according to
an ancient tract on Ecclesiastical
Seasons, preserved in the MS. Laud,
610, Bodleian Library, Samh Chasg
is the first Sunday after the seven-
teenth of the July moon; and in the
Leabhar Breac, fol. 35 b., it is stated
to be the 40th day after Cengizir,

with the congregation of Patrick, and Suairlech, with the clergy of Midhe.

A.D.

[851.]

Kal. Two successors of Patrick, viz., Forannan, scribe and Bishop, and anchorite, and Diarmaid, the wisest of all the doctors of Europe, quieverunt. The devastation of Ard-Macha by the Foreigners of Linn-duachaill, on the day of Samh Chasg.¹ A fleet of eight score ships of Finn-Ghenti arrived to fight against Dubh-Ghenti, at Snamh-aighech. They fought during three days and three nights; but the Dubh-Ghenti were successful, so that their opponents abandoned their ships to them. Stain escaped fleeing; and Iercne² was beheaded. Forgartach, son of Maelbresail, King of Airghiall, moritur. Colum, son of Airechtach, Abbot of Corcach, quievit. Fechtgna³ in the comarbship of Patrick.

[852.]

Kal. Amhlaibh, son of the King of Lochlann, arrived in Erinn, so that the Foreigners of Erinn submitted to him, and tribute *was paid* to him by the Gaeidhel. Eachtigern,⁴ son of Guaire, King of Laighen Desgabhair, was treacherously slain by Bruadar, son of Aedh, and by Cerbhall, son of Dungal; and Bruadar, son of Aedh, was treacherously slain by his companions on the 47th day after the murder of Echtigern. Cathal, son of Tomaltach, half-King of Uladh, was slain by the Norsemen.

[853.]

Kal. Malsechlain, King of Temhair, went to the men of Mumhan, as far as Indéin-na-nDéisi, and he brought their hostages. Inrechtach Ua Finnachta, successor of Colum Cille, the best sage, is martyred⁵ among the Saxons, on the 4th of the Ides of March. Muirgel, Queen of Laighen, mortua est.

[854.]

Kal. The Abbess of Cill-dara, *i.e.* Catrian, quievit. A preying expedition by Aedh, son of Niall, into Ulidia,

[855.]

or Whitsunday, answering to the 5th Sunday after Trinity.

² *Iercne*. Εἰρκνε (Eirne), Ann. Ult. See note ¹, p. 170.

³ *Fechtyna*. See note ⁶, p. 150.

⁴ *Eachtigern*. Εαχταγερν, A. B.

⁵ *Was martyred*. μαρτυρηται, A. B.

where he lost Connecan, son of Colman, and Flaith-bhertach, son of Niall, and a great many besides. Ailill, Abbot of Achadh-bó, mortuus est. A.D.
[855.]

Kal. Great ice and frost, so that the principal lakes and principal rivers of Erinn were passable to pedestrians and horse-riders, from the 9th of the Kalends of December to the 7th of the Ides of January. A tempestuous year. Maelsechlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, in Caisel,¹ and he carried off the hostages of Mumhan. A great war between Gentiles and Maelsechlainn, with whom were the Gall-Gaeidhel.² Occisio of Gorman, son of Lonan, Royal heir of Caisel, in Loch Ceann, Anno Domini 856.³ The oratory of Lusca was burnt by Norsemen. Horm, Chieftain of the Dubh-Ghenti, was slain by Ruaidhrigh,⁴ son of Mermen,⁵ King of Britain. Sodomna, Bishop of Slane, is martyred by the Norsemen. Death of Niall, son of Gillan, after having been thirty years without food or drink. [856.]

Kal. A victory gained by Imhar and Amhlaibh over Cathal Finn, with the Gall-Gaeidhel, in the territories of Mumhan. Maenghal, Abbot of Fabhar, quievit. Madudan, son of Muiredhach,⁶ King of Uladh, moritur. Three persons⁷ were burnt at Taillten by lightning. Bran, son of Scanlan, King of Gabhran, [moritur]. [857.]

Kal. A great host, by which Mumhan was burnt in one day, was led by Maelsechlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, with the men of Erinn, so that they inflicted a defeat on the men of Mumhan at Carn Lughdach, where Maelcróin, son of Muiredhach, half-King of the Desi, was lost.⁸ Maelsechlainn brought off the hostages of Mumhan from Comar-tri-nuisce to Inis Tarbhna, in the west of Erinn, and from Dún Cearmna to Arann-airther. Ceallach, son of Guaire, King of Laighen Desgabhair, *i.e.* [858.]

Cambr., and Brut y Tywis., ad an. 844.

⁶ Of Muiredhach. Μυιρερταϋς (of Muircertach), A. B.

⁷ Three persons. ταρ, for τριαρ, A. ταρ, B.

⁸ Lost. ραcβαρ, lit. "left," A. B.

moiritur. Maíom ríā Cerpball ocyr ríā nīomay accpīð Aþað tīpe for [Cinel] Fīachach go Gall ḡaírohealīð Leīðe Cuinn .i. cccc. ap fe míle a līnīroē.

¶ Ct. Suarpleð Ab Achardh bó quieuit. Paolḡur Ab Ruir cpé quieuit. Rīḡ dail maíðe Epeann oḡ Raíð Aððā mic ḡpīc, um Maelreclain Rí Tempa, ocyr um Peḡḡna comarba Paorais, ocyr im Suarpleð comarba Pinnein, aḡ denaíḡ rīðe et caóincompraic pep nEpeann, conīð áno do pað Cerpball, Rí Orpaise, inoīlīrī pīrī Leð Cuinn, ocyr roḡaio Maolḡuála mac Doḡḡaīlī .i. Rī Múman, a oīlīrī. Maolḡuala, Rí Muman, a Normanoir occīrur ep̄ lapīroibur.

¶ Ct. Sloiccheð Laiḡen et Mumhan et Connaçt, ocyr h. Néīll an deīrḡeīrt īrā Poçla la Maolreclain, Rí Tempa, condeīrð aḡ Maīḡ Duma accompocyr Aīro Macha, cō forbarp Aðð mac Néll, ocyr Flann mac Conaing, an dunað anarðēī, cor marbpat daoinī for lār an dúnaīð, ocyr po meabað for Aðð go pparḡaib īle.

¶ Ct. Inpað Mīðe doAðð .i. Pīnnliat, mac Néīll Caille, con galloīð. ḡormlaið īngen Doīnnchaðā, pḡan ḡaíroēal īar naīrḡīḡe do hēc. Cað Droma da maīḡe la Maolreclain mac Maolpuanaīð, ap galloīð Aðā Clīat.

¶ Ct. Domnall mac Elphin, Rex Pictorum [obīr]. Sloicceð la Aðð mac Néīll, la Rīḡ Aīlīḡ, et la Flann mac Conaing, do īnoīpað Mīðe. Dalað mac Maolīrāīrte, Ab Cluana īrāīro, quieuit. Maolreclainn mac Maolpuanaīð, Rí Epeno uīle, .ii. ¶ Ct. Decembur,

¹ *Uí Cennsealaigh*. Added as a gloss over the preceding name, in A.

² *The Cinel*. Interpolated by O'Flaherty in A., and copied in B.

³ *Their number*; i.e. the number of the Cinel Fiachach and the Gall-Gaeidhel, or Dano-Irish.

⁴ *Alpin*. *Elphī*, A. B., for "Elphin," or "Elphin."

⁵ *Obīit*. Supplied by O'Flaherty, who has also added a marg. note, now nearly destroyed, signifying that Domhnall Mac Alpin's death is quoted by Ussher (*Brit. Eccl. Antiq.*, p. 719) from the Ann. Ult., under the year 862.

⁶ *Tuesday*. O'Flaherty adds the marg. note "863, C. Litera Dom., 2°.

Ui Cennsealaigh,¹ moritur. A victory by Cerbhall and Imhar, in the district of Aradh-tire, over [the Cinel²] Fiachach, with the Gall-Gaeidhel of Leth Chuinn, viz., their number³ was 6,400. A.D.
[858.]

Kal. Suarlech, Abbot of Achadh-bó, quievit. Faelghus, Abbot of Ros-cré, quievit. A royal meeting of the nobles of Erin *assembled* at Rath Aedha-mic-Bric—including Maelsechlain, King of Temhair, and Fethgna, comarb of Patrick, and Suarlech, comarb of Finnen—to establish peace and concord among the men of Erin; at which Cerbhall, King of Osraighe, yielded allegiance to Leth Chuinn; and Maelguala, son of Donngal (*i.e.* King of Mumhan), tendered his allegiance. Maelguala, King of Mumhan, was killed by the Norsemen with stones. [859.]

Kal. An army of Laighen, and Mumhan, and Connacht, and the Ui Neill of the south, was led into the Fochla by Maelsechlain, King of Temhair, until he rested at Magh Dumha, near Ard-Macha; and Aedh, son of Niall, and Flann, son of Conaing, attacked the fort at night, so that they slew men in the middle of the fort; and Aedh was defeated, and lost a great number. [860.]

Kal. Devastation of Midhe by Aedh, *i.e.* Finnliath, son of Niall Caille, with Foreigners. Gormlaith, daughter of Donnchadh, Queen of the Gaeidhel, died after penance. The battle of Druim-da-mhaighe *gained* by Maelsechlain, son of Maelruanaidh, over the Foreigners of Athcliath. [861.]

Kal. Domhnall Mac Alpin,⁴ King of the Picts [obiit].⁵ An army *led* by Aedh, son of Niall, King of Ailech, and by Flann, son of Conaing, to plunder Midhe. Dalach, son of Maelraithe, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird, quievit. Maelsechlain, son of Maelruanaidh, King of all Erin, died on the 2nd of the Kalends of December, on a Tuesday,⁶ in [862.]

Kal. Dec., id est 30 Nov., feria 3^a.
The 30th of November fell on a
Tuesday, in the year 863, which

seems, therefore, to have been the
year of Maelsechlain's death. See
Ogygia, pars III., p. 434.

.iiii. pemia, anno regni sui .xii. defunctus est. Ruarc mac hroin iugulatur est ó 16 Neill. Coð Finnliac mac Neill regnare incipit.

¶ Ct. Maolparaic mac Píandón, Epprop et aðbar Abbac Óiro maça, quiescit. Muirecan mac Diarmada, Rí Nair et Óirðir Lipe, a Normandis interceptus est. Daniel h. Luaithe, Abb Corcaige et Lir móir do guin. Innpac Connacht la Coð mac Néill.

¶ Ct. Lopean mac Catail, Rí Míro, do dallac la Coð mac Néill, Rí Tempa. Concupar mac Donnchaða, Leit Rí Míre, do muchac in huirciu oc Cluain Ipario la hCmlaoib Rí gall. Raimeð móir pé nCoð mac Néill ocur pé Plann mac Conaing por Anpíoh mac nCeða co nUlltaib i Tír Conaille Cero. Eoðeo ðrit, Epprop Cille rapa, et penex .c.xii. annorum, quiescit. ðár Cermuoa mic Caðarnaiç, taoipeð Copea ðaircinn, a Gentibus.

¶ Ct. Eclippir rolir h1 ¶ Ct. Enair, et eclippir lunae in eodem mense. Ceallaç mac Alilla, Abb Cille rapa, et Abb Iae, dormiuit. Tigeprac mac Rogartaiç, Rí Lochá Gabar, ocur Leit Rí ðreç, moritur. Tacð mac Diarmada, Rí h. Cinnriolaiç, interceptus est a ppactibus suis. Guin Colmaín mic Dunlainge, Rí Potupra tpe, da clainn paderin.

¶ Ct. Caðraimeð pé nCoð mac Neill, ocur pe Cinel

¹ Ruarc. O'F. adds the letters "R. L.," to signify that Ruarc was King of Leinster, and also the date "861," which he considers the correct year according to the Four Mast., who record the slaying of Ruarc under the year 860=861. But the Ann. Ult. have it at 861=862.

² Abbot-elect. aðbar Abbac (adhbar Abbadh); lit. "materies Abbat." O'F. translates it "futura Abbas," in a marg. note.

³ King of Nas. "Nazæ in Lagenia Rex." Marg. note, O'F.

⁴ Suffocated in water at. A. and B. corruptly read "do mapbac i huirciu co." The text is corrected from the Ann. Ult. (863=864), which read "do muchac in uirciu" ("was suffocated in water"). The *Book of Leinster*, fol. 23 b., col. 2, has "a bacuio in huirciu;" "was drowned in water."

⁵ In the same month. in eodem mense, A.; the word "mense" being written over "mese" by O'F. In *L'Art de verif. les Dates* (tom. 1, p. 68) an eclipse of the sun is stated to

the 16th year of his reign. Ruarc,¹ son of Bran, was slain by the Ui Neill. Aedh Finnliath, son of Niall, begins to reign. A.D.
[862.]

Kal. Maelpadraig, son of Finchu, Bishop and Abbot-elect² of Ard-Macha, quievit. Muirecan, son of Diarmaid, King of Nas³ and Airthir-Lífe, was slain by the Norsemen. Daniel Ua Luaithidhe, Abbot of Corcach and Lis-mór, *mortally* wounded. Plundering of Connacht by Aedh, son of Niall. [863.]

Kal. Lorcan, son of Cathal, King of Midhe, was blinded by Aedh, son of Niall, King of Temhair. Conchobhar, son of Donnchadh, half-King of Midhe, was suffocated in water at⁴ Cluain-Iraird, by Amhlaibh, King of the Foreigners. A great victory *gained* by Aedh, son of Niall, and Flann, son of Conaing, over Anfidh, son of Aedh, with the Ulidians, in Tir Conaille-Cerd. Edged Brit, Bishop of Cill-dara, and an old man of 116 years, quievit. Death of Cermad, son of Catharnach, Chief of Corca-Baiscinn, by Gentiles. [864.]

Kal. An eclipse of the sun on the 1st of January, and an eclipse of the moon in the same month.⁵ Ceallach, son of Ailill, Abbot of Cill-dara, and Abbot of Hi, dormivit.⁶ Tigernach, son of Fogartach, King of Loch Gabhar, and half-King of Bregh, moritur. Tadhg, son of Diarmaid, King of Ui Cennsealaigh, was slain by his brethren. *Mortal* wounding of Colman, son of Dunlang,⁷ King of Fotharta-tire, by his own children. [865.]

Kal. A battle gained by Aedh, son of Niall, and the [866.]

have occurred on the 1st of January, 865, and an eclipse of the moon on the 15th of the same month.

⁶ *Dormivit.* δορμιεῖν, for δορμειονεῖν (dormierunt), A. B. From this it would seem that Ceallach, Abbot of Cill-dara, was considered by the transcribers of A. and B. to be a different person from the Abbot

of Hi; but in the Ann. Ult. (864) Ceallach is said to have been Abbot of both places, and to have died in Pictland. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, pp. 278, 390.

⁷ *Qf Dunlang.* Duntange, A. B.; seemingly a mistake for "Duntange."

Eoghain for galloib oc Loch Peabail, go tuccad da riciu de g ceann diuib an aon baile. Loch Lebinn do ród arfuil go tarpla i pairtiib epu amail rgumu inna imbecdair.

[Ct. Maélouin mac Aoda, Rí Ailigh, in clepicatu moritur. Rabartað Finnoglaifi, Eppcop, quieuit. Conall, Eppcop Cille Scipe, quieuit. Cormac h. Liaðáin, Eppcop, quieuit.

[Ct. Ceallach [mac] Cumapceasg, Ab Pobair [quieuit]. Connmað Ab Cluana muc Noir, quieuit; do Cinel Echach Gall dó. Daniel Ab Glinne da locha, quieuit. Cannan mac Dáluisg, Ab Damliag, quieuit. Pergus Roir Ailipe, rpiuá, quieuit. Cað Cille h. n'Daigre pe nAod Finnliat mac Nell, Rí Teampach, ocur pe Concupar mac Tairg, Rí Connacht .i. uiii. 10. .iii. bir, oc Cill h. n'Daigre, for Aib Nell bpe g ocur for Laignib, ocur for plúasg móir do galloib (.i. tri ceo no ní ar uille; coig míle do Flann mac Conaing, ocur áen míle dAeð Finnliat), in quo bello ceciderunt Flann mac Conaing, Rí bpe g uile, et Diarmuid mac Eoirpceil, Rí locha Gabar, et gail iomda do marbað ann; ocur Factna mac Maeilouin, Rigdomna an [p]oðlai do rocair a ppiuigiu an caða. Eruptio ignotæ aquæ de monte Cualann, cum pirciculir atuir. Rectabra mac Mupchaða, Ab Corcaighe, quieuit.

[Ct. Martan do Dartraigib Daminnri, Ab Cluana muc Noir ocur Daminnri, quieuit. Dunlung mac Muireodhaig, Rí debu Lagen, moritur. Flann mac

¹ *All round its edge.* The word *ignaro*, "wonder," is written in the marg. of A., in the orig. hand, to signify that this event forms one of the "Wonders of Erin," for a list of which see Todd's ed. of *Irish Nennius*, p. 193, sq.

² *Of Finn glass.* Finnoglaifi (an error for Finnoglaifi), A. B.

³ *Three hundred or more; i.e. of* Foreigners. O'Flaherty has added a note, now illegible, in the marg., in A.

⁴ *Of strange water.* *ignotæ aquæ* (ignotæ aquæ). The orig. hand has added the word *ignaro*, "wonder," in the marg. in A. The prodigy is not included in the ancient list of the "Wonders of Erin," for which see

Cinel Eoghain, over the Foreigners, at Loch Febhail; and twelve score of their heads were brought to one place. Loch Lebhinn was changed into blood, so that it became clots of gore, like the lights of *animals*, all round its edge.¹ A.D.
[866.]

Kal. Maelduin, son of Aedh, King of Ailech, in clericalu moritur. Robhartach of Finnglass,² Bishop, quievit. Conall, Bishop of Cill-Scire, quievit. Cormac Ua Liathain, Bishop, quievit. [867.]

Kal. Ceallach, [son] of Cumasgach, Abbot of Fobhar, [quievit]. Connmach, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. He was of the Cinel-Echach-Gall. Daniel, Abbot of Glenn-da-locha, quievit. Cannan, son of Dalach, Abbot of Daimhliag, quievit. Fergus of Ros-Ailithre, Scribe, quievit. The battle of Cill-Ui-nDaighre *gained* by Aedh Finnliath, son of Niall, King of Temhair, and by Conchobhar, son of Tadhg, King of Connacht, on the 8th of the Ides of September, at Cill-Ui-nDaighre, over the Ui Neill of Bregb and the Lagenians, and over a great host of Foreigners, (viz., 300 or more:³ Flann, son of Conaing, had 5,000 *men*, and Aedh Finnliath, 1,000); in which battle fell Flann, son of Conaing, King of all Bregb, and Diarmaid, son of Edirscel, King of Loch-Gabhar; and a great many Foreigners were slain there; and Fachtna, son of Maelduin, Royal heir of the [F]ochla, fell in the heat of the battle. An eruption of strange water⁴ from Sliabh Cualann, with little black fishes. Rechtabhra, son of Murchadh, Abbot of Corcach, quievit. [868.]

Kal. Martan, of the Dartraighe of Daimhinish, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois and Daimhinish, quievit. Dunlaing, son of Muiredhach, King of Laighen,⁵ moritur. Flann, [869.]

Todd's ed. of the *Irish Nennius*, p. 193, sq.

⁵ *King of Laighen*. *ṛí debú Laighen* (Rí debu Laighen), A. B. The word *debu* seems wrongly inserted. Dunlaing is called King of Laighen

in the Ann. Four Mast. (867); but, instead of "son of Muiredhach," he is described as "son of Murchadh," in the catalogue of the Kings of Leinster preserved in the *Book of Leinster*, fol. 20, sq.

Peircar, Oeconomus Airo Maca, moritur. Maelciaran mac Ronain piš nia arčep hErenn, pennið pošla gall, iugulatur. Orđain Airo Macha o Amlaoib, sur loirceð cona deptaigib; x. ceo eioir brait et marbað, ocuŕ rlatc mor archena. Donnacan mac Ceoŕaða, Rí h. Cinoŕiolaiš, iugulatur epc dolope a pocio ruo.

[Ct. Suairleð Inveironen, Eprcop ocuŕ Ab Cluana Iŕair, religiour totuŕ hiberŕiae, quieuit. Inŕað Laiŕen la Aoð Finnliat mac Néill o Ač Cliač zo ŕabran. Maelrechlainn mac Néll, leič Rí deirŕipt ðreš, interpectur epc doło ó Pulŕ Dubgall. Dalac, mac Muirceŕtaiš, dux Cinel Conaill, a gente ru a iugulatur. Maongal Eprcop Cille ŕara, quieuit.

[Ct. Cačalan mac Inopectuiš, leič Rí Ulað, iugulatur epc dolope a conŕilio Aoda. Amlaib ocuŕ iŕar do toicēēc aŕuŕ do Ač Cliač a Aclain oib cēdoið Lónš, ocuŕ cŕeač mor ŕaine .i. do Saxanab ocuŕ do ðŕeatnachaið do tabairc leo docum hEŕinn. Oilill mac Dúnlainš, Rí Laiŕen a Noŕmanuŕ interpectur epc. Oilill, Eprcop ocuŕ Ab ŕobair, quieuit.

[Ct. ŕnia pŕincepŕ ŕaimliaš et Epiŕcopuŕ, lxxxiiii.º anno aetatiŕ ŕui ŕiuuit. Cennŕaolað .h. Močthuigepn, Rí Cairil, extenŕo dolope quieuit. ŕeapdomnač .i. do Mušŕoŕnaið, pŕincepŕ Cluana muc Noŕ, quieuit. Aŕoŕgal, Rex ðŕitannopum ŕpača Cluaðe, de conŕilio

¹ *Economus*. Equonimus (Equonimus), A. B.

² *Indeidhnen*. This church was in Meath, near Slane. The name seems compounded of the art. "in" (ind), "the," and "eironen" (eidhnen), which would mean a small, ivy-covered building; lit. "the little ivy." The place has not been identified. St. Molaga's church, now Temple-Molaga, in the parish of Temple-Molaga, barony of Condons and Clongibbons, and co. of Cork, is

called the "Eidhnen" of Molaga, in the *Book of Lismore*, fol. 182, b. Dr. O'Connor translates Indeidhnen "sapiens;" (Ann. Ult., ad an. 869).

³ *Aedh*; i.e. Aedh Finnliath, King of Ireland.

⁴ *Oilill*. O'Flaherty adds the note "A^o. 880, ut apud me, 'de Regibus Lageniæ.' A^o. 880, Domnaldus successor cœpit, ut infra." There is no chapter "de Regibus Lageniæ" in his published works, and O'F. must therefore have referred to the *Ogygia*

son of Fercar, Œconomus¹ of Ard-Macha, moritur. Maelciarain, son of Ronan, royal champion of the east of Erin, hero-plunderer of the Foreigners, murdered. Devastation of Ard-Macha by Amhlaibh, so that it was burnt, with its oratories. The captives and slain amounted to 1,000; and *there was* a great destruction besides. Donnacan, son of Cedfaidh, King of Ui Cenn-seaigh, was treacherously slain by his companion.

A.D.

[869.]

Kal. Suairlech of Indeidhnen,² Bishop and Abbot of Cluain-Iraird, the *most* religious of all Hibernia, quievit. The plundering of Laighen, from Ath-cliaith to Gabhran, by Aedh Finnliath, son of Niall. Maelsechlainn, son of Niall, half-King of South Breg, was treacherously slain by Fulf, a Dubh-gall. Dalach, son of Muircertach, Chieftain of Cinel Conaill, slain by his own people. Maenghal, Bishop of Cill-dara, quievit.

[870.]

Kal. Cathalan, son of Indrechtach, half-King of Uladh, was treacherously murdered at the instigation of Aedh.³ Amhlaibh and Imhar came again to Ath-cliaith from Alba, with 200 ships; and a great band of men, viz., of Saxons and Britons, was brought by them to Erin. Oilill,⁴ son of Dunlaing, King of Laighen, was slain by Norsemen. Ailill, Bishop and Abbot of Fobhar, quievit.

[871.]

Kal. Gnía, Abbot of Daimhliag, and a Bishop, in the 88th year of his age, finivit. Cennfaeladh Ua Mochtighern, King of Caisel, after long suffering, quievit. Feardomnach, *i.e.* of the Mughdorna, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Ardgál,⁵ King of the Britons of Srath Cluaidhe, slain at the instigation of Constantine,⁶

[872.] "

Christiana, which he is believed to have written, but which is not now known to exist. Oilill's death seems misplaced above, as in the List of Kings of Leinster, preserved in the *Book of Leinster*, he is said to have reigned 8 years, and to have been the third in succession after

Muredhach, whose obit is entered under the year 869, *supra*; the two intervening sovereigns having enjoyed but brief reigns.

⁵ *Ardgal*. "Rex Britonum." Marg. note, O'F.

⁶ *Constantine*. "Albæ Rex, Aº. 876, *infra*." Marg. note, O'F.

Conſtantin mic Cínasóð, occipit. Maoltuile .h. Dunan, Eppcop Tulen, quieuit. Aré an Maoltuile ri tue monoir caé eirir pepará Teabta ocur Tailenga, ocur Pír Cúl is cornaí Tulen, ocur no meababó por Tailengaió ocur por Píra Cúl ocur no mapbair an ar por paitce an baile; ocur Coinor an caéa ainm an inaó a tuccaó orin alle. Mugron mac Máeil-coéaió, leir Rí Connacht, moritur.

[Ct. Uaémaran mac Drocain, Rí h. Píacraé Aíóne, quieuit. Inóor, Rí Normandorum totiuir Hiberniae, quieuit. Inraó Connacht la Dunchaó Rí Cairil, ocur la Cephall go nOrraigíó. Inraó Mumhan o galloíó Aíóa Cliaé.

[Ct. Aó mac Píangura, Princep et Eppcop Roir Comain, quieuit. Pétgna Eppcopur, heper Patraic, ocur caput totiuir religionir Hiberniae, quieuit. Sloiceó la Aó mac Néll co laignib, cor airgeo Ceall Aupaille, ocur apaile cealla.

[Ct. Maongal tanairi Cluana muc Noir, quieuit. Robartaé mac Mic na Cephá, Eppcop Cille dapa, quieuit.

[Ct. Conſtantín mac Cínasóð, Rex Pictorum, moritur. Congalaé mac Pínnasda, Rí Airgiall, moritur. Coirppe mac Diaimada, Rí h. Cinnriolaió, a ppatribur ruir occipit. Donngal Eppcop Corcaige rubita morre [perit]. Rectappa mac Pínnbrian, Rí na nDeiri, quieuit. Eogan Topair (da 1b Cíuméainn do), Ab Cluana muc Noir, quieuit.

¹ *Coinder-an-catha*. "coinor an catha," A. The first word seems corrupt. "Coinder," which would mean "a meeting," appears to be the nearest approximation to its correct form.

² *King of Caisel*. O'F. adds the letters "R. M.," to signify that "King of Caisel" means "King of Munster."

³ *Bishop*. O'F. adds the marg. note

"Ardm. Prid. Nonas Octobris obiit;" signifying that Fethgna was Bishop of Armagh, and died on the 6th of October. The Martyrology of Donegal has Fethgna's commemoration at the 12th of February.

⁴ *Kal*. The date (876) has been supplied by O'F.

⁵ *Constantine*. Cyprian (Constantin), A. B. O'F. adds the marg.

son of Cinaedh. Maeltuile Ua Dunan, Bishop of Tulen, quievit. It was this Maeltuile who gave the incitement to battle between the men of Teabhtha, and the Gailenga and Feara-Cúl, defending Tulen, and the Gailenga and Feara-Cúl were defeated, and slaughtered on the green of the town; and Coinder-an-catha¹ is the name of the spot where the battle was fought, from that time to this. Mughron, son of Maelcothaigh, half-King of Connacht, moritur. A.D.
[872.]

Kal. Uathmaran, son of Brocan, King of Ui Fiachrach-Aidhne, quievit. Imhar, King of the Norsemen of all Hibernia, quievit. Plundering of Connacht by Dunchadh, King of Caisel,² and by Cerbhall, with the Osraighe. Plundering of Mumhan by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath. [873.]

Kal. Aedh, son of Fiangus, Abbot and Bishop of Ros-Comain, quievit. Fethgna, Bishop,³ heir of Patrick, and head of all the religion of Hibernia, quievit. An army was led by Aedh, son of Niall, to Leinster, and Cill Ausaille and other churches were plundered. [874.]

Kal. Maenghal, tanist-Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Robhartach, son of Mac-na-Cerda, Bishop of Cill-dara, quievit. [875.]

Kal.⁴ Constantine,⁵ son of Cinaedh, King of the Picts, moritur. Congalach, son of Finnachda, King of Airghiall, moritur. Cairpre, son of Diarmaid, King of Ui Cennsealaigh, slain by his brothers. Donnghal,⁶ Bishop of Corcach, [died] suddenly. Rechtabhra, son of Finnbran, King of the Deisi, quievit. Eoghan Tobair⁷ (who was of the Ui Crimthainn), Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. [876.]

note "R[ex] Pictorum. Usser, ex Ult. Annal.," implying that Ussher, following the Ann. Ult., refers the death of Constantine to the year 876.

⁶ *Donnghal*. The Ann. Ult. and Four Mast. have "Domhnall."

⁷ *Eoghan Tobair*; i.e. "Eoghan, of the Well."

Íct. Maolruile .h. Cúana, Ab Cluana mac Noir, quieuit: do Luigni Connacht dó .i. do Spectragib Árho. Ruairí mac Muirminn, Rex Britannorum, do toigecht cum Epenn, pop teitheð pe Duð Gallab. Cað oc loð Cuan eioir Finn Gentið ocuð Duib Gentið, in quo Albann dux na n'Duib Gentið, cecioit.

Íct. Ppor pola do rilað go rpuð na parte epo ocuð pola pop na maigib a cCiannaðda, oc Duma na n'Deiri go punpaðach. Uentur magnur et pulgor. Ecclippr polir .i. noin dopða. Scrin Colum Cille ocuð a minna arghena [do tabairt] do cum hEirinn pop teitheð ría ngallaið. Plann mac Maoileclain pegnapie incipit.

Íct. Aoð Finnliat mac Nell Caille, Rí Tempač, in .xii. Íct. Decembur, .ii. pemia, a n'Druim inar-glainn hī epuð Conaille, dopmuit. Máelcobá mac Crunnmaél, Princeps Árho Mača, do ergabal, [do gallab], ocuð an pepleiginn Mochta.

Íct. Ppapač mac Copmaic, Ab lae, quieuit. Maelciarán mac Conang, Rí Teabčae, in clericali quieuit. Doínnall mac Muirgén hī Ríge Laižen. Inpað Miðe la pīopa Muman go Loch nCinóinn et go loð Semóile. Inpað Laižen la Plann mac Maeileclainn, ocuð a naitiri do tabairt ler.

Íct. Crunomaol Cluana Cain, Episcopur, quieuit. Duirteð Cianain do bupioð do galloib, ocuð a lán do maoinib do bpeit ar, et portea Bauro mac Imair, cenn Normanoir do hēc tpe mīorbal Dé ocuð Cianáin.

Íct. Sloiccheð la Plann mac Maoileclainn co

¹ *Murminn; i.e. Mervyn.*

² *Kal.* O'F. adds the year 878 in the marg. See next note.

³ *An eclipse of the sun.* This eclipse occurred on the 5th of October, 878,

according to *L'Art de ver. les Dates*. The computation of this Chronicle is, therefore, in accord with the true chronology at this period.

⁴ *Begins to reign.* This should ap-

Kal. Maeltuile Ua Cuana, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. He was of the Luighne of Connacht, viz., of the Grectraighe-Arda. Ruaidhri, son of Murminn,¹ King of the Britons, came to Erinn, fleeing from the Dubh-Gaill. A battle at Loch Cuan, between Fair-Gentiles and Black-Gentiles, in which Albann, Chief of the Black-Gentiles, fell. A.D. [877.]

Kal.² It rained a shower of blood, which was found in lumps of gore and blood on the plains in Ciannachta, at Dumha-na-nDeisi especially. Great wind and lightning. An eclipse of the sun,³ viz., a dark noon. The shrine of Colum Cille, and all his reliquaries, [were brought] to Erinn, to escape the Foreigners. Flann, son of Maelechlainn, begins to reign.⁴ [878.]

Kal.⁵ Aedh Finnliath, son of Niall Caille, King of Temhair, on the 12th of the Kalends of December, on the 6th day of the week, at Druim-inasglainn, in the territory of Conaille, dormivit. Maelcobha, son of Crunnmael, Abbot of Ard-Macha, and Mochta, the Lector, were captured [by the Foreigners]. [879.]

Kal. Feradhach, son of Cormac, Abbot of Hi, quievit. Maelciarain, son of Conaing, King of Teabhtha, in clericatu quievit. Domhnall, son of Muirigen, in the Kingship of Laighen. The plundering of Midhe by the men of Mumhan, as far as Loch Ainninn and Loch Semhdile. Plundering of Laighen by Flann, son of Maelechlainn; and he carried off their hostages with him. [880.]

Kal. Crunnmael of Cluain-Cain, a Bishop, quievit. The oratory of Cianan was broken into by Foreigners, and its full of property taken out of it; and afterwards Barid, son of Imhar, Chief of the Norsemen, died through the miracle of God and Cianan. [881.]

Kal. A hosting by Flann, son of Maelechlainn, with [882.]

pear under the next entry, which records the death of Flann's predecessor, Aedh Finnliath.

⁵ Kal. The correct year is 879, according to O'F. See *Ogygia*, Proloquium, p. [42].

nGalloib et co nGaoidealiB ipa Počlae, condepið a Maig eioip dı glap, cop inperur Apd Macha, ocup po gap gıalla Conaill ocup Eogain don turur rin. Cađ eioip Conaile Muirtemne ocup Ulltu, du attopčair Anpið mac Aođa, Rı Ulađ, et Conall mac Maeiliduin, Rı Cođa, et alı. Concupar mac Tarog, Rı teopa Connacht, uitam penilem pinuit. Inpađ Mumhan la Flann mac Maoileclainn, et a bpaigoe [do đabairt] leir.

[Ct. Maolrúan Eppcop Lurca, quieuit. Cumargac mac Domnaill, Rı Cineoil Laogaire, moritur. Morrr mic Apıle o Otır mac Eirgni, ocup ó Muirgil ingen Maoileclainn. Eočacan mac Aođa, leiđ Rı Ulađ, iugulatur ert ó maccoiB Anpið mic Aođa. Cađapac mac Rabartag, pıncepp ocup Eppcopur Apd Maca, quieuit.

[Ct. Domnall mac Muirgen, Rı Lagen, iugulatur ert a pocur rıur. Sganlan Eppcop Cille rapa, quieuit.

[Ct. Maolpatraic .i. dıB Maine .i. ootig ingine Lingach, Ab Cluana muc Noir, quieuit. Mael[patraic] mac Maelcuapara, Rı Anrgıall do guin o [a] muintep. Ecıppııı rıolı, et uııae pınt ptellae in coelo. Cormac, Eppcop Daimliag, extenpo dolope quieuit. An mac oc Craib Lappe do labpađ a ccınn da mır iap na geinmain. Muirpađ mac Dpıin, Rı Laiġen, quieuit.

[Ct. Eıreñon mac Aođa leiđ Rı Ulađ o hEloir mac

¹ *Three divisions.* The characters "R. C.," signifying Rı Connacht (King of Connacht), have been written in the marg. of A. by the orig. hand. The "three divisions" of Connacht meant, therefore, the entire province.

² *Kal.* O'F. considers 883 to be the correct year.

³ *Eirgni.* See note ¹, p. 170.

⁴ *Kal.* The proper date is 884, according to O'F.

⁵ *From Tech-inghine - Lingagh.* ootig .i. Uııag, A. B., which is apparently corrupt. It should probably be "o tıg inghıne Lingach," which would signify "from the house of Lingach's daughter." The clause in parenthesis is added as a gloss in A. O'F. considers the correct year to be 885.

⁶ *After his birth.* The word ingnac (ingnadh), "wonder," is written in the marg. in A., in the orig. hand.

the Foreigners and Gaeidhel, into the Fochla, until he rested at Magh-edir-di-glais, and he ravaged Ard-Macha, and took the hostages of *Tir* Conaill and *Tir* Eoghain on that expedition. A battle between the Conaille Muirthemne and the Ultonians, in which Anfidh, son of Aedh, King of Uladh, and Conall, son of Maelduin, King of Cobha, and others, were slain. Conchobhar, son of Tadhg, King of the three *divisions*¹ of Connacht, ended an aged life. The plundering of Mumhan by Flann, son of Maelechlainn; and its hostages [were taken] by him.

A.D.
[882.]

Kal.² Maelruan, Bishop of Lusca, quievit. Cumasgach, son of Domhnall, King of Cinel Laeghaire, moritur. The son of Ausli was slain by Otir, son of Eirgni,³ and by Muirgel, daughter of Maelechlainn. Eochacan, son of Aedh, half-King of Uladh, was slain by the sons of Anfidh, son of Aedh. Cathasach, son of Rabhartach, Abbot and Bishop of Ard-Macha, quievit.

[883.]

Kal.⁴ Domhnall, son of Muirigen, King of Laighen, jugulatus est a sociis suis. Sganlan, Bishop of Cill-dara, quievit.

[884.]

Kal. Maelpadraic (*i.e.* of the Ui-Maine, *i.e.* from Tech-inghine-Lingaigh⁵), Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Mael[padraic], son of Maelcuararda, King of Airghiall, mortally wounded by [his own] people. An eclipse of the sun, and stars were seen in the heavens. Cormac, Bishop of Daimhliag, *after* long suffering, quievit. A boy spoke at Craebh Laisre before the end of two months after his birth.⁶ Muiredhach,⁷ son of Bran, King of Laighen, quievit.

[885.]

Kal. Eiremhon,⁸ son of Aedh, half-King of Uladh,

[886.]

The prodigy is included in the ancient list of the "Wonders of Erin." See Todd's *Irish Nennius*, p. 208.

⁷ *Muiredhach*. "Qui A^o. 872 Regnum abdicavit." Marg. note, O'F.

⁸ *Eiremhon*. O'F. adds the marg. note "886, Ult.; 888 rectius ut apud

D. A." The entry occurs in the Ann. Ult. at the year 885=886, and in the Annals of the Four Mast. under the year 885, which O'F. thinks should be 888, the chronology of the Four Mast. being three years antedated at this period.

laryni occipit. Fiachna mac Ainrið, Rí Uladh, a ruit [occipit erit]. Orghain Cille dapa ó Gentib; ceitpe ricit décc do bpeit do daoinið erite, im an pecnab .i. Suibne [mac] Duibdoabairenn.

¶ Ct. Maolmuire an pile eolað Thairdel, quieuit. Int ailiðir gur in duilleg do rathadh do nith do tiachtain do cum Eirinn co Cain Domnaig ocur porcetlab matib. Maolruain Ab Dirit Diarmada ocur Cille Aided, et Tige Telle, quieuit. Cu cen matair, Ab Imig lobair, quieuit. Aodan mac Rectada, Ab Rorir ere, quieuit. Ar gall Luimnið la Connactoið.

¶ Ct. Maolcoba, Ab Airð Maða, quieuit. Donnchadh mac Duibdoabairenn, Rí Cairil, quieuit. Caðraimeð for Flann mac Maoileclainn pe galloib Atha Cliað, dú attopcair Aod mac Concupair, Rí Connacht, et Lepgur mac Cruinðen, Eppcop Cille dapa, et Donnchadh mac Maoilríúin, Princep Cille delga, et alii multi. Snetgiur rapient Dirit Diarmada, aoi Copmaic mic Cuilennain, quieuit. Cephall mac Dunlainge, Rí Orriðe, rubita morte [perit]. Siðrpuð mac Imair, Rí Normanðir, a ppatre suo per uolum occipit erit. Claocloð bepða la hogo Epenn.

¶ Ct. Sluacced la Domnall mac Aod, et la tuarcept Epenn et co galloib, co huib [Neill] an deirceipit. Oenad Tailten cen aige. Duðlactna mac Maelghuala i ruge Cairil. Tuadcap Eppcop Cluana muc Noir, quieuit.

¹ *Iargni*. This is probably the same name which is written "Ierne" at the year 852, and "Eirgni" under the year 882, *supra*.

² *Kal.* O'F. prefixes the date 887.

³ *With.* Gur, A. Gur, B.

⁴ *Abbot.* Ab, A. Omitted in B.

⁵ *Kal.* O'F. considers this to be the year 888.

⁶ *Son of Dunlaing.* Mac Dun-

lainge, A. B. The name is written "Dunghal" in the Ann. Ult. and Four Mast., with which agrees the ancient list of the Kings of Osraighe, or Ossory, preserved in the *Book of Leinster*, fol. 20, sq.

⁷ *Sichfrith.* O'Flaherty adds the marg. note "Godfredus rectius a fratre Ivaro cæsus: War[æus], et Cod. Cluanensis."

slain by Eloir, son of Iargni.¹ Fiachna, son of Anfídh, King of Uladh, [was slain] by his own people. Plundering of Cill-dara by Gentiles. Fourteen score men were taken out of it, together with the vice-Abbot, viz., Suibhne, [son] of Dubhdabhairenn. A.D.
[886.]

Kal.² Maelmuire, the learned poet of the Gaeidhel, quievit. The Pilgrim, with³ the leaf which was given from Heaven, came to Erinn, with the Cain Domnaigh, and good precepts. Maelruain, Abbot of Disert-Diarmada and Cill-Aichedh, and Teach-Telle, quievit. Cu-cen-mathair, Abbot of Imlech-Ibhair, quievit. Aedhan, son of Rechtaidh, Abbot⁴ of Ros-cre, quievit. A slaughter of the Foreigners of Luimnech by the Connachtmen. [887.]

Kal.⁵ Maelcobha, Abbot of Ard-Macha, quievit. Donnchadh, son of Dubhdabhairenn, King of Caisel, quievit. A battle-breach *gained* over Flann, son of Maelechlainn, by the Foreigners of Ath-clíath, in which were slain Aedh, son of Conchobhar, King of Connacht, and Lergus, son of Crunden, Bishop of Cill-dara, and Donnchadh, son of Maelduin, Abbot of Cill-delga, and many others. Snedgius, wise man of Disert-Diarmada, tutor of Cormac Mac Cuilennain, quievit. Cerbhall, son of Dunlaing,⁶ King of Osraighe, died suddenly. Sichfrith,⁷ son of Imhar, King of the Norsemen, was treacherously slain by his own brother. Change of cutting the hair⁸ *adopted* by the virgins of Erinn. [888.]

Kal. A hosting by Domhnall, son of Aedh, and *the men of* the north of Erinn, and with Foreigners, to the Ui [Neill] of the South. The fair of Taillten not celebrated.⁹ Dubhlachtna, son of Maelguala, in the Kingship of Caisel. Tuadhcar, Bishop of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. [889.]

⁸ *Cutting the hair.* This entry is not found in any other chronicle, and the phraseology is so ambiguous as to leave it uncertain whether the "change" consisted in cutting off the hair of nuns, or abandoning the prac-

tice of cutting it. It is probable, however, that the commencement of the practice is implied. See Introduction.

⁹ *Not celebrated.* cen áige; lit. "without celebration." "Taltenii ludi intermissi." Marg. note, O'F.

¶ Ct. Coelum ardere uirum est in nocte hi ¶ Ct. Enáir. Maolodair, Epreop Cluana muc Noir, quieuit.

¶ Ct. Plann mac Maoilidúin, Ab lae, quieuit. Cormac, Princeps Pobair, ocur tanairi Abbad Cluana muc Noir, quieuit. Suibne mac Maoiluma, ancopita Cluana muc Noir, quieuit. Orgain Cille dapa et Cluana Ipraid do Gentib. Maolpabaill mac Clerig, Rí Aíðne, quieuit. Conach Tailten do aige la Plann mac Maoileclainn. Ar gall la huirb Almalccair cor ttorcair Elair mac dairid ann.

¶ Ct. Maolbriðe na gamnairde, o Sabar .i. Ceall Ula, dperair Umail do, Ab Cluana muc Noir, quieuit. Uentur magnur a mí Marta, cor tparzair pioðbair, et co ruð na dertairge ar a laðraðeð. Tizerpnan mac Sellacháin, Rí ðreppne, quieuit.

¶ Ct. Mocta dalta Petgna Epreoir Airid Macha, quieuit. Cumurc cengizir a nAirid Maða etir Cinel nEogain ocur Ulltoib, dú atporchar rocharde .i. eirir Aídeid mac laigne ocur Plaitberpað mac Murchaða, cor rcar Maolbriðe. Ríar Maolbriðe iarpin, ocur enið Paopaice o cuigedib hErend, la gabail a naitire, tricha rect ccumal et cetpar hi epocair o Ulltoib, cenmoðar cealla ocur manchu. Riaccán mac Ecizipin, Rí .h. cCinnriolaið, moritur. Decc mac Ermaín, Rí Ulað, occipur est la Aídeid.

¶ Ct. Lachtan mac [Maél]ciapain, Rí Teabða,

¹ *The Heavens.* Ctm, A. B.

² *Kal.* O'F. has prefixed the date 891.

³ *Suibhne.* O'Flaherty adds a marg. reference to Ussher, for whose observations regarding Suibhne, see *Brit. Eccles. Antiq.* Dublin, 1639, p. 732. The name is written Swifneh in the Anglo-Saxon Chron., which has his obit at the year 891.

⁴ *From the Provincials of Erinn.* o cuigedib Erend. The Four Mast. (889) have "ó coicead Eneann .i. ó coicead Ulað," "from the fifth of Erinn, viz., from the fifth (Province) of Uladh," which seems more correct. The same Annals add that a similar reparation was exacted from the Cinel Eoghain.

⁵ *Cumhals.* 'A "Cumhal" meant

Kal. The Heavens¹ appeared to be on fire at night on the Kalends of January. Maelodhar, Bishop of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. A.D.
[890.]

Kal.² Flann, son of Maelduin, Abbot of Hi, quievit. Cormac, Abbot of Fobhar, and tanist-Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Suibhne,³ son of Maeluma, anchorite of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Plundering of Cill-dara and Cluain-Iraird, by Gentiles. Maelfabhaill, son of Clerech, King of Aidhne, quievit. The fair of Taillten was celebrated by Flann, son of Maelechlainn. A slaughter of the Foreigners by the Ui Amhalgaidh, in which Elair, son of Barid, was slain. [891.]

Kal. Maelbrighde-na-gamhnaidhe, from Gabhar, *i.e.* Cill-Ula, who was of the men of Umhall, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Great wind in the month of March, which prostrated trees, and bore off the oratories from their sites. Tighernan, son of Sellachan, King of Breifne, quievit. [892.]

Kal. Mochta, foster-son of Fethgna Bishop of Ard-Macha, quievit. The contention of Whitsuntide at Ard-Macha, between the Cinel Eoghain and the Ultonians (*i.e.* between Aideid, son of Laighne, and Flaithbheartach, son of Murchadh), in which many were slain, but Maelbrighde separated *them*. The award of Maelbrighde afterwards, and *the satisfaction* for Patrick's honour from the Provincials of Erinn,⁴ besides receiving their hostages, was thirty times seven cumhals,⁵ and four of the Ultonians to be hanged, besides churches and gifts. Riagan, son of Echtighern, King of Ui Cennsealaigh, moritur. Becc, son of Erman, King of Uladh, was slain by Aiteid. [893.]

Kal. Lachtan, son of [Mael]ciarain, King of Teabhtha, moritur. Niall, son of Laeghaire, King of the Desi, [894.]

three cows, or the value of three cows. | 630, although Colgan understands
The number of cows was, therefore, | "210 boves." *Trias Thaum.*, p. 296.

moritur. Níall mac Laogaire, Rí na nDéne, moritur. Paolán mac Suairpe, Rí .h. cCinnriolaiḡ, moritur.

[Ct. Duplactna mac Maoilḡuairpe, Rí Cairil, moritur. Maolpeḡair mac Cuain, Eppcop Típe da ḡlar, comarba ḡrenainn, quieuit. Ceallach mac Flanna-ḡáin, Rí ḡreḡ, occipitur ert ó [Fo]ḡartac mac Tolairḡ. Muirpeḡac mac Eochagáin, leitḡ Rí Ulao, occipitur ert o Aitéo mac Laigne. Maolaiḡen, Eppcop Aírto Macha, quieuit.

[Ct. Ulaḡmac, Princepp Cluana muc Noir .i. mac Tairceḡaiḡ do ḡreḡmainib, quieuit. Ar ḡall [la] Conaille [ocur] la Aiteio mac Laigne in quo ceciderunt Amlaiḡ .h. Imair ocur ḡlun tḡadna mac ḡlúin iaráinn, cum .cccc. Scolaiḡe mac Macáin, Rí Dealbna ḡeḡra do marbaḡ la muintir Cluana muc Noir, conitḡ inoḡrde po marbaḡ [Maolaoḡair]. Maolacair tanairi Cluana muc Noir, et Princepp Damairi, (do raḡ pḡu bar conaoḡ baoi cinto do immarbaḡ Scolaiḡe), do tol marḡra la Dealbna ḡeḡra anoiḡail Scolaiḡe. Saor-ḡretac mac Conair, Saipenḡ et Eppcopur, et Princepp Corcaḡe, quieuit. Flann mac Lonain, Pḡḡil ḡaierdeal .i. pḡim file ḡaierdeal, do marbaḡ uíḡ Cuirḡbuirde .i. o huiḡ Poḡhaiḡ, aḡ loḡ da Caoḡ a nDeirib Muman. Flaitḡeḡtaḡ mac Muḡchaḡa, Rí Ailíḡ, occipitur ert la hu ḡearail.

[Ct. Caḡraoineḡ ría Maolḡinnain mac Flanoḡáin, ic Raic ep, por Ulltoiḡ ocur por Dál Aḡraiḡe, ubi multi ceciderunt, um Muirceḡtaḡ mac Eoiḡ, Rí Dál Aḡraiḡe, ocur im mac Maoilmoeḡeḡe mic Inoḡeactaiḡ .i. Ainoiarraiḡ, Rí Leite Cathail. Aitio do mac Laigne uulnepatur euairt. Uaḡmurain mac Concupair, Rí .h.

¹ *Maelguaire*, "Maelguala" in the other chronicles, and in the List of Kings of Cashel in the *Book of Munster*.

² *Maelaichen*. O'F. intimates in a note that this ecclesiastic died in the

year 891, which is the date given in the Four Mast. (890=891), where the name is written Maelaithghin.

³ *Slaughter*. O'F. prefixes the date 896, and refers to Ware (*Antiq. Hib.*).

moritur. Faelan, son of Guaire, King of Ui Cennsealaigh, moritur. A.D.

Kal. Dubhlachtna, son of Maelguaire,¹ King of Caisel, moritur. Maelpedair, son of Cuan, Bishop of Tir-da-glas, comarb of Brenainn, quievit. Ceallach, son of Flannagan, King of Bregh, slain by [Fo]gartach, son of Tolarg. Muiredhach, son of Eochagan, half-King of Uladh, was slain by Aiteid, son of Laighne. Maelaichen,² Bishop of Ard-Macha, quievit. [894.]
[895.]

Kal. Blathmac, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, *i.e.* son of Taircedach, of the Bregmhaine, quievit. A slaughter³ of the Foreigners [by] Conaille [and] by Aiteid, son of Laighne, in which Amhlaibh, grandson of Imhar, and Gluntradna, son of Gluniarainn, with 800 *others*, fell. Scolaighe, son of Macan, King of Dealbhna Bethra, was slain by the community of Cluain-muc-Nois, on account of which [Maelachaid] was killed. Maelachaid, tanist-*Abbot* of Cluain-muc-Nois, and Abbot of Daimhinis, (who declared when dying that he was not guilty of the slaying of Scolaighe), suffered martyrdom from the Dealbhna Bethra, in revenge for Scolaighe. Saerbrethach, son of Conadh, a sage, and Bishop, and Abbot of Corcach, quievit. Flann, son of Lonan, the Virgil⁴ of the Gaoidhel, *i.e.* chief poet of the Gaoidhel, was slain by the Ui Cuirrbuidhe, viz., by the Ui Fothaidh, at Loch-Dacaeach, in the Deisi of Mumhan. Flaithbhertach, son of Murchadh, King of Ailech, was slain by the Ui Breasail. [896.]

Kal.⁵ A battle-breach *gained* by Maelfinnain, son of Flannagan, at Rath-cro, over the Ultonians and the Dál-Araidhe, in which many fell, with Muircertach, son of Edech, King of Dál-Araidhe, and with the son of Maelmoherghe, son of Indrechtach, *i.e.* Aindiarraidh, King of Leith-Cathail. Aideidh, son of Laighne, escaped with wounds. [897.]

⁴ *Virgil*. Pꝛꝛꝛꝛ, A., the transcriber of which has added the characters “.i. u” over the letter ꝛ, to

intimate that the letters ꝛ and u (f and v) were of equal signification.

⁵ *Kal.* O’F. prefixes the date 897.

pfóilge a fuir [occipur ept]. Innað Connact la Plann mac Maoileclainn, ocur a geill do éobach.

[Ct. Ariseo mac Laighe, Rí Ulað, a rocur per volumn [occipur ept]. Prop íola do riliuð a nAro Ciannachta. Ant ailitir do dol a hEirinn. Aro Maða vargain ó galloib Lochu Peabail, et Cumurcað do gabáil dáíð, et a mac .i. Aoð mac Cumurcaicé, do marbað. Ruarc mac Tigernáin, Rí Bperrne, moritur. Aedacan mac Concupair, Rí Teabta, moritur. Coccoa éoir Plann mac Maoileclainn et a mac .i. Maelruanaib, ubi multi ceciderunt.

[Ct. Argeadan Abb Corcaige, quieuit. Pluuialir annur. Depectio panir. Cpeð la Connactuib a nartep Miðe. Sapuccað Inni Cingin, et duini do guin for a lap, ocur repin Ciapain inte, ocur penub rruib im Cairpne Crom, Eppcop Cluana muc Noir. Maíom for Connachtuib oc Ae Luain ría nartep Miðe ip in lo ceona, co fparpato orem.

[Ct. Mac Eioig mac Leðlobair, Rí Dáil Aparaðe, moritur. Taz mac Concupair, Rí teopa Connacht, extenro dolope, quieuit. Orgeain Cille Dara ó Gentib. Quier Maoilbpuðe mic Ppoulig, Aroearpuz Muman. Quier Domnaill mic Conrtantin, Rí Alban. Den móir do rala a muir a nAlban .i. da trairib décc ar naí ppetib a rto; ui. trairib éoir a da cíð; xu. trairib rto a fuil; ui. rto méoir a laime; uii. arpat a rrona. Silter gér no uan tuinne gað mīr ði.

[Ct. Maoilruanaib mac Plann mic Maoileclainn,

¹ *Aideidh*. Although O'F. thinks 898 the correct year, he refers the death of Aideidh to the year 899.

² *The Pilgrim*; i.e. the Pilgrim whose arrival is recorded above under the year 886, and whose name is given in the Four Mast. (886) as "Ananloen."

³ *Ruarc*. O'F. refers his obit to the year 899.

⁴ *Mac-Edigh*. "Muretigh," Ann. Ult. (899=900).

⁵ *A large woman*. Den móir. O'F. adds the word "virago" in the marg. This prodigy is entered in the Ann. Ult. at the year 890=891, and in the Ann. Four Mast. under the year 888=891.

⁶ *Kal*. O'F. understands 901 to be the correct year.

Uathmuran, son of Conchobhar, King of Ui-Failghe, [was slain] by his own people. Devastation of Connacht by Flann, son of Maelsechlainn; and its pledges were taken. A.D.
[897.]

Kal. Aideidh,¹ son of Laighne, King of Uladh, [was slain] in treachery, by his companion. A shower of blood was shed in Ard-Ciannachta. The Pilgrim² departed from Erinn. Ard-Macha was plundered by the Foreigners of Loch Feabhail, and Cumusgach was taken prisoner by them, and his son, *i.e.* Aedh, son of Cumusgach, was slain. Ruarc,³ son of Tighernan, King of Breifne, moritur. Aedhacan, son of Conchobhar, King of Teabhtha, moritur. A war between Flann, son of Maelsechlainn, and his son, *i.e.* Maelruanaidh, in which many fell. [898.]

Kal. Argadan, Abbot of Corcach, quievit. A rainy year. Failure of bread. A preying expedition by the Connachtmen into West of Midhe. The profanation of Inis Ainghin, and a man was wounded in the middle of it, and the shrine of Ciaran there, and a synod of seniors along with Cairbre Crom, Bishop of Cluain-muc-Nois. A victory was gained at Ath-Luain, on the same day, by the men of West Midhe over the Connachtmen, who lost a number of men. [899.]

Kal. Mac-Edigh,⁴ son of Lethlobhar, King of Dál-Araidhe, moritur. Tadhg, son of Conchobhar, King of the three *divisions* of Connacht, after long suffering, quievit. Plundering of Cill-dara by Gentiles. Quies of Maelbrighde, son of Proilech, Archbishop of Mumhan. Quies of Domhnall, son of Constantine, King of Alba. A large woman⁵ was cast ashore by the sea in Alba, viz., her length *was* nine score and twelve feet; six feet between her two paps; the length of her hair *was* 15 feet; the length of the fingers of her hands *was* 6 feet; the length of her nose *was* 7 feet; whiter than a swan, or the foam of the wave, was every part of her. [900.]

Kal.⁶ Maelruanaidh, son of Flann, son of Maelechlainn, [901.]

o Luignið Connacht occipyr ept .i. a lopecað a ttaiz
tineð .i. ó maccoið Cernacáin mic Tairð, et ó mac
lopcáin mic Caðail, ubi ceteri multi ceciderunt, ex-
ceptis tribus .i. Maelcprón mac Domnaill, Rí Cineoil
Laogaire, ocyr pncepp Roir eð .i. Duðcuilinn, et
aluy. Claoðloð Clbbao a Cluain muc Noir .i. lopeð
taipiri Deimur. Claoðloð Ríð i Cairil .i. Copmac
mac Cuilendáin an ionað Cinngeáin. Maolbrepail
mac Maoltoipað, Rí Cineoil Conaill, do marbað a
ccað sailtini la Muphað mac Maolirouin, Rí Cineoil
Eoghain.

[Ct. Píndguine Rí Cairil a ruir occipyr ept.
Inoapbað Gentae a hEirinn .i. [o] longport Cláa Cliað,
oc Cerpball mac Muirgén co Luignið, et Maolpinnían
mac Flannagáin zo ppeoið ðpeð, zo pparpato tpeet
mór do lonccíð.

[C. Caoimcompac Epircopur et pncepp [Luðmað,
quieuit]. Ceallað mac Saopgura, [tanapre] Epircop
Clrð Macha, quieuit. Maolpinnian, Rí ðpeð, moritur.
Duipðilla mac Eiriprgeóil, Rí .h. Cinnrilaið, moritur.

[Ct. lopeð .i. Loca Con, duib ppaðe an tuarpir,
Clbb Cluana muc Noir, in pace quieuit. Sapuccað
Cenannra la Flann mac Maoleclain, por Donnchað
.i. a mac paderin, et alii multi decollati sunt circa
opatorium. Dungal mac ðaizine, pncepp ogur
Epircop Glinne da locha, quieuit. Pogaðe mac
Maolruanaid, Rí Cineoil Conaill, moritur. Cairppe
Cam, Epircop Cluana muc Noir, quieuit. Clr do
tuarpaib ppiut Maolreclain mic Maolruanaid cenn.

¹ In a house set on fire. α τταiz
tineð; lit. "in a house of fire."

² With the exception of three. ex-
ceptis tribus), A. B. The Four Mast. state that the
three persons in question perished also.

³ Kal. O'F. prefixes the date 902.

⁴ Of Lughmhagh. Added from Four
Mast. (898, recte 903).

⁵ Tanist. tanapre, interlined by O'F.

⁶ North. The clause within the
parenthesis is added as a gloss over
the name of Joseph, in A. It is mis-
placed in B., being added to the pre-
ceding entry.

⁷ Maelruanaidh. "Mældoraidh,"
Four Mast., which is more correct.

⁸ Cairbre Cam. This name is
written "Cairbre Crom" under the
year 898, *supra*, and in all other

was slain by the Luighne of Connacht, *i.e.* he was burnt in a house *set on fire*,¹ viz., by the sons of Cernachan, son of Tadhg, and by the son of Lorcan, son of Cathal; in which the rest, *who were* many, perished, with the exception of three,² viz., Maelcron, son of Domhnall, King of Cinel Laeghaire, and the Abbot of Ros-ech, namely, Dubhcuilinn, and another. A change of Abbots at Cluain-muc-Nois, viz., Joseph instead of Dedimus. A change of Kings at Caisel, viz., Cormac, son of Cuilennan, in the place of Cenngagain. Maelbresail, son of Maeldoraidh, King of Cinel Conaill, was killed in the battle of Saitin, by Murchadh, son of Maelduin, King of Cinel Eoghain.

A.D.
[901.]

Kal.³ Finngwine, King of Caisel, was slain by his own *people*. Expulsion of the Gentiles from Erinn, *i.e.* [from] the fortress of Ath-clíath, by Cerbhall, son of Muirigen, with the Lagenians, and by Maelfinnian, son of Flannagan, with the men of Bregh; and they (*the Gentiles*) left a great number of ships. [902.]

K. Caeincomrac, Bishop and Abbot [of Lughmhagh,⁴ quievit]. Ceallach, son of Saerghus, [tanist-⁵] Bishop of Ard-Macha, quievit. Maelfinnian, King of Bregh, moritur. Duibhgilla, son of Edirsgel, King of Uí Cennselaigh, moritur. [903.]

Kal. Joseph (*i.e.* of Loch Con, of the Uí Fiachrach of the North),⁶ Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, in pace quievit. Profanation of Cenannus by Flann, son of Maelechlain, against Donnchadh, *i.e.* his own son; and many others were beheaded around the oratory. Dungal, son of Baithin, Abbot and Bishop of Gleann-da-locha, quievit. Fogartach, son of Maelruanaidh,⁷ King of Cinel Conaill, moritur. Cairbre Cam,⁸ Bishop of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. It was to him the spirit of Maelechlain, son of Maelruanaidh, showed itself.⁹ Ead, King of [904.]

authorities. The words "Cam" and "Crom" are nearly synonymous, the former meaning *crooked*, and the latter, *bent*, or *stooped*.

⁹ *Showed itself.* Τυρανισμὸν cenn; lit. "raised its head." See a curious account of this apparition, in the *Mart. of Donegal*, at 6 March.

Ǝad Rí Cruithentuaithe do tuaitim ppi da .h. imair ocup
ppi Catol go.ð. ceðoib̃. Alieð dargain do gallaib̃.

Ɓct. Flann mac Domnaill, Rídamna an tuairgirt,
mopitup. Eignecan mac Dalaiḡ, Rí Cinel Conaill,
mopitup. Sluaḡeð la Flann mac Maoileclainn, et
la Cephall mac Muirpeccéin, co ppu Muḡan, co po
inpeaðar ó Gabran go Luimneð.

Ɓct. Colman Eppcop Dairḡliag et Lurḡa, quieuit.
Peirḡil Eppcop Pindabrac̃ quieuit. Sluaḡeð p̃er
Muman la Copmac mac Cuilennáin, et la Flaið-
bertach, go Maḡ Lena, ḡur tinoilrit Leð Cuinn doib̃
annrin, um Flann mac Maoileaclainn, go raoineð p̃or
Leð Cuinn. Connur mopitalitatir. Sluaiccheð oile la
Copmac ocup la Flaiðbertač, p̃or Ua Néll, ocup p̃or
Connachta, co ttugrat ḡialla Connachta, ocup ḡur
optattup inri loča Rið arpa coblač. Cain la Cele
Cleipeð p̃or Leð Cuinn.

Ɓct. Sluaḡeð la Cinel nEoghain .i. la Domhnall
mac Aoða ocup la Niall mac Aoða, ḡur loircepio
Tlachtaḡa. bellum dealaiḡ Mugnai pe laignib̃ ocup
pe Leð Cuinn p̃or p̃epaib̃ Muman, in quo Copmac
mac Cuilennain, Rí Cairil, Scriba optimus, atque
Eppcopus, et ancorita, et rapientissimus ḡaoiðiol,
occipus ert .i. Piac̃ h. Uḡraðan o Dennlir ippe po
ḡarib̃ Copmac. P̃ogertač mac Suibne, Rí Ciarrange
Cuirč̃i, ocup Ceallač mac Cearbaill, Rí Orpaḡe, occip̃
p̃unt. Alill mac Eogain, P̃incepp̃ Trin Copcaḡe,
ocup Maolmorðā, Rí Rata linne, et Maolḡorm Rí

¹ *Ead, King of Cruithen-tuath; i.e.*
of Pictland. There is no mention of
this Ead in the usual lists of Pictish
Kings, unless he is the Aedh, or Hugh,
King of Scotland, who succeeded Con-
stantine II. in 881, and who is stated
by most authorities to have been killed
after a reign of one year. If so, his
obit is misplaced here. See Chalmers'
Caledonia, vol. i., pp. 375, 381.

² *Kal.* O'F. prefixes the date 906,
implying thereby that the year 905 has
been omitted in A. See note ⁵, p. 184.

³ *A Rule.* Cam. This word is
represented by "Lex," under the year
826, *supra*. It also means a Tribute.
O'Flaherty understands this to be the
year 907.

⁴ *Kal.* This is the year 908, ac-
cording to O'F. See note ², p. 182.

Cruithen-tuaith,¹ fell by the two grandsons of Imhar, and by Catel, along with 500 *men*. Ailech plundered by Foreigners. A.D.
[904.]

Kal.² Flann, son of Domhnall, Royal heir of the North, moritur. Eignechan, son of Dalach, King of Cinel Conaill, moritur. A hosting by Flann, son of Maelechlainn, and by Cerbhall, son of Muiregen, to the men of Mumhan, when they ravaged from Gabhran to Luimnech. [905.]

Kal. Colman, Bishop of Daimhliag and Lusca, quievit. Fergil, Bishop of Finnabhair, quievit. A hosting of the men of Mumhan, with Cormac, son of Cuilennan, and with Flaithbhertach, to Magh Lena; and the *army of* Leth Chuinn assembled there against them, under Flann, son of Maelechlainn; but the *army of* Leth Chuinn was defeated. A year of mortality. Another hosting by Cormac and by Flaithbhertach, against the Ui Neill and the men of Connacht; and they brought away the hostages of Connacht, and destroyed the islands of Loch Ribh from their fleet. A Rule³ *established* by Cele-Cleirech over Leth Chuinn. [906.]

Kal.⁴ A hosting by the Cinel Eoghain, *i.e.* by Domhnall, son of Aedh, and by Niall, son of Aedh; and they burned Tlachtgha. The battle of Bealach Mughna *gained* by the Lagenians and by the *army of* Leth Chuinn, over the men of Mumhan, in which Cormac, son of Cuilennan, King of Caisel, a most excellent scribe, and Bishop and anchorite, and the wisest of the Gaeidhel, was slain: viz., Fiach Ua Ugfadan, from Dennlis, it was that slew Cormac. Fogartach, son of Suibhne, King of Ciarraighe-Chuirchi, and Ceallach, son of Cerbhall, King of Osraighe, were slain. Ailill, son of Eoghan, Abbot of Trian Corcaighe,⁵ and Maelmordha, King of Rath-linne, and Maelgorm, King of Ciarraighe-Luachra, with a mul- [907.]

⁵ *Trian Corcaighe*; *i.e.* the "third of Corcach (or Cork)." The word "trian," ("third"), like "quarter,"

sometimes loses its relative quantity, and simply means "district," or "division."



titude to the number of 6,000 fell there. Colman, Abbot of Cenn-Eittigh, and the King of Corca-Duibhne, and many other nobles who are not enumerated, *were slain*, as said *the poet*¹ :—

A.D.
[907.]

Cormac of Feimhin, Fogartach,
Colman, Ceallach of the hard fights—
They perished, with many thousands,
In the battle of famous Bealach Mughna.
Flann of Temhair, of the plain of Tailten,
Cearbhall of lordly Carman,
On the Seventeenth of September,²
Gained a battle of which hundreds were joyful.
The Bishop—the soul-friend—
The renowned, illustrious sage—
King of Caisel, of great riches—
O God! Alas for Cormac. Cormac.³

Flann, son of Maelechlainn, King of Temhair; Cerbhall, son of Muirigen, King of Laighen; and Cathal, son of Conchobhar, King of Connacht, were victors. Maelogra, son of Congalach, King of Loch Gabhar, was treacherously slain by [F]ogartach, son of Tolarg.

Kal.⁴ Cerbhall, son of Muirigen, King of Laighen, [908.]
dolore mortuus est, ut dicitur⁵ :—

Great grief that Life of fierce valour
Is without the pious, friendly Cerbhall—
A generous, stayed, prolific man,
To whom Temhair⁶ the splendid was obedient.

Lancarvan (*Brut y Tywysogion*) has the death of Cormac (Corvauc). The Irish Annals generally point to the year 908, and it seems likely, therefore, that O'Flaherty is right, and that the text should read "the 17th of the Kalends of September."

² *Cormac*. The first word of the poem is here repeated, according to the usual practice of Irish scribes.

⁴ *Kal.* O'F. prefixes the date 909.

⁵ *Ut dicitur*. *ut ᠔᠑᠒*, A. *ut ᠔᠐᠘*, B.

⁶ *Temhair*. For *Temhair* or *Tara*, the Four Mast. have *Eriu*, or *Erin*. But Cerbhall was never King of Tara, i.e. of Erin; and Tara ceased to be the residence of the Irish monarchs after the year 534, although the practice of styling them "Kings of Tara" was observed down to a late period.

Mughron, son of Sochlan,¹ King of Ui Maine, moritur. A.D.
 Bec Ua Lethlabhair, King of Dál-Araidhe, moritur. [908.]
 Caittell,² son of Ruaidhri, King of Britain, moritur. The
 stone church of Cluain-muc-Nois was built by Flann, son
 of Maelechlainn, and Colman Conailech.

Kal. A battle³ gained by Flann, son of Maelechlainn, [909.]
 with his sons, over the men of Breifne, in which fell
 Flann, son of Tighernan, King of Breifne, and his son;
 and many more were slain, viz., 3,000 men.⁴ A wonderful
 sign appeared in this year, viz.; two suns *were seen* to run
 together on one day, *namely that* preceding the nones of
 May. A fleet by Domhnall Ua Maeilechlainn, and by Inn-
 rachdach, son of Conchobhar, on *Loch Dergdheirc*; and
 they defeated the fleet of Mumhan, and killed many men.

Kal. Dunlang, son of Cairbre, Royal heir of Laighen, [910.]
 moritur. Domhnall, son of Aedh, King of Ailech, assumed
 the *pilgrim's* staff. End of the Cycle.⁵

Kal. The profanation of Ard-Macha by Cernachan, [911.]
 son of Duligen, viz., a captive was taken out of the
 church, and killed at Loch Cirr, to the east⁶ of Ard-
 Macha. Cernachan was drowned by Niall, son of Aedh,
 King of the [F]ochla, in the same lake, for the offence of
 the profanation of Patrick.

Kal.⁷ Congalach, son of Gairbhith, King of Conaille [912.]
 Muirthemne, was slain by his own brother. A battle
 gained by Niall, son of Aedh, over the Connachtmén, viz.,
 over Maelcluiche, son of Conchobhar, in which Maelcluiche
 and numerous persons were slain. A battle *gained* by
 Maelmithidh, son of Flannagan, and by Donnchadh Ua
 Maeilechlainn, over Lorcan, son of Dunchadh, and over
 Fogartach, with the Lagenians, in which many fell.

48th Lunar Cycle from the Birth of
 Christ. It would seem, therefore,
 that O'Flaherty was right in supposing
 that a year had been omitted between
 904 and 905, which latter should be
 906. See note ², p. 180.

⁶ *To the east.* The Four Mast.
 (907) have "to the west." The cor-
 rect year is 912.

⁷ *Kal.* O'Flaherty prefixes the
 year 913, which is the correct date.

Íct. Flaitbertaë a ríge Cairil. Tairll do tiachtain a nEinn a bpoirt lairge. Sluas anó [P]oēlai ocup Ulaid, um Niall mac Aoða, i Míde go Sreallach nEilte. Caēraoineō pé Flann mac Maoileclainn, cum ruir rílur, forra ainnren, du atporcailr dpeam dioē um Pērgal mac Congura mic Maoilrouin, et um Maolmorða mac nEiremoir mic Aoða dUltaiē, ocup um hEruoir mac Tairbit, flait h. mōperail, et um Tharmair mac [Sealðaiē], Rí Tailruata, ocup um Maolmuire mac [Flannagan] Rí Pēpnmaiē, et alii, et Domnall [mac] Tairbit, Rí Conaille, et Connican mac Aīpectaiē.

Íct. Oengur mac Flainn mic Maeileclainn, Ríamna Eirenn in matupa penectute peruit. .lx. no .lxx. die poirt bellum Srealligi quo iugulatur ert, unde peruit .lx. die. Domnall mac Aoða, mic Nell, Rí Ailē, poirt penitentiam peruit. Maolciarain mac Eūcain, Princep Cluana eoir, et Muccnama Eprcop Aīro Maēa, ocup dailta Pēēgna, dōpmiuit. Sgannlan Eprcop Tamlachta, quieuit. Opgain Copcāge et Lir mōir, et Aēaiō bó, ó Tēntiē.

Íct. Cobflait ingēn Duibduin, Abbatarra Cille rapa, quieuit. Maolbarruonn, ragap Cluana muc Noir, quieuit. Pogurtaē mac Tolairc, Rí dēirgirt Dpeē, quieuit. Flann mac Maoileclainn, Rí Epeann uile, in .iiii°. Íct. Iúin, iiii. peria xxxiii°. anno regni rui, depunctur ert hi Cino eiē muintipe Cluana:—

¹ *Kal.* The correct year is 914, as O'F. has noted in the marg., in A.

² *70th.* xx., a mistake for lxx., A. B.

³ *Received a mortal wound.* iugulatur ert (jugulatus est). The corresponding expression in the Four Mast. (911=915) is do ēum (was mortally wounded). The Ann. Ult. (914 *al.* 915) state that Aengus died

on the 7th of the Ides of February, being the 3rd feria, or Tuesday, which answers to the year 915.

⁴ *Bishop of Ard-Macha.* The name of Maelciarain is not found in any of the ancient lists of Bishops or Abbots of Armagh, and it is likely that the words in the text are transposed, and that the entry should read "Maelciarain, son of Eochagan, Abbot of

Kal.¹ Flaithbhertach in the sovereignty of Caisel. Foreigners arrived in Erinn, at Port-Lairge. The army of the [F]ochla and of Uladh, under Niall, son of Aedh, *marched* into Midhe, to Greallach-Eillte. A battle was there gained over them by Flann, son of Maelechlainn, with his sons, in which a number of them were slain, including Ferghal, son of Aengus, son of Maelduin; Maelmordha, son of Eremhon, son of Aedh, of the Ultonians; Erudhan, son of Gairbhith, chieftain of Ui-Breasail; Diarmaid, son [of 'Sealbhach], King of Dal-Riada; and Maelmuire, son [of Flannagan], King of Fernmhagh, and others; and Domhnall [son] of Gairbhith, King of Conaille, and Connican, son of Airechtach. A.D.
[913.]

Kal. Oengus, son of Flann, son of Maelechlainn, Royal heir of Erinn, died in ripe old age, on the 60th or 70th² day after the battle of Greallach, where he received a mortal wound,³ of which he died on the 60th day. Domhnall, son of Aedh, son of Niall, King of Ailech, died after penitence. Maelciarain, son of Eochagan, Abbot of Cluain-eois and Muccnamha, Bishop of Ard-Macha,⁴ and foster-son of Fethghna, dormivit.⁵ Sgannlan, Bishop of Tamhlacht, quievit. Plundering of Corcach, and Lis-mór, and Achadh-bó, by Gentiles. [914.]

Kal. Cobhflaith, daughter of Dubhduin, Abbess of Cill-dara, quievit. Maelbarrionn, Priest of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Fogartach, son of Tolarg, King of the South of Bregh, quievit. Flann, son of Maelechlainn, King of all Erinn, died on the 8th of the Kalends of June, on Saturday,⁶ in the 37th year of his reign, at Cenn-eich of the family of Cluain :— [915.]

Cluain-eois and Muccnamh, and foster-son of Fethghna Bishop of Ard-Macha, dormivit."

⁵ *Dormivit.* This word is transposed in A. and B., in both of which it follows after "Cluain-eois."

⁶ *Saturday.* τὴν πέμψα (7th feria). The correct year was, therefore, 916, on which the 8th of the Kalends of June, or 25th of May, fell on the 7th feria, *i.e.* Saturday. O'Flaherty has added a marg. note, now illegible.

Τριαξ ρη α θρη ιοθnac
 Et do daoine doξnac,
 O terta Flann . . . marb
 Do Ri roξorin roξlac.

Ανοροιτ mac Ruapač, Rí ɔpetan, μοριτυρ. Níall
 Glunoup, mac Aođa, pegnapc incipit. Oenáč Tállten
 datnuazađ la Níall.

[Ct. Sluacceđ pper nEpeenn la Níall mac Aođa,
 zo galloib Lochs da caeč, sup marbta Galil ocur
 Gaoidil ann, um Riξ Cairpge ɔpačairoc, ocur um tairpeč
 .h. Cernaiξ .i. Maolpinnén mac Donnagáin, ocur um
 taoipeč .h. Cnemtainne .i. Pergus mac Muirgén, ocur
 alii multi occipi punt. Catpaoineđ Cinto puat por
 laignib pe nua imair; pe ceo, uel amplius, im an
 rigniađ et imon Airpiceđ .i. Ugaire mac Cililla, ocur
 im Riξ Airpír Lipe .i. Maolmorđa mac Muirgén,
 ocur um Mugron mac Cindeoiξ, Rí na ttri Comann
 ocur laicri, ocur Cinasođ mac Tuatail, Ri .h. Peneclair,
 et alii multi, et im an Apd eppcop. Orgain Cille
 rapa do galloib Cinn puat. Gabail Ača cliač do
 galloib ap hécin por pcpaib Epeann. Níall Glunoup
 zo pporzla pper nEpeann, et co pcpaib ɔpeaξ, ocur
 Miđe, hi cpič Mumhan, co pparccaiib ɔpém mór dia
 muintir ann .i. um Riξ Teabča .i. Donn cúan mac
 Flannagáin, ocur um Riξ Cairpge ɔpačairoc. Coirne
 mor in hoc anno, ocur pnecta ađbal, co tápo ár por
 innlib.

[Ct. Muirpenn ingen Suairt, abbatirra Cille rapa,
 quieuit. Ceall rapa rapzain do Zentib apuoiri ó Ač

¹ *Anoroit*; i.e. Anaraut, or Anarawd, whose obit appears in *Brut y Tywysogion* at the year 913, and in the *Annales Cambriae* under 915.

² *Many others were slain.* α. m. o. p. for alii multi occipi punt (alii multi occisi sunt), A. B.

³ *The Archbishop*; i.e. Maelmaedhog, son of Diarmait, whom the Ann. Four Mast. describe as "Abbot of Gleann-Uisean, a distinguished scribe, anchorite, and an adept in the Latin learning and Scotie language."

⁴ *Kal.* O'F. has added a marg.

Pity, this, O warlike Erinn,
 And thy anguished people;
 For Flann is missing . . . dead,
 Thy noble, most valiant King.

A.D.

[915.]

Anoroit,¹ son of Ruari, King of Britain, moritur. Niall Glundubh, son of Aedh, begins to reign. The fair of Taillten renewed by Niall.

Kal. A hosting of the men of Erinn with Niall, [916.] son of Aedh, to the Foreigners of Loch-Dachaeach, where Foreigners and Gaeidhel were slain, including the King of Carraic-Brachaidhe, and the chieftain of Ui-Cernaigh, viz., Maelfinnen, son of Donnagan, and the chief of Ui-Crimhthainn, viz., Fergus, son of Muirigen; and many others were slain.² The victory of Cenn-fuait was gained over the Lagenians by the grandson of Imhar, *in which* 600, or more, *were killed*, together with the chieftains and the chief-King, *i.e.* Ugaire, son of Ailill; and the King of Airther Life, viz., Maelmordha, son of Muirigen; and Mughron, son of Cennedigh, King of the three Comanns, and of Laighis; and Cinaedh, son of Tuathal, King of Ui-Fenechlais, and many others, together with the Archbishop.³ Plundering of Cill-dara by the Foreigners of Cenn-fuait. Ath-cliath forcibly taken by the Foreigners from the men of Erinn. Niall Glundubh, with the choice part of the men of Erinn, and with the men of Bregb, and of Midhe, went into the territory of Mumhan, where he lost a great number of his people, together with the King of Teabhtha, *i.e.* Donnucan, son of Flannagan, and the King of Carraic-Brachaidhe. Great frost in this year, and prodigious snow, which inflicted slaughter on cattle.

Kal.⁴ Muirenn, daughter of Suart, Abbess of Cill-dara, [917.] quievit. Cill-dara was again plundered by Gentiles from

note, now mutilated, but apparently implying that the correct date is 918, the chronology of this period being

one year in advance of the true reckoning, owing to the omission noticed in note ², p. 180.

cliað. Eithe ingen Aoda mic Nell, rugan pper mðreð, ocur Mór ingen Cearbhall, mic Dungaile, rugan laigen dergabap, in penitentia quiescunt. Tisernað .h. Clepuð, Rí Aðne, moritur ert.

¶ Ct. Dallað Aoda mic Flainn .h. Maoleclainn la Donnchað mac Flainn. Cað Aða cliað porð Gaiðelaib ría ngalluib .i. ría nlmair .i. Sitruic Gaile, in quo ceciderunt Níall Glúnduð, mac Aoda, Rí Tempach, et Concupap .h. Maoleclainn, Rídamna Eipenn .i. Rí Míðe, ocur Að mac Eoðuccan, Rí Ulað, et Maolmíthið mac Flannagáin, Rí ðreaf, ocur Maolcpaoibe .h. Duibrínað, Rí Aipgíall, et Maolcpoib mac Doligen, Rí Torpatan, Ceallach mac Poðartaið, Rí derceirt ðreð, Eipemon mac Cinneoið, plaið Cineoil Maine, ocur alii multi duce qui non nominati sunt cum Níall i cað Aða cliað interpretati sunt. Cormac mac Moðlai, Rí na nDeiri, moritur. Duðgílla mac Lachtanán, Rí Teabða, moritur. Donnchað pegnat. Loingreð, Eppcop Cluana muc Noir, quiescit. Cairc por .iiii. ¶ Ct. Maí, ocur min Cairc a rampað.

¶ Ct. Caðraoineð pé Donnchað mac Flainn .h. Maoleclainn porð Gentib, zo tuccað ár porpa conap réðað aipem fair, zur mó, umorpo, do galluib do marbað ann inár do Gaiðeluib do marbað irin cað poíðe. Muirceptað mac Tisernáin do tuirim a pppuðguin ann. Cenannur do innrað do galluib

¹ From *Ath-cliaith*. Cað cliað, A. B., for o at cliað.

² Of *Dungal*. Dungaile (of Gungal), B.

³ *Kal.* O'F. has prefixed the date 919.

⁴ By *Imhar*; i.e. *Sitric Gaile*. "Rí nlmair .i. Sitruic Gaile," A. B. This seems to be a mistake, as Imhar's death is entered under the year 873, *supra*. Probably the text should

read "Ua nlmair .i. Sitruic Gaile," "the grandson of Imhar, i.e. Sitric Gaile." The Ann. Four Mast. (917) have "by Imhar and Sitric Gaile." This Sitric Gaile is called "Sitruic caeð ua nlmair" ("Sitric the blind, grandson of Imhar"), in the *Wars of the Gaoidhel with the Gaill*, ed. Todd, p. 35.

⁵ *Dubhgílla*. Dubgall (Dubhgall), A.

⁶ *Donnchadh*. The orig. hand has

Ath-cliath.¹ Eithne, daughter of Aedh, son of Niall, Queen of the men of Bregb, and Mór, daughter of Cerbhall, son of Dungal,² Queen of Laighen-Desgabhair, in poenitentia quieverunt. Tighernach Ua Clerigh, King of Aidhne, mortuus est. A.D.
[917.]

Kal.³ Blinding of Aedh, son of Flann Ua Maeilechlainn, by Donnchadh, son of Flann. The battle of Ath-cliath *was gained* over the Gaeidhel, by Foreigners, viz., by Imhar, *i.e.* Sitric Gaile,⁴ in which fell Niall Glundubh, son of Aedh, King of Temhair; Conchobhar Ua Maeilechlainn, Royal heir of Erinn, *i.e.* King of Midhe; Aedh, son of Eochagan, King of Uladh; Maelmithidh, son of Flannagan, King of Bregb; Maelcraeibhe Ua Duibhsinaigh, King of Airghiall; Maelcroibhe, son of Dolighen, King of Tortan; Ceallach, son of Fogartach, King of the South of Bregb; Eiremhon, son of Cennedigh, lord of Cinel-Maine, and many other leaders who have not been named, were slain along with Niall, in the battle of Ath-cliath. Cormac, son of Mothla, King of the Deisi, moritur. Dubhgilla,⁵ son of Lachtnan, King of Teabhtha, moritur. Donnchadh⁶ reigns. Loingsech, Bishop of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Easter on the 7th of the Kalends of May,⁷ and Little Easter⁸ in summer. [918.]

Kal.⁹ A battle gained by Donnchadh, son of Flann Ua Maeilechlainn, over the Gentiles, when such slaughter was inflicted on them as could not be estimated, so that the number of Foreigners killed there was greater than the number of Gaeidhel slain in the preceding battle.¹⁰ Muircertach, son of Tighernan, fell there in the heat of battle. Cenannus was afterwards plundered by Foreigners, and [919.]

added the letters "R. E." in the marg. in A., to signify that Donnchadh was Rí Erenn, "King of Erinn."

⁷ *The 7th of the Kalends of May; i.e.* the 25th of April. This indicates the year 919, in which Easter Sunday fell on that day. O.F. has added a

note on the subject, but it is now partly mutilated.

⁸ *Little Easter; i.e.* Low Sunday.

⁹ *Kal.* This is the year 920, according to O'Flaherty.

¹⁰ *The preceding battle; i.e.* the battle recorded under the preceding year.

iarpruidē, et bpruid an Doimliag. Pinnear, Eprcop Doimliag, quieuit.

[Ct. Domnall mac Flainn .h. Maoileclainn, Rí-daíhna Tempač .i. Rí Míde, do marbta la a bratair .i. la Donnchađ, is bpruidin da coca. Ciapán, Eprcop Tulain, quieuit. Magna pertilentia in hibernia. Ruman mac Catupraicč, Eprcop Cluana Iparirt, [quieuit]. Sorpraicč .h. Imair do gabáil a nAč cliač. Maolreclainn mac Maoilruanađ, Rídamna Epeann, inmatúra morte peruit. Orđain Aipio Mača do Sorpraicč ó Ač cliath. Maonač Cele Dó do tachahtain don fairprgi aníar, do denam peačda hEpeann.

[Ct. Tađcc mac Paolain, Rí Laigen [dergađair], moritup. Maolpoil mac Aililla, epircopur et optimur Leite Cuino, ocur cenn inđionain, quieuit. Cormac, Eprcop Cluana perpa brenainn, quieuit. Uačmaran, mac Dobailen, Rí Luigne Connacht, moritup ert. Sluaiceđ la Donnchađ, Rí Tempač, co Connachta, gur marbta đpém mór dia muintir ann, a noubtir Ača Luain, um Cínač mac Concupair, Rí .h. ffoilge. Orđain Cluana muc Noir do galloib Luimniđ, ocur tect doib for loč Ríđ, gur ortattar a innri uile. Orđain Eninri do galloib la Poturpuiđ tpe, dú po marbta da ceo deđ do Gaioiolaiđ. Maelmicđuač, Rí Ađne, iugulatur ert o Galloib. Pinnuine .h. Maoilmuađ, Rí fper ccell, moritup.

[Ct. Maelmorđa mac Concupair, Rí .h. ffoilge,

¹ *Kal.* This is the year 921, according to O'Flaherty's computation.

² *Inmatura.* So in A. and B.; but as Maelsechlainn was the grandson of King Flann, whose obit appears under the year 915, *supra*, the word "inmatura" was certainly meant.

³ *From the west.* aníar. The same word occurs in the Annals of the Four Mast. (919); and Dr. O'Donovan

has translated it "westwards," as if it had been written "anair" (*anair*).

⁴ *Kal.* O'F. prefixes the date "922."

⁵ [*Southern*] *Laighen.* Laigen, A. B. The name of Tadhg appears in the List of Kings of Ui-Cennsealaigh, or Southern Leinster, preserved in the ancient *Book of Leinster*. He is also called King of "Laighen Desgabhair,"

the stone church broken. Finnchar, Bishop of Daimhliag, quievit.

A.D.

[919.]

[920.]

Kal.¹ Domhnall, son of Flann Ua Maeilechlainn, Royal heir of Temhair, *i.e.* King of Midhe, was slain by his brother, viz., by Donnchadh, at Bruidhen-da-choga. Ciaran, Bishop of Tulan, quievit. Great pestilence in Hibernia. Ruman, son of Cathusach, Bishop of Cluain-Iraird [quievit]. Goffraigh, grandson of Imhar, occupies Ath-cliath. Maelsechlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, Royal heir of Erinn, immatura² morte periit. The plundering of Ard-Macha by Goffraigh, from Ath-cliath. Maenach, a Céle Dé, came across the sea, from the west,³ to make the laws of Erinn.

Kal.⁴ Tadhg, son of Faelan, King of [southern] Laighen,⁵ moritur. Maelpoil, son of Ailill, Bishop, and most excellent of Leth-Chuinn, and head of purity,⁶ quievit. Cormac, Bishop of Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, quievit. Uathmaran, son of Dobhailen, King of Luighne of Connacht, mortuus est. A hosting by Donnchadh, King of Temhair, into Connacht, and a great number of his people were slain there, in Dubhtir-Atha-Luain, along with Cinaedh, son of Conchobhar, King of Ui-Failghe. The plundering of Cluain-muc-Nois by the Foreigners of Luimnech; and they went upon Loch Ribh, and ravaged all its islands. The plundering of En-inis, in Fotharta-tire, by the Foreigners, where 1,200 of the Gaeidhel were slain. Maelmíedúach, King of Aidhne, was slain by Foreigners. Finnguine Ua Maeilmhuaidh, King of Feara-Ceall, moritur.

[921.]

Kal.⁷ Maelmordha, son of Conchobhar, King of

[922.]

or "Southern Leinster," in the Annals of the Four Mast. (920).

⁶ *Head of purity.* cen īōīōnū (cenn indhidnain), A. B. For "cenn indhidnain" the Four Mast. (920) have abb īnōēōnen, "Abbot of Indedhnen," an establishment believed to have been in Meath, which is probably more correct. Colgan, also, calls

Maelpoil "Abbas Indenensis," (*Trias Thaum.*, p. 64); and Dr. O'Connor thinks him the same as the Paulinus to whom Probus dedicates his Life of St. Patrick. See O'Connor's ed. of the Ann. Four Mast., p. 440, note ¹.

⁷ *Kal.* O'Flaherty prefixes the date 923.

iugulatur ert. Lígac ingen Flainn mic Maelleclainn, ben Ríg ðreğ .i. Mailmítiğ, morua ert, ut dixit Gille Mocutu :—

Ingen Flainn ír Maoilmuire,
Maíð an ben Lígac ppí a linn;
Cl clann, Congalað caom cpiðir,
Ír Aloð mac Míðrð míno.

Duibhlitir fagarit Arda Maða do marbað do galloib .i. Cille Slebe. Maoltuile mac Colmaín, peplesinn Cluana muc Noir, quieuit. Dedemur .h. Poirbten, tanairi Cluana muc Noir, quieuit; occur Flann Pobair uero anno uno interpret et oem exprobrauerunt.

Íct. Ceallach mac Cerpbaill mic Muirigen, Ríamna Laiccen, iugulatur ert o Dunchað mac Domnaill. Da céo décc do galloib do badohað hic Loch Ruðraige. Donnchað mac Domnaill, tánairi Cluana Iprao, puamna Tempach, iugulatur ert a ppatre puo. Spealan mac Congalağ, Rí Conaille a puir [occipit ert]. Gail pop Loð Ríğ .i. Colla mac Dairio, Rí Luimniğ, a quibur Eðoagern mac Plannchaða, Rí ðreğmaíne, occipit ert. Natuitat 0páin mic Cinnétiğ.

Íct. Lopeán mac Dunchaða, Rí ðreacð, moritur. Cathal mac Concupair, Rí teopa Connaðt, moritur. Dubgall mac Aloða, Ríðahna Ulað, iugulatur ert ó Cinel Maelíðae. Domnaill mac Cathail, Ríamna Connacht, iugulatur ert a ppatre puo, ó Taroğ mac

¹ *Of Cill-Sleibhe.* The Four Mast. (921) state that Duibhlitir was of, or from, Cill-Sleibhe (Killevy, in the county of Armagh), and that he was slain by the Foreigners of Snamh Aighneach, or Carlingford Lough. Ann. Ult. also represent the Foreigners as being from Snamh Aighneach, and add that Duibhlitir was martyred by them at Cill-Sleibhe, on the occasion of their plundering the place. It is

probable that the expression in the text, ".i. Cille Slebe" (*i.e.* "of Cill-Sleibhe"), should follow after the name "Duibhlitir."

² *Tanist*; *i.e.* tanist-Abbot, or vice-Abbot. This is apparently the Dedimus whose deposition in favour of the Abbot Joseph is recorded under the year 901, *supra*.

³ *Exprobrauerunt.* The Latin clause stands thus in the MS., "uº. año uno

Ui-Failghe, jugulatus est. Ligach, daughter of Flann, son of Maelechlainn, wife of the King of Breg, *i.e.* Maelmithidh, mortua est, ut dixit Gilla Mochuda :— A.D.
[922.]

The daughter of Flann and Maeltuile—
A good woman was Ligach in her time ;
Her children were the mild, festive Conghalach,
And Aedh, son of the noble Maelmithidh.

Duibhlitir, Priest of Ard-Macha, was slain by the Foreigners, *i.e.* of Cill-Sleibhe.¹ Maeltuile, son of Colman, Lector of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Dedimus Ua Foirbthen, tanist² of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit; and Flann Fobhair vero anno uno interfuit, et omnes exprobraverunt.³

Kal. Ceallach, son of Cerbhall, son of Muirigen, Royal heir of Laighen, was slain by Donnchadh, son of Domhnall. Twelve hundred⁴ Foreigners were drowned in Loch Rudhraighe. Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, tanist-Abbot of Cluain-Iraird, and Royal heir of Temhair, was slain by his brother. Spealan, son of Congalach, King of Conaille, [was slain] by his own people. Foreigners on Loch Ribh, *i.e.* Colla, son of Barid, King of Luimnech, by whom Echtighern, son of Flannchadh, King of Bregmhaine, was slain. Birth of Brian,⁵ son of Cennedigh. [923.]

Kal.⁶ Lorcan, son of Donnchadh, King of Breg, moritur. Cathal, son of Conchobhar, King of the three *divisions*⁷ of Connacht, moritur. Dubhgall, son of Aedh, Royal heir of Uladh, was slain by the Cinel Maelche. Domhnall, son of Cathal, Royal heir of Connacht, was slain by his own brother, by Tadhg, son of Cathal. Faelan, son of Muiredhach, [924.]

interf^t. et oēm expbraver^t." The abbrev. "oēm" is probably a mistake for "omnes." But in either case the entry appears unintelligible.

⁴ *Twelve hundred.* Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise has "200;" but the Ann. Ult. have "900, aut amplius."

⁵ *Brian; i.e.* Brian Borumha. O'Flaherty prefixes the date 924.

⁶ *Kal.* This is the year 925, according to O'F.

⁷ *Divisions.* The characters "R. Q.," for "R¹⁵ Connacht," "King of Connacht," are added in the marg. in the orig. hand.

Cathal. Paolan mac Muirethaiḡ, Rí Laicḡen, do gabail do galloib Ḃḡa cliaḡ [con]a maccaib.

[Ct. Colman mac Cililla (.i. do Conaillib Muirtemne; ir leir do pineḡ Daimliag Cluana muc Noir), Princep Cluana muc Noir et Cluana Iraird, quieuit. Orgain Duin Suobairge do galloib Locha Cuan. Orgain Cille dara do galloib Puirt Lairge. Ḃ harḡain arḡoiri ó Ḃḡ cliaḡ irin bliadain ceḡna. Ḃr na nḡall do cur la hUlltoib, du po marbta oḡt ecḡó la Muirceptaḡ mac Neill, um an Rí .i. Ḃlḡdan mac ḡoḡrriḡ, ocur Ḃuḡer ocur Roilt.

[Ct. Maelbrigḡe mac Torḡáin, comarba Paḡraic ocur Colum Cille, cḡno cpaḡbaḡ Epenn, uitam remilem piniuit, (uel quieuit). Siḡriuc .h. imair, Rí Finngall et Dubgall, moritur. ḡail Ḃḡa cliaḡ do ḡol a hEipunn. Oenaḡ Tailten do eumurce do [Muirceptaḡ] mac Nell, um 'Donnchaḡ, membrum iniquum inobediēḡ captiuo (uel captiu) iniquo. Cainḡealban mac Maoilepoin, Rí Laoḡaire, moritur. Poḡarptaḡ mac Lachtnain, Rí Teabḡa, moritur.

[Ct. Muirḡeal, ingen Flainn mic Maoileḡlainn, in penectute diḡirima, quieuit a cCluain muc Noir. Caineḡ ingen Canaḡain, Riḡan Riḡ Tempach. Pinnachta Ḃbb Copcuige, quieuit. 'Donnchaḡh mac 'Domnall, Riḡamna an Tuairḡeirt, a Norḡmanḡir inter-

¹ [*Together with*] *his sons*. α m̄caib, A. B.; apparently a mistake for cona m̄caib (cona maccaib). The Ann. Four Mast. (923) have "cona mac .i. Lorcain," "with his son, i.e. Lorcain."

² *Quieuit*; i.e. died. This word is transposed in the text, being placed between the names "Cluain-muc-Nois" and "Cluain-Iraird." O'F. prefixes the date 926.

³ *Slaughter*. O'Flaherty has added a marg. note, now partially mutilated, "[28] Decembris, feria 5, ut ha[bent]

Dungall: Annal: [Liter]a Dominic: [A], 926." The Annals of the Four Mast. have the event under the year 924; but they state that the battle took place "on the 28th of December, being Thursday," which would agree with the year 926.

⁴ *Maelbrighde*. O'F. has added a marg. note, which is now mutilated and illegible.

⁵ *Capiti*. A. and B. incorrectly read τῑ captiuo, the characters "τῑ" ("vel i") over the word, signifying that it

King of Laighen, was captured by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, [together with] his sons.¹

A.D.

[924.]

Kal. Colman, son of Ailill, (*i.e.* of the Conaille Muirthemne; it was by him the stone church of Cluain-muc-Nois was made), Superior of Cluain-muc-Nois and of Cluain-Iraird, quievit.² Plundering of Dun-Suobhairce by the Foreigners of Loch Cuan. Plundering of Cill-dara by the Foreigners of Port-Lairge. It was again plundered from Ath-cliath in the same year. A slaughter³ of the Foreigners was committed by the Ultonians, in which 800 were slain by Muircertach, son of Niall, including the King *i.e.* Albdan, son of Gothfrith, and Aufer, and Roilt.

[925.]

Kal. Maelbrighde,⁴ son of Tornan, successor of Patrick and Colum Cille, head of devotion of Erinn, vitam senilem finivit, (vel quievit). Sitric, grandson of Imhar, King of the Finn-Gaill and Dubh-Gaill, moritur. The Foreigners of Ath-cliath left Erinn. The Fair of Taillten was interrupted by [Muircertach], son of Niall, against Donnchadh; membrum iniquum inobediens capiti⁵ iniquo. Caindelbhan, son of Maelcroin, King of Laeghaire, moritur. Fogartach, son of Lachtnan, King of Teabhtha, moritur.

[926.]

Kal.⁶ Muirgheal, daughter of Flann, son of Maelechlainn, in senectute ditissima,⁷ quievit at Cluain-muc-Nois. Caineach, daughter of Canadan, Queen of the King of Temhair.⁸ Finnachta, Abbot of Corcach, quievit. Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, Royal heir of the North, was

[927.]

should probably be captivi. This curious testimony appears to have been borne of Muircertach, regarding whom the translator of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at the year 922=927, says, "my author sayeth of Mortaugh that he was 'Membrum iniquum inobediens capiti iniquo.'"

⁶ Kal. O'F. prefixes the date "928."

⁷ In senectute ditissima. In the translation of the Annals of Clonmac-

noise (923=928), Muirgheal is stated to have died "an old and rich woman." The death of her father, Flann, King of Ireland, is entered under the year 915, *supra*.

⁸ Temhair. After this word the orig. scribe adds, "α λεξτόνι τι γυννα φίλ α háit;" *i.e.* "Reader, her place is not here;" implying that the entry is out of place. He also adds the word *οερμασ*, "forgetfulness," in the marg. The obit of Caineach is entered under the next year.

pectur ert. Opgain Cille dapa do mac Coṡpṡiṡ ó
ṡurṡ Lairge.

Ḳt. Tuatál ó Enecain, Eppcop Daimliag ocur
Lurca, quieuit. Canec, ingen Canadain, Rigan Riḡ
Tempach, in penitencia quieuit; ben Donnchaḡa mic
Plainn. Diarmad mac Cephail, Rí Oppaiḡe, morṡur
ert. Cele mac Scannail, comarba ḡenncuir, ogur
Eppcop, quieuit. Gabail for loḡ Oirbren do galloib
Luimniḡ, ocur innri an locha dapgain doib.

Ḳt. Obperrio Depce perna ocur a toḡail, ubi mille
homines moriuntur. Ar na nḡall robattur for loḡ
Oirbren do ḡur la Connachtoib. ḡail Luimniḡ do
gabail a Maḡ Raiḡne. Topolb do gabail for loḡ
Eḡaḡ. Nuadā Eppcop ḡlinne da loḡa, quieuit.

Ḳt. ḡail Luimniḡ do gabail for loḡ Riḡ. Típpaíde
mac Ainṡrine de aib ḡruin, pṡincep Cluana mac
Noir, quieuit. ḡacall Ciapain do baḡhaḡ a loḡ Teḡeo,
et da per .x. maille pṡia, ocur a paḡbail ri po cetoir.
Cṡunṡmaol, Eppcop Cille dapa, quieuit. Cernaḡán
mac Tíḡernaḡ, Rí ḡpṡeṡne, morṡur.

Ḳt. Plainn mac Maolrínna, Rí ḡpṡeḡ, do marbaḡ
doib Eḡaḡ. Loingreḡ .h. Leḡlabair, Rí Dáil Aṡaíde,
morṡur. Colla .h. ḡairda, Rí Luimniḡ, morṡur.

Ḳt. Raoineḡ pṡa pṡagal mac Domnail, ocur pṡa
[Siḡpṡiḡ] mac Uaḡmáirán, for Muirceṡtaḡ mac Nell,
oú atṡorcair Máolḡarb mac ḡairbīḡ, Rí Depṡair
ocur Conmál mac ḡruatturáin, et alii. Raoineḡ pṡa
Daaḡ mac Néll, co galloib Loch a Eḡaḡ, for cocco

¹ *Gothfrith*; i.e. Godfrey. Coṡpṡiṡ (Cofthrith), for Coṡpṡiṡ, A.; Coṡpṡiṡ, B.

² *Kal.* This is the year 929, according to O'Flaherty.

³ *Canadan.* "Canannan," Four Mast. (927=929).

⁴ *Kal.* The correct year is 930, according to O'F.

⁵ *Perished.* m., for moriuntur

(moriuntur), A.; morṡur ṡunt (mortui sunt), B.

⁶ *Kal.* O'F. prefixes the date 931.

⁷ *Tighernach.* "Tighernan," Ann. Ult. and Four Mast.

⁸ *Maelsinna.* "Maelfinnia," Four Mast. (930). This is the year 932, according to O'Flaherty's computation.

slain by the Norsemen. Plundering of Cill-dara by the son of Gothfrith,¹ from Port Lairge. A.D.
[927.]

Kal.² Tuathal O'Enecain, Bishop of Daimhliag and Lusca, quievit. Caineach, daughter of Canadan,³ Queen of the King of Temhair, in pœnitentia quievit: *she was* the wife of Donnchadh, son of Flann. Diarmaid, son of Cerbhall, King of Osraighe, mortuus est. Cele, son of Scannal, comarb of Bennchar, and Bishop, quievit. The Foreigners of Luimnech settled upon Loch Oirbsen, and the islands of the lake were plundered by them. [928.]

Kal.⁴ The siege and demolition of Derc-Ferna, where 1,000 men perished.⁵ A slaughter of the Foreigners who were on Loch Oirbsen was committed by the Connachtmen. The Foreigners of Luimnech settled in Magh Raighne. Torolb established himself upon Loch Echach. Nuadha, Bishop of Glenn-da-locha, quievit. [929.]

Kal.⁶ The Foreigners of Luimnech took up *their station* on Loch Ribh. Tipraide, son of Ainnsen, of the Ui Briuin, Superior of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. The crozier of Ciaran was drowned in Loch Teched, and twelve men along with it; but it was found immediately. Crunnmael, Bishop of Cill-dara, quievit. Cernachan, son of Tighernach,⁷ King of Breifne, moritur. [930.]

Kal. Flann, son of Maelsinna,⁸ King of Bregh, was slain by the Ui-Echach. Loingsech Ua Lethlabhair, King of Dal-Araidhe, moritur. Colla, grandson⁹ of Barid, King of Luimnech, moritur. [931.]

Kal. A victory by Fergal, son of Domhnall, and by [Sigfridh], son of Uathmaran, over Muircertach, son of Niall, in which Maelgarbh, son of Gairbhith, King of Derlas, and Conmal, son of Bruadaran, and others, were slain. A defeat by Daigh,¹⁰ son of Niall, with the [932.]

⁹ *Grandson*. Colla is called "son of Barid" at the year 923, *supra*.

¹⁰ *Daigh*. "Conaing," Ann. Ult. and Four Mast., which is the correct name. Conaing (Conaing) is fre-

quently written Ɔaing, the reversed C [O] being an abbrev. for Con; and as when written in a loose and careless manner it resembles a O, the mistake may have so arisen.

nEpeno, tu po marbta da ceo decc uel ampliu. Gaill do gabail pop Loč hEpe cor loitetar il tuača asur ecalra, co Loč gamna. Apo Mača vargain do mac Goiput o Loč Cúan. Maouan mac Aoča co cuicceō Epeno, ocup Amlaib mac Goēbriē go ngalloib, gur optattar go sliab beča, conur tapraiō Muirceptach mac Néll, gur pasrao da .xx. déz ocup angabail. Cuilén mac Ograin, Rí Orraige, moritur. Dao Done, p̄im file Epeno, do marbat do 1^o Copmaic .h. nečāč.

†ct. Gaill Luimniš uinnraō Connacht go Maš Luíng po thúaiō, ocup go Daošna rair. Goēbriē Rí gall ó galor po doepaiō do hēc.

†ct. Cinasō mac Coirbre, Rí .h. cCinnriaiš, do marbat do galloib Loča Garman.

†ct. Duo hereder Patricí .i. Ioseph, p̄ruba et Epircopur, et Maolpatraic mac Maolcuile, Epircop quieuerunt. Cluain muc Noir vargain ó Ač cliāč. Ceallačan Cairil ocup p̄r Muīhan da rlad aruoiri. Gaill Lochā Epe do tect pop Loč Riē. Lorccaō Ača cliāč o Donnchaō mac Flainn, ó Riš Tempach.

†ct. Gaill Lochā Riē do dul oAč cliāč. Bruattar mac Duibgille, Rí .h. Cinnriolaiš, moritur. Cleircen mac Tigernain, Rí b̄reipne, moritur.

†ct. P̄rgal mac Domnaill, Rí an Tuairgeirt, moritur. Maelpatraic Epircop Lugmaiš, quieuit.

¹ *Fifth of Erin.* O'F. writes Ul̄, for Ul̄aroh, over the word Epeno, to signify that the "fifth," or "Province" of Ulidia was intended. The Ann. Ult. and the Four Mast. have "Uladh," or Ulidia, which was one of the five provinces into which Erin was anciently divided. It is occasionally referred to in this Chronicle as coiceo Epeno (coiced Erenn), "*the fifth of Erin.*"

² *Twelve score.* da .xx. déz, A. B.

This is also the expression in the Ann. Ult. (932=933); but Dr. O'Conor erroneously renders it by "1200."

³ *Son of Oghran.* O'F. corrects this to "son of Ceallach." Cuilen is called "son of Ceallach" in the Ann. Ult. and Ann. Four Mast., and also in the ancient List of the Kings of Osraighe, or Ossory, preserved in the *Book of Leinster*.

⁴ *Kal.* O'F. considers 934 to be the correct year.

Foreigners of Loch-Echach, over the Fifth of Erinn,¹ in which 1,200, or more, were slain. The Foreigners established themselves on Loch Erne, so that they destroyed many territories and churches, as far as Loch Gamhna. Ard-Macha was plundered by the son of Gothfrith, from Loch-Cuan. Madudhan, son of Aedh, with the Fifth of Erinn,¹ and Amhlaibh, son of Gothfrith, with the Foreigners, ravaged as far as Sliabh-Beatha, but Muircertach, son of Niall, overtook them, and they lost twelve score² *men* and their spoils. Guilen, son of Oghran,³ King of Osraighe, moritur. Bard Bone, chief poet of Erinn, was killed by the Ui-Cormaic of Ui-Echach.

A.D.
[932.]

Kal.⁴ The Foreigners of Luimnech ravaged Connacht as far as Magh Luirg northwards, and eastwards to Badhghna. Gothfrith, King of the Foreigners, died of a most grievous disease.

[933.]

Kal.⁵ Cinaeth, son of Cairbre, King of Ui Cennsel-aigh, was slain by the Foreigners of Loch Garman.

[934.]

Kal.⁶ Two heirs of Patrick, viz., Joseph, a scribe and Bishop, and Maelpatraic, son of Maeltuile, Bishop, quieverunt. Cluain-muc-Nois was pillaged from Ath-cliath. Ceallachan Caisil⁷ and the men of Mumhain pillaged it again. The Foreigners of Loch-Erne went upon Loch-Ribh. Burning of Ath-cliath by Donnchadh, son of Flann, King of Temhair.

[935.]

Kal. The Foreigners of Loch-Ribh went to Ath-cliath.⁸ Bruadar, son of Dubhgilla, King of Ui-Cennsel-aigh, moritur. Cleircen, son of Tighernan, King of Breifne, moritur.

[936.]

Kal.⁹ Fergal, son of Domhnall, King of the North, moritur. Maelpatraic, Bishop of Lughmhagh, quievit.

[937.]

⁵ Kal. O'F. prefixes the date 935.

⁶ Kal. The year 936 has been noted in the marg. by O'F.

⁷ *Ceallachan Caisil*, or Callaghan of Cashel. The letters R. M., for "Rex

Momonie," have been added in the marg. by O'F.

⁸ *Ath-cliath*. CCc, B. O'F. makes this the year 937.

⁹ Kal. The correct year is 938, according to O'F.

Concupar mac Maoilđen, Rí .h. ffoilge, et a ða mac, do marbað la Lorcán mac Paoláin. Ceall Cuilinn dargain la hAmlaib mac Coḡruib, et deð céo do bpair do bpeḡ eirte.

[Ct. Daḡ pola poppan nḡpéin o torach laoi go meðón laoi ar na maraḡ. Toḡail Ailiḡ por Muirceptach mac Néll, ó ḡentiḡ, et a irgabáil doib, ḡur ruarlaice Dia uataib. Pir Muman et, t um, Ceallaḡan co ngalluib dargain Míde ocur Cluana eibneḡ, ocur Cille aibeo [et] go Cluain Ipairo. Pinaḡda mac Ceallaib, comarba Daibe, [quieuit]. Marom ría Congalach mac Maoilmuib do ḡailenguib, dú attorcpar tpi .xx. uob. Donnall mac Lorcáin, Rí Aibne, quieuit a cCluain muc Nóir. Canoin Paḡraic do cumdaḡ la Donnchaḡ mac Néll.

[Ct. Sluaḡeð la Donnchaḡ .h. Maoileclainn, ocur la Muirceptach mac Néll, co laiguib ir co ría Muman, ḡur gabrao angialla. Apalt mac .h. Imair .i. mac Siḡric, Rí gall Luimniḡ, do marbað la Connachtuib. Níall mac Pḡrgaile, Rídamna Ailiḡ, do marbað la Muirceptaḡ mac Néll. Lann, ingen Donnchaḡa, Rígan Rí Ailiḡ, moḡtua eḡt. Coibdenaḡ, Ab Cille aibeo, do baḡhaḡ a muir Delḡinnri.

[Ct. ḡail i nInir Moḡta iar lec eḡa, ḡur oirḡrioð hí. Muirceptaḡ mac Néll, co pḡraib an [F]ocla et bpeḡ, do dul attir nOḡraḡe. Amlaib mac ḡoḡruib, Rí Pinḡgall ocur Dupḡall, moḡtuur eḡt. Ar na nDḡre do eḡr la Ceallḡhán et la pḡraib Mumhan, dú attorcparattur da mile. Mupcabiliaḡ la Muirceptach

¹ *Kal.* O'F. prefixes the date 939.

² *Canoin Padraig*; "Canon of Patrick;" i.e. the ancient MS. now known as the *Book of Armagh*, about to be edited by the Rev. Dr. Reeves.

³ *Covered.* Do qmḡaḡ, for do cumḡach, A. Do qmḡaḡ, B.

⁴ *Son of Niall.* The Four Mast.

(937 = 939) state that the person who had the Canoin-Phadraig covered was "Donnchadh, son of *Flann*, King of Ireland," which is probably correct.

⁵ O'F. supplies the date "940."

⁶ *Lann.* She is called "Flann" in the Ann. Ult. (939), and Four Mast. (938); but "Flann" is more frequently used as a man's name, whereas "Lann" is

Conchobhar, son of Maelchen, King of Ui-Failghe, and his two sons, were slain by Lorcan, son of Faelan. Cill-Cuilinn was plundered by Amhlaibh, son of Gothfrith, and 1,000 captives were taken out of it. A.D.
[937.]

Kal.¹ The sun was of the colour of blood from the beginning of one day to the middle of the day following. The demolition of Ailech against Muircertach, son of Niall, by the Gentiles, and he was captured by them, but God released him from them. The men of Mumhain, and (or, along with) Ceallachan, with the Foreigners, plundered Midhe, and Cluain-eidhnech, and Cill-aichedh, [and] as far as Cluain-Iraid. Finnachda, son of Ceallach, comarb of Daire, [quievit]. A victory gained by Congalach, son of Maelmithidh, over the Gailenga, in which three score of them were slain. Domhnall, son of Lorcan, King of Aidhne, quievit at Cluain-muc-Nois. The Canoin Padraig² was covered³ by Donnchadh, son of Niall.⁴ [938.]

Kal.⁵ A hosting by Donnchadh Ua Maeilechlainn, and by Muircertach, son of Niall, to the Lagenians and to the men of Mumhain, and they received their pledges. Aralt, son of the grandson of Imhar, *i.e.* son of Sitric, King of the Foreigners of Luimnech, was killed by the Connachtmen. Niall, son of Fergal, Royal heir of Ailech, was killed by Muircertach, son of Niall. Lann,⁶ daughter of Donnchadh, the King of Ailech's Queen, mortua est. Coibhdenach, Abbot of Cill-achaidh, was drowned in the sea of Delg-inis. [939.]

Kal.⁷ Foreigners *went* into Inis-Mochta, over the ice, so that they plundered it. Muircertach, son of Niall, with the men of the [F]ochla, and of Breghe, went into the territory of Osraighe. Amhlaibh, son of Gothfrith, King of the Finn-Gaill and Dubh-Gaill, mortuus est. A slaughter of the Deise was committed by Ceallachan and the men of Mumhain, when 2,000 were slain. A fleet *was* [940.]

always found in the Annals as the name of a woman.

⁷ Kal. O'F. considers this the year 941.

mac Néill go ttug orðain a hinrib Alban. Ar gáll do ður la .h. rfoilge .i. la hCmiprgin mac Cínasda, ocur la Cinel Fiachað, ocur da ceo décc do marbað anto a Maið Ceiri. Orlait ingen Cinnéirið mic Lorcain do bar la Donnchað mac Flainn, Rí Eipenn, iar na liud for Congur, for a mac. Muirceptað mac Néill do dul go Cairiol, do ðaigir paðagir for Ceallaðan Rí Cairil, go ttug Ceallaðan leir go ttápo a laith Donncha[ð]a mic Flainn, Rí Eipenn é.

[Ct. Dunchað Eppcop Cluana muc Noir, quieuit. Paolan mac Muirceðhað, Rí Laignen, décc deirgor. Da mac Lorcain mic Dunchaða do marbað la Congalach mac Maoilmithið. Cluain muc Noir dargain do Galloib Acha cliað ocur do Blacaire mac Gortpuit. Dounflait ingen Maoilmithið, moirtur. Orðain Dúin leð glairi la mac Ragnaill, et mac Ragnaill do marbað la Maoudan, la Rið Ulað, pe cenn rectmuine, pri enec pápauice.

[Ct. Muirceptach mac Nell, Rídomna hEipenn, do marbað ac Að Píðia do Galloib Acha cliað; ocur orðain Aipo Maða o Genrib. Caðraoineð pe .h. Canannan, la Ruairi, for Cinel nEogain co ngalloib Loça Peabail, ubi multi ceciderunt, um Maelpuanarð mac Flainn, Ríðdomna an tuairgept. Dublena ingen Tigeppnan Rið ðreipne, ben Rið Tempach .i. Donnchað mic Flainn, moirtur.

¹ *Orlaith*. Latinised "Aurelia" by O.F. in the marg. This entry is rather obscure, owing to an apparent corruption of the text. The word "bar" seems intended for "barugao," "putting to death," the sign of abbrev. being omitted. Orlaith was the wife of Donnchadh.

² *Pledges*; i.e. for his submission to the Monarch of Ireland, against whose supremacy Ceallachan had offended by the devastation of Midhe, or Meath, two years before.

³ *Kal.* O'Flaherty has prefixed the date "942."

⁴ *A fall.* The Ann. Four Mast. (940) add that the accident happened to Faelan at "Aenach-Colmain," or "Colman's Fair," which was anciently celebrated on the Curragh of Kildare.

⁵ *Blacaire.* Cairne (Caire), B.

⁶ *The son of Raghnaill.* B. adds "asur a mac" ("and his son"). The words "et mac" ("and son") are also repeated in A., but a line is

fitted out by Muircertach, son of Niall, and he brought plunder from the islands of Alba. A slaughter of the Foreigners was committed by the Ui-Failghe, *i.e.* by Aimhirgin, son of Cinaedh, and by the Cinel Fiachach, and 1,200 were slain therein, in Magh Ceisi. Orlaith,¹ daughter of Cennedigh, son of Lorcan, was put to death by Donnchadh, son of Flann, King of Erin, after having intrigued with Aengus, his son. Muircertach, son of Niall, went to Caisel, to exact pledges² from Ceallachan, King of Caisel, and he brought Ceallachan with him, and delivered him into the hands of Donncha[dh], son of Flann, King of Erin.

A.D.
[940.]

Kal.³ Dunchadh, Bishop of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Faelan, son of Muiredhach, King of Laighen, died of a fall.⁴ Two sons of Lorcan, son of Dunchadh, were killed by Congalach, son of Maelmithidh. Cluain-muc-Nois was plundered by the Foreigners of Ath-cliaith, and by Blacaire,⁵ son of Gothfrith. Dunflaith, daughter of Maelmithidh, moritur. Plundering of Dun-leth-glaise by the son of Ragnall; and the son of Ragnall⁶ was killed by Madudhan, King of Uladh, before the end of a week, in revenge of Patrick.⁷

[941.]

Kal. Muircertach, son of Niall, Royal heir of Erin, was killed⁸ at Ath-Firdhia by the Foreigners of Ath-cliaith; and the plundering of Ard-Macha by Gentiles. A battle gained by Ua Canannain, *i.e.* Ruaidhri, over the Cinel Eoghain, together with the Foreigners of Loch Feabhail, in which many fell, including Maelruanaidh, Royal heir of the North. Dubhlana, daughter of Tighernan, King of Breifne, wife of the King of Temhair, *i.e.* of Donnchadh, son of Flann, moritur.

[942.]

drawn under them, to signify that they are to be omitted.

⁷ *In revenge of Patrick.* ἱρῖν enec Ἰδοροαικ (iri enech Padraic); lit. "towards the honour of Patrick."

⁸ *Killed.* O'F. prefixes the date

943, and adds the marg. note (in A.) "26 Feb., War. Ant., p. 132," to signify that Ware (*Antiq.* ed. 1658, p. 132) refers the killing of Muircertach, or Murtough, to the year and day indicated.

¶ Ct. Catraoineð pe Ceallačan Cairil pop Cinnetið mac Lorcain i Muig tuine, ubi multi ceciderunt. Flaitberptað mac Imanain, Rí Cairil, quieuit. Suairpe mac Mailacain, ragaru Cluanu [mac Noir], quieuit. Orðain Aeta eliað do Congalað mac Maoilmithið co rreparib ðreð, et ðraén mac Mailmopða so Laignib, tú attopceattar cetra cet do ðalloið ag ðabáil an túine, ður loirceirit é, ocur co ruðrat ar a reoða ocur a maíne ocur a brata. Conn mac Donnchað, Ríðamna Tempach, do marbað rreparib Pernaiaðe .i. a eð dia ðuin. Donnchað mac Flainn mic Maoileclainn, Rí Epenn port annor .xxv. in pegno, moputur. Congalað mac Maoilmithið pegnat.

¶ Ct. Ðall Lochá Eðað do marbað imon Ríð, immbpeiri, la Domnall mac Muirceptaið Uí Néll. Oengur mac Donnchað mic Flainn, Rí Míde, moputur. Dia colamain tentiðe rraðrin rectman ríá Samain, ður roillriðrit an bið uile. Ðéll Connacht la Congalach mac Maoilmithið.

¶ Ct. Aimepðin mac Cinaeða, Rí .h. rfoilge, moputur. Domnall mac Maoilmuað, Rí Luigne Connacht, [occirur ep] o mac Uaðmarain mic Dobailén, ocur o Corco [r]irru.

¶ Ct. Catraoineð pe Donnchaðh mac Ceallaíð, Rí Orpaiaðe, pop Laignib, tú attopceair ðraon mac Maoilmopða, Rí Laignen, cum multir, et Ceallach mac Cinaeða, Rí .h. cCinnrealaigh. Connur mirabilium,

¹ *Kal.* The correct year is 944, according to O'F.

² *With the men.* co rreþr, for co rreparib, A. co rrepar, B.

³ *He died.* aec, A. B., for a ec.

⁴ *Kal.* O'F. has prefixed the date 945.

⁵ *Ua Neill.* This is the first men-

tion of Ua Neill, or O'Neill, as a hereditary surname, in the Irish Annals.

⁶ *Was slain.* There being a slight omission in the text, and the entry manifestly implying the death of Domhnall, by violence, the words "occisus est" have been supplied. The Annals of the Four Masters (944)

Kal.¹ A battle was gained by Ceallachan Caisil over Cennedigh, son of Lorcan, at Magh-duine, where many fell. Flaithbheartach, son of Imhanan, King of Caisel, quievit. Guaire, son of Maelacain, Priest of Cluain[-muc-Nois], quievit. Plundering of Ath-cliaith by Congalach, son of Maelmithidh, with the men² of Bregb, and Braen, son of Maelmordha, with the Lagenians; when 400 Foreigners were slain at the taking of the fort, which they (*the assailants*) burned, and they took therefrom its precious things, and its goods and spoils. Conn, son of Donnchadh, Royal heir of Temhair, was slain by the men of Fernmhagh, *i.e.* he died³ of his wounds. Donnchadh, son of Flann, son of Maelechlainn, King of Erin, after *having been* 25 years in the sovereignty, moritur. Congalach, son of Maelmithidh, reigns.

A.D.
[943.]

Kal.⁴ The Foreigners of Loch-Echach were slain, along with their King, in a battle, by Domhnall, son of Muircertach Ua Neill.⁵ Oengus, son of Donnchadh, son of Flann, King of Midhe, moritur. Two fiery columns were seen a week before Allhallowtide, which illuminated the whole world. The pledges of Connacht *were taken* by Congalach, son of Maelmithidh.

[944.]

Kal. Aimhirgin, son of Cinaedh, King of Ui Failghe, moritur. Domhnall, son of Maelmhuaidh, King of Luighne of Connacht, [was slain⁶] by the son of Uathmaran, son of Dobhailen, and by the Corco-[Fi]rtri.

[945.]

Kal. A battle was gained by Donnchadh, son of Ceallach, King of Osraighe, over the Lagenians, in which were slain Braen, son of Maelmordha, King of Laighen, and Ceallach, son of Cinaedh, King of Ui Cennsealaigh, with many *more*. A year of prodigies, *i.e.* in which the Leaf⁷

[946.]

state that he died a natural death. O'F. prefixes the date "946."

⁷ *The Leaf*. 'Dunlenn. In the Bodleian *Annals of Inisfallen* this Leaf is stated to have descended on the

altar of Imlech-Ibhair, now Emly, in the co. Tipperary. But Dr. O'Conor translates the word "dunlenn," "pluvia." See his ed. of the *Ann. Inisfal.*, ad an. 931, rectè 947.

io ert attapla an duillenn do nifh et attuðcað an Cele Dé don fairpge anðer do procept do Gaoidelaib.

[Ct. Blacaire .h. imair, Rí Normandorum, do marbað tre celg, go daoinib imothaib .i. mile, la Congalað mac Maoilmithib. Cinmire .h. Catlan ollí mic Uair Míðe, Princep Cluana muc Noir, quieuit. Gormflaith ingen Flainn mic Maoileclainn, in penitentia extensa obiit. Creað lair na Galluib tar Druim raithe, sup loirgrio an dercheð, ocuð decneðar ar reacht .xxx. ann.

[Ct. Flaithbertað mac Muirceptaig mic Nell, Ríamna Tempach, iugulatur ert o Cinel Conaill Domnall mac Finn Ríamna laigen, moritur. Fogartach mac Donnagán, Rí Airgiall, moritur. Oenagan mac Egeptaig, Airccinnech Eagair bige, qui fuit germanus atavi Cuinn na mbocht, Eppcop Cluana muc Noir, [quieuit].

[Ct. Donnchað mac Domnaill .h. Maoileclainn, Ríamna Tempað, iugulatur ert ó Fergal Sot mac Congura. Cloigteð Slaine do loigsað do Gentib, cona lán do daoinib ann .i. im Conecan repleginn Slaine. Maoudan mac Coðá, Rí Ulað, a fuir occipit ert. Cað Muine Dócan eirir Galluib et Gaoidelib, dú attopcair Ruairi ó Canannain arppuðguin an caða, et dú attopchaip ile do Galluib. Sotppit fugit. Congalach mac Maoilmithib uictor fuit. Donnchað mac Domnaill, let ní Míðe, moritur. Creað la Congalach mac Maoilmithib rin Mumain, sup aipg lair Mumhan ocuð sup marp da mac Cinnedið .i. Ectigern

¹ *To instruct.* do propect, for do procept, or do propect, A. B. O'F. adds the date 947.

² *Gormflaith.* O'Flaherty has added the words "Regina Hiberniæ" in the marg. in A. She was thrice widowed, having been first married to Cormac Mac Cuillennain, King of Munster, who was killed in 907; and, secondly, to

Cerbhall, King of Leinster, slain in 909; her third husband being her cousin, King Niall Glundubh, killed in 919. "After all which royall mariadges," observes the translator of the *Annals of Clonmacnois* (905, recte 913), "shee begged from doore to doore, forsaken of all her freinds and allies, and glad to bee relieved by her in-

came from Heaven, and the Cele-Dé was wont to come across the sea, from the south, to instruct¹ the Gaeidhel. A.D.
[946.]

Kal. Blacaire, grandson of Imhar, King of the Norsemen, was treacherously slain, together with many men, viz., 1,000, by Congalach, son of Maelmithidh. Airmire Ua Cathalain, of the Ui-mic-Uais of Midhe, Superior of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Gormflaith,² daughter of Flann, son of Maelechlainn, died in great penitence. A preying expedition by the Foreigners through Druimraithe, so that they burned the oratory and seven score and ten persons in it. [947.]

Kal.³ Flaithbhertach, son of Muircertach, son of Niall, Royal heir of Temhair, was slain by the Cinel Conaill. Domhnall, son of Finn, Royal heir of Laighen, moritur. Fogartach, son of Donnagan, King of Airghiall, moritur. Oenagan, son of Egertach, Airchinnech of Eglais-beg, who was "germanus atavi" of Conn-na-mbocht, Bishop of Cluain-muc-Nois, [quievit]. [948.]

Kal. Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Ua Maeilechlainn, Royal heir of Temhair,⁴ was slain by Fergal Got, son of Aengus. The belfry of Slane was burned by Gentiles, with its full of people in it, including Conecan, Lector of Slane. Madudhan, son of Aedh, King of Uladh, was slain by his own *people*. The battle of Muine-Brocan between Foreigners and Gaeidhel, in which Ruaidhri O Canannain was slain in the heat of the battle, and in which many Foreigners perished. Gothfrith fled. Congalach, son of Maelmithidh, was the victor. Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, half-King of Midhe, moritur. An expedition by Congalach, son of Maelmithidh, into Mumhain, and he plundered Iar-Mumhain, and killed two sons of Cennedigh, viz., [949.]

feriours." O'F. makes this the year 948.

³ Kal. O'Flaherty prefixes the date 949.

⁴ *Royal heir of Temhair*. "R[ex] Midia;" marg. note by O'F. The

heir apparent to the sovereignty of Temhair, or Tara (*i.e.* of Ireland), when of the southern branch of the Ui Neill, or Hy Neill, seems to have been regarded as *ex officio* King of Meath.

ocur Donnacan. Ruapce .h. Laegačan, Rí rFep Cul Teabtha, moritur.

[Ct. Aoð mac Maoilpuanairð, rigdamna Tempach, iugulatur ept ó Domnall mac Donnchaða. Becc mac Duinncuann, Rí Teabta, moritur. Cinneoið mac Lorcain, Rí Dáil cCair, moritur. Goðfrið mac Siðrucca do gabáil Aða eliað, ocur dargain Cenannra agur Domnaið Padraiz, ocur Airð Breacain, ocur Tuilén, ocur Dúirt Ciapain, ocur Cille Scipe, pet Deur uindicauit; moritur ept in breui tempore; ubi capta sunt tria millia hominum cum maxima aurum et argenti. Saoire Cluana Iprairð ó Congalach mac Maoilmithid.

[Ct. Plann .h. Beccan, Airchinech Opoma eliab, moritur. Concupar mac Domnall .h. Maoleclainn [do mairbað la a cenel peirrin]. Perdomnach .h. Maonaið, Abb Cluana muc Noir, quieuit .i. i nGlinn da loca moritur .i. do Corca Mogha. Domnall Donn mac Donnchaða, Rigdamna Tempach, moritur; aðair Maoleclainn Moir.

[Ct. Cluain muc Noir dargain dpeoið Muman go nGalloið Luimnigh. Eithe, ben Congalaið mic Maoilmithid .i. ingen Pergaile, Airður Epeann, moritur. Maoleolum mac Domnall, Rí Alban, a ruir occipit ept.

[Ct. Ceallačan, Rí Cairil, moritur. Aoð mac Garbith, Rí Cairbre moire ocur Dartraige, a ruir [occipit ept]. Celecain mac Robartaz do 1^o mic Uair Mide, comorba Pinnain ocur Ciapain, quieuit. Robartach comorba Colum Cille, quieuit. Níall .h.

¹ *Donnacan*. "Donnchuan," *Four Mast*. "Donchwan," *Ann. Clonmacnois*, (*Mageoghegan's transl.*).

² *Kal*. The correct year is 951, according to O'F.

³ *Tribe*. The nature of Conchobh-

ar's death being omitted in A. and B., the liberty has been taken of supplying, in the text, the clause in brackets from the *Ann. Four Mast*. (950=952).

⁴ *Corca-Mogha*. The portion of this entry from "i.e." to the end is

Echtighern and Donnacan.¹ Ruarc Ua Laeghachan, King of Feara-Cul-Teabhtha, moritur. A.D.
[949.]

Kal.² Aedh, son of Maelruanaidh, Royal heir of Temhair, was slain by Domhnall, son of Donnchadh. Becc, son of Donncuan, King of Teabhtha, moritur. Cennedigh, son of Lorcan, King of Dal-Cais, moritur. Gothfrith, son of Sitric, took possession of Ath-cliaith, and plundered Cenannus, and Domhnach-Padraig, and Ard-Brecain, and Tulen, and Disert-Ciarain, and Cill-Scire, (but God took vengeance, *for* he died shortly after), on which occasion 3,000 men were taken *prisoners*, together with an enormous *quantity* of gold and silver. The freedom of Cluain-Iraird *was granted* by Congalach, son of Maelmithidh. [950.]

Kal. Flann Ua Beccan, Airchinech of Druim-cliaibh, moritur. Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Ua Maelechlainn, [was killed by his own tribe³]. Ferdomhnach Ua Maen-aigh, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit; *i.e.* in Glenn-dalocha he died; viz., he was of the Corca-Mogha.⁴ Domhnall Donn, son of Donnchadh, Royal heir of Temhair, father of Maelsechlainn Mór, moritur. [951.]

Kal. Cluain-muc-Nois was plundered by the men of Mumhain, with the Foreigners of Luimnech. Eithne, *i.e.* daughter of Fergal,⁵ wife of Congalach, son of Maelmithidh, chief King of Erinn, moritur. Maelcoluim, son of Domhnall, King of Alba, a suis occisus est. [952.]

Kal.⁶ Ceallachan, King of Caisel,⁷ moritur. Aedh, son of Gairbhith, King of Cairbre-mór and Dartraighe, a suis [occisus est]. Celechair, son of Robhartach, of the Ui-mic-Uais of Midhe, comarb of Finnan and Ciaran, quievit. Robhartach, comarb of Colum Cille, quievit. [953.]

added as a gloss in A., over the name of Ferdomhnach. It is transposed in B., in which it is placed after the entry immediately preceding. O'F. prefixes the date 952.

⁵ *Daughter of Fergal.* These words are slightly misplaced in the text.

O'Flaherty considers this the year 953.

⁶ *Kal.* O'F. has prefixed the year 954 as the correct date.

⁷ *King of Caisel.* "Rex Momoniæ," marg. note, O'F.

Tolairce, plait̃ Cuipene, moritur, a quo Capn .h. τTolairce for bpu loēu Rið.

†ct. Sluaigēð la Domnall mac Muirceptaið, ðo longaið, for Loch Eirne. Dunaðac mac Egeptaið Eprcop Cluana muc Noir, quieuit.

†ct. Congaluð mac Maoilmithið, Rí Eipenn, do marbað cona mogað do galloið Aða cliað, ocur la Laignið, ocur Aod [mac] Aictiðe, Rí Teabða, ocur Maoudan mac Aoda muc Maoilmithið, ocur Cormac mac Caðalain Rí p̃p̃er nAra. Maonac comarba Finnén, quieuit. Taro mac Catail, Rí Connacht, moritur.

†ct. Caðurach mac Doiligén, comarba Paorais, saoi Eprcop Saordeal, quieuit. Maolpotarptaið, Rí Cairl, moritur. Maolcoluim .h. Canannain, Rí Cinél Conaill, moritur. Plann mac Aodasain, comarba Glinne da loca, quieuit. Muiredach .h. Lachtanain, Rí Tebta, moritur.

†ct. Tanairri mac hUuir, comarba Comgaill, do marbað do galloið. Túathal mac Ugaire, Rí Laigne, moritur.

†ct. Cluain muc Noir ðarðain ðepaið Mumhan. Dubduín comorba Colaim Cille, quieuit. Dupðabairenn mac Domnall, Rí Cairl, a ruir occipit ert. Sluaicēð la Domnall mac Muirceptaið ðo Dal nAraðe, ðo ttuð gilla ar. Caðmog Þrincep̃ Lir moir et Eprcop Corcaige, [quieuit].

†ct. Plais mor for innilið la rneachta ocur

¹ *Kal.* The correct year is 955, according to O'F.

² *Comarb of Patrick*; i.e. successor of Patrick, and consequently Abbot, or Bishop, of Armagh. O'F. prefixes the date "957."

³ *King of Caisel.* The letters "p. m." are written in the marg. in the

orig. hand, to signify that Maelfothartaigh was "rí Mumhan," i.e. "King of Mumhain," or Munster, the Kings of Caisel, or Cashel, being always so accounted.

⁴ *Son of Odhar.* "Mac Uidhir." This is the first appearance in the Annals of the name of Mac Uidhir, now written MacGuire, or Maguire.

Niall Ua Tolaig, Chief of Cuirene, (a quo Carn-Ui-Tolaig on the brink of Loch Ribh), moritur. A.D. [953.]

Kal.¹ An expedition by Domhnall, son of Muircertach, with ships, on Loch Erne. Dunadhach, son of Egertach, Bishop of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. [954.]

Kal. Congalach, son of Maelmithidh, King of Erinn, was slain, together with his chieftains, by the Foreigners of Ath-cliaith and by the Lagenians; and Aedh, [son] of Aichtidhe, King of Teabhtha, and Madudhan, son of Aedh, son of Maelmithidh, and Cormac, son of Cathalan, King of Feara-Arda, *were slain*. Maenach, comarb of Finnen, quievit. Tadhg, son of Cathal, King of Connacht, moritur. [955.]

Kal. Cathusach, son of Doilgen, comarb of Patrick,² sage-Bishop of the Gaeidhel, quievit. Maelfothartaigh, King of Caisel,³ moritur. Maelcoluim Ua Canannain, King of Cinel Conaill, moritur. Flann, son of Aedhagan, comarb of Glenn-da-locha, quievit. Muiredhach Ua Lachtnain, King of Teabhtha, moritur. [956.]

Kal. Tanaise, son of Odhar,⁴ comarb of Comgall, was slain by Foreigners. Tuathal, son of Ugaire, King of Laighen, moritur.⁵ [957.]

Kal. Cluain-muc-Nois was plundered by the men of Mumhain. Dubhduin, comarb of Colum Cille, quievit. Dubhdabhairenn, son of Domhnall, King of Caisel,⁶ a suis occisus est. A hosting by Domhnall, son of Muircertach, to Dal-Araidhe, from which he carried off hostages. Cathmogh, Superior of Lis-mor and Bishop of Corcach, [quievit]. [958.]

Kal. A great mortality brought upon cattle, by snow [959.]

The Christian name of this ecclesiastic is written "Tanaidhe" in the Ann. Ult. and Four Mast., and "Taney" in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise. O'F. adds the date "958" in the margin.

⁵ *Moritur*. Omitted in B.

⁶ *King of Caisel*. O'F. has written "R. M." for Rex Momoniae, in the marg., and added the year "959" as the correct date.

ḡalpa. Pēpḡarāð mac Clepūḡ, Rīg Cairil, a ruir occirur ert.

[Ct. Cpeč la flaičberptač mac Concupair, la Riḡ nAlilḡ, a nDal nAlraiðe, ḡur inoir Contere, ḡo taprað Ulað forpa, ḡur marbað ann, ocur a da verbbpatair .i. Tapḡ ocur Conn. Ululð, Rí Alban, moritur. Oéngur .h. Maoilḡorað, Rí Cinel Conaill, iugulatur. Muḡron .h. Maoilmuað, Rí pPep cCeall, moritur.

[Ct. ḡotrpit mac Alraib, moritur. Caoinecompacc mac mac Cuiráin, pPrincep Tḡepnaigh Cluana hEoir, rui Epcep, quieuit. Longa la Domnall mac Muirceptaḡ de Daball tap Sliab Fuar co Loč nAlinnin, quod non pactum ert ante. Eigneč mac Dalaiḡ, Rí Alrgiall, ocur a mac, do marbað da bpathair, do Murcharoh, ocur a marbað pen po céóóir ó Ua Canannáin. ḡuin Donnchada mic Ceallachain, Rí Cairil. Pēḡal .h. Ruairc a riḡe Connacht, ocur maiom na Cairince leir ap Muimnechið, ocur Dal cCair dargain dó.

[Ct. Ceall dapa dargain do ḡalloib Alā cliač, ocur dAlraib mac Siḡrucca. Muirpenn ingen mic Colmáin, Albbatirpa Cille dapa, quieuit. Alrcalt mor ocur uacht ocur terca eč. Muirceptač mac (t .h.) Canannain, Rí Cinel Conaill, a ruir iugulatur. Dubrguile mac Cnaoða, comarba Colum Cille, quieuit. Muirceptach mac Congalaiḡ mic Maoilmithið, occirur ert a ppatre suo .i. la Domnall, infeliciter. Maoilruanað .h. Eḡnečain, Rí Cinel

¹ *Occisus est.* O.F. intimates, in a note, that this event occurred in the year 961, though he prefixes the date 960 to the preceding record.

² *Ululbh; i.e. Idulh, or Indulph,* son of Constantine.

³ *Son of Mac-Cuirain.* "Son of Curan," Ann. Four Mast. (961).

⁴ *Successor.* Princep (Princes),

A.B.; but the word comarba, "heir or successor," would have been more correct. O.F. prefixes the date 962.

⁵ *King of Caisel.* O.F. adds the letters "R. M.," for "Rex Momoniæ," in the marg. in A., to signify that Donnchadh was King of Munster, to which the title "King of Caisel," or Cashel, was equivalent. But Dr. Todd has proved that Donnchadh

and distempers. Fergraidh, son of Clerech, King of Caisel, a suis occisus est.¹

A.D.

[959.]

[960.]

Kal. A preying expedition by Flaithbheartach, son of Conchobhar, King of Ailech, into Dal-Araidhe, and he plundered Connor; but the Ulidians overtook him, and he was slain there, together with his two brothers, viz., Tadhg and Conn. Illulbh,² King of Alba, moritur. Oengus Ua Maeildoraidh, King of Cinel Conaill, jugulatus. Mughron Ua Maeilmhuaidh, King of Feara-Ceall, moritur.

Kal. Gothfrith, son of Amhlaibh, moritur. Caeincomhrac, son of Mac-Curain,³ successor⁴ of Tighernach of Cluain-eois, a sage-Bishop, quievit. Vessels *were transported* by Domhnall, son of Muircertach, from the Dabhall, across Sliabh Fuaid, to Loch Ainnin, which was not done before. Eigneche, son of Dalach, King of Airghiall, and his son, were slain by his brother Murchadh, and Murchadh was himself immediately after killed by Ua Canannain. *Mortal* wounding of Donnchadh, son of Ceallachan, King of Caisel.⁵ Fergal Ua Ruairc in the sovereignty of Connacht, and the victory of the Catinche *was gained* by him over the men of Mumhain, and Dal-Cais was plundered by him.

[961.]

Kal. Cill-dara was plundered by the Foreigners of Ath-cliaith, and by Amhlaibh, son of Sitric. Muirenn, daughter of Mac-Colmain, Abbess of Cill-dara, quievit. Great famine, and cold, and scarcity of corn. Muircertach, Mac (or O⁶) Canannain, King of Cinel Conaill, a suis jugulatus. Dubhsgaile, son of Cinaedh, comarb of Colum Cille,⁷ quievit. Muircertach, son of Congalach, son of Maelmithidh, was slain by his brother, *i.e.* Domhnall, unluckily. Maelruanaidh Ua Egnechain, King of

[962.]

was never King of Munster. *Wars of the Gaedhil with the Gaill*, p. 239.

⁶ Or O. The characters "U. h.," for no ua ("or O"), are added to the preceding word. The Four Mast. (963) have hūa Canannan, *i.e.*

O'Canannain, or descendant of Canannan.

⁷ Cille. C., abbrev. for Cille, A. Ctua, for Cluana (of Cluain), B., which is incorrect. O'Flaherty considers the real year to be 963.

Conaill, a ruir [occipit erit]. Domnall mac Dece, Rí Teabta, interpretatur erit.

[Ct. Aod mac Maolmichið in peregrinatione moritur .i. hī Cinn rímonaid. Sluacced la Domnall mac Muirceptaig, Rí Tempach, go tuig gialla .h. Rúairg .i. Pergus, Rí Connacht. Claochlóð Abbao a nOro Macha .i. Dubdalethe aninad Muiredaig.

[Ct. Muiredach mac Pergus, comarba Patraig .iii. annir in principatu, quieuit. Maíom for .h. Ruairg a mBairinn Concumpuaid re Comaltan .h. Clepið, ocur re Maelpeclainn mac Oíre, dú attopcrattur da .xx. ceo, um Taitleð .h. nGadra .i. Ríð Luigne. Caturch mac Murchadain, Eppcop Oíro Macha, quieuit. Fingín, Eppcop muintire lae, quieuit. Donnchað mac Tuathail, iugoamna laigen, moritur. Ceallach mac Paeláin, Rí laigen, moritur. Cormac .h. Cillín do Uib rFiacrað Oírne, comorba Ciaraín ocur Comáin, ocur comarba Tuama gírene, et ar aige do ponad tempul mor Tuama gírene et a claisce, sapienr et reneax, et Eppcopur, quieuit in Chruito. Pergus .h. Ruairce, Nabecodón na nGaothiol .i. Rí Connacht, porr inumerabilia mala, do tuirim la Domnall mac [Congalaig] Ríð Cnoðba.

[Ct. Cað eoir Cínel nEogain ocur Cínel Conaill, tu attopcáir ile um Máelíra .h. Canannáin, et um Muirceptað mac Concupair, et um mac Ríð Connacht.

¹ *Cinn-rímonaidh*. This name, which is also written Cill-ríghmonaidh, was the ancient name of St. Andrew's, in Scotland. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 385, n. ¹. O'F. has prefixed the date 964.

² *Of Muiredach*. Muire, A. Muire, B., in which the sign of abbreviation is omitted.

³ 4,000. Oa .xx. c., for da .xx. ceo, "two score hundred," A. B.

⁴ *Its Cloigtech*; i.e. its "Bell-house," or Round Tower. This is the earliest

record extant of the erection of a Round Tower. See Petrie's *Essay*, *Trans. R. I. Acad.*, vol. xx., p. 377. The following orig. note, referring to Cormac Ua Cillín, is written in the marg. in A., but omitted in B., viz.: ".i. liat na ttri lemenn, da bliadan .x. ocur ceðre ceo o ég Ciaraín go liat na ttri lemenn;" "i.e. Liath-na-ttri-lemenn: twelve years and four hundred from the death of Ciarán to Liath-na-ttri-lemenn." But the death of St.

Cinel Conaill, a suis [occisus est]. Domhnall, son of Becc, King of Teabhtha, interfectus est. A.D.

Kal. Aedh, son of Maelmithidh, dies in pilgrimage, viz., at Cinn-rimonaith.¹ A hosting by Domhnall, son of Muircertach, King of Temhair, and he carried off the pledges of Ua Ruairc, *i.e.* Fergal, King of Connacht. A change of Abbots at Ard-Macha, viz., Dubhdalethe in place of Muiredhach.² [962.] [963.]

Kal. Muiredhach, son of Fergus, comarb of Patrick, *who was* seven years in the government, quievit. A victory was gained over Ua Ruairc, in Boirinn of Corcomruaidh, by Comaltan Ua Clerigh, and by Malsechlainn, son of Arda, in which 4,000³ were slain, including Taithlech Ua Gadhra, *i.e.* King of Luighne. Cathusach, son of Murchadhan, Bishop of Ard-Macha, quievit. Finghin, Bishop of the family of Hi, quievit. Donnchadh, son of Tuathal, Royal heir of Laighen, moritur. Ceallach, son of Faelan, King of Laighen, moritur. Cormac Ua Cillín, of the Ui Fiachrach Aidhne, comarb of Ciaran and Coman, and comarb of Tuaim-greine, by whom the great church of Tuaim-greine, and its Cloigtech,⁴ were constructed, sapiens et senex, et Episcopus, quievit in Christo. Fergal Ua Ruairc, the Nabcodon⁵ of the Gaeidhel, *i.e.* King of Connacht, after innumerable evils, fell by Domhnall, son [of Congalach⁶], King of Cnoghbha. [964.]

Kal. A battle between the Cinel Eoghain and Cinel Conaill, in which many were slain, together with Maelisa Ua Canannain and Muircertach, son of Conchobhar, the son of the King⁷ of Connacht. Cerbhall, son of Lorcan, [965.]

Ciaran is recorded under the year 544, *supra*. "*Liath na trí lemn*" means "the gray man of the three leaps."

⁵ *Nabcodon*; *i.e.* Nabuchodonosor, as some annotator has noted over the name in A.

⁶ *Of Congalch*. Interlined by O'Flaherty in A.

⁷ *Son of the King*. The text reads

"ocuꝝ um mac Ríꝝ Connacht," "and along with the son of the King of Connacht;" the person referred to being Muircertach, son of Conchobhar. It is not unusual to find in Irish MSS. such an expression as "and Muircertach, the King," written "and Muircertach, and the King." O'F. considers the correct date to be 966.

Cerball mac Lopeáin, Rídamna Laigen, do marbað do Domnall mac Congalaigh, Rí bpeg.

¶ Ct. sloicceð la Domnall .h. Nell go Laighnið, sup indir o ðeirba rair co rairpge, go tuc boruma mor leir, ocur go taro porbair por gullu cca cliað, ocur por Laighnið, ppa ré dá mír.

¶ Ct. Eogan mac Cleirigh, Eppcop Connacht, quieuit. Maelpinnian mac Cluchtain, Eppcop Cenannra, ocur comorba ultain, quieuit. ðeollán mac Ciarmaic, Rí loðu Sabar, moritur. Carpað calma .i. Donnachath, .h. Maeleclainn, rugdamna Míðe, pep dolum occiput er o Arp mac Caprthaigh.

¶ Ct. Cenannur dargain dclmlað Capain go ngallloib ocur go Laighnið, go rug boruma mór leir, ocur co ppapecað rocharðe dia muirir, um ðpéral mac ncllellen, ocur sup bpir marom por Oib Nell og Apromaelcon. Cað Cille mona pe Domnall mac Congalaigh, go ngallloib cca cliað, por Domnall mac Muirceptaigh, por rug Tempach, dú attopcar ile, um Apogair mac Macudain, Rí Ulað, um Donnagán mac Mailmupe, Rí Apriáall, ocur im Ppapur Píal, Rí Cuailgne, ocur um .h. Cuilennain, Rí Conaille, et alii nobiler. Ppoinnteð Lanne leipe do lorceað la Domnall mac Muirceptaigh, Rí Tempach, ocur cetpa ced do dul marpa ann, eirir ppa ocur mna. Lugbað ocur Opum inarglainn dargain [la glu]n hllair .i. Muirchað.

¶ Ct. Cuilen mac Iluilib, Rí Cliban, do marbað do ðpetnað atcið teneð. Domnall mac Muirceptaigh do innarbað a puge Míðe do maccoib cca. Tuatál

¹ *Borumha*; i.e. a prey of cows. O'F. adds the date 967.

² *Kal.* This is the year 968, according to O'F.

³ *Lost.* go ppapecað, lit. "he left."

⁴ *Battle of Cill-mona.* O'F. adds the note "970, rectius," in the margin; thus implying that another year has been here omitted, or that the events of two years have been mixed up in the one entry. See note ², p. 180.

Royal heir of Laighen, was slain by Domhnall, son of Congalach, King of Bregh.

A.D.

[965.]

Kal. A hosting by Domhnall Ua Neill to the Lagenians, so that he ravaged from Berbha eastwards to the sea, and he brought with him a great borumha,¹ and besieged the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, and the Lagenians, for the space of two months.

[966.]

Kal.² Eoghan, son of Clerech, Bishop of Connacht, quievit. Maelfinnian, son of Uchtan, Bishop of Cenannus, and comarb of Ultan, quievit. Beollán, son of Ciarmhac, King of Loch Gabhar, moritur. Carrach-calma, *i.e.* Donnchadh Ua Maeilechlainn, Royal heir of Midhe, was slain through treachery by Art, son of Carthach.

[967.]

Kal. Cenannus was plundered by Amhlaibh Cuaran, with Foreigners and Lagenians, and he carried off a great prey of cows, and lost³ a great number of his people, including Bresal, son of Ailillen; but he gained a victory over the Ui Neill, at Ard-maelcon. The battle of Cillmona⁴ *gained* by Domhnall, son of Congalach, with the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, over Domhnall, son of Muircertach, King of Temhair, in which a great many were slain, including Ardgair, son of Madudhan, King of Uladh, and Donnagan, son of Maelmuire, King of Airghiall, and Fergus Fial, King of Cuailgne, and Ua Cuilennain, King of Conaille, and other nobles. The refectory of Lann-leire was burned by Domhnall, son of Muircertach, King of Temhair, and 400 persons suffered martyrdom there, between men and women. Lughbhadh and Druiminasglainn were plundered [by Glu]n hIlair,⁵ *i.e.* Murchadh.

[968.]

Kal. Cuilen, son of Ilulb, King of Alba, was killed by Britons, in a house on fire. Domhnall, son of Muircertach, was expelled from the sovereignty of Midhe,

[969.]

⁵ *Glu-n-hIlair*. The letters enclosed within brackets are supplied from the Ann. Four Mast., a blank space being left for them in A. They are

also omitted in B.; in which the concluding words, "hIlair. i. Murchad," are incorrectly placed after the word "Cūban" in the next line.

comarba Ciarrain, ocur Eppcop, rubita morre porr
ieiunium tpeuanum obit. Maolraíhna, comorba
Cainniš, quieuit. Domnall mac Muirceptaiš iterum
i Míoe, sup loit eioir cealla ocur daine, do neoč
fúair ap a cénn. Maonač mac Maeilmíčil, Eppcop
Cluana mac Noir [quieuit]. Níall mac Oođa, Rí
Ulađ, moritur.

Ĳt. Cač eioir Ulađ ocur Dál nAlraíde, du
atporcain Oođ mac Loingriš, Rí an coiceđ, et alii.
Eochaid uictor fuit. Cluan írair, ocur Pobair, ocur
Lann ela, ocur Dúirir Tola do lorceađ ocur dargain la
Domnall mac Muirceptaiš. Murchađ mac Finn,
aropí laigen, do marbađ la Domnall Claén, tpe
tanchnacht.

Ĳt. Concupair mac Tarog, apó ruš Connacht,
moritur. Cač Ceiri Copainn eioir Glun hílair et
Connactoiđ, dú atporcain ile, um Cačal mac Tarog, Rí
Connacht, ocur Tarog mac Muirceptaiš, Rí .h. nDiar-
masa, ocur [M]urchađ mac Plainn mic Gleínečain,
taoirrech Clanne Murchađa, ocur um Gebennač mac
Oođa, Rí .h. Maíne, ocur um Seppuđ .h. rFlaičbertaiš
i rppuđguin, et alii. Inpađ Connacht la Glun hílair
.i. Murchađh, íarpir. Beccan comorba Finnén, Eppcop,
quieuit. Alil mac an laigniš, comarba Caoimgin,
quieuit.

Ĳt. Maíom pop Domnall mac Congalaiš re
n'Donnchađ Pionn mac Oođa, du atporchar Congalach
mac laíđgnén, ocur Cathal mac Planagáin, ocur alii.
Muirceptač .i. Rí Míoe, .i. mac Oođa mic Plainn .h.
Maíleclainn, do marbađ la Domnall mac Congalaiš.

¹ *Sons of Aedh.* The Four Mast. (969) and the Ann. Ult. (970=971) have "Clann Colmain," i.e. the O'Melaghlin's of Westmeath. By "Maccoib Oođa," "sons of Aedh," are meant the descendants of Aedh Slaine, who were situated in East

Meath, or the present county of Meath. O'Flaherty thinks 971 the correct year.

² *Kal.* O'Flaherty prefixes the date 972.

³ *The Province;* i.e. the Province of Uladh, or Ultonia. Some hand has

by the sons of Aedh.¹ Tuathal, comarb of Ciaran, and a Bishop, died a sudden death after a three days' fast. Maelsamhna, comarb of Cainnech, quievit. Domhnall, son of Muircertach, again in Midhe; and he destroyed whatever he found in his march, both churches and people. Maenach, son of Maelmichil, Bishop of Cluainmuc-Nois, [quievit]. Niall, son of Aedh, King of Uladh, moritur.

A.D.
[969.]

Kal.² A battle between the Ultonians and Dál-Araidhe, in which Aedh, son of Loingsech, King of the Province,³ and others, were slain. Eochaidh was the victor. Cluain-Iraird and Fobhar, and Lann-ela, and Disert-Tola were burned and plundered by Domhnall, son of Muircertach. Murchadh, son of Finn, chief-King of Laighen, was slain by Domhnall Claen, through malice.

[970.]

Kal.⁴ Conchobhar, son of Tadhg, chief-King of Connacht, moritur. The battle of Ceis-Corainn between Glun-hilair and the Connachtmen, in which a great number were slain, including Cathal, son of Tadhg, King of Connacht; and Tadhg, son of Muircertach, King of Ui-Diarmada; and [M]urchadh, son of Flann, son of Glethnechan, chieftain of Clann-Murchadha; and Gebhennach, son of Aedh, King of Ui Maine; and Serridh Ua Flaithbhertaigh, *who fell* in the heat of battle, and others. The plundering of Connacht afterwards by Glun-hilair, *i.e.* Murchadh. Beccan, comarb of Finnen, a Bishop, quievit. Ailill Mac-an-Laighnigh,⁵ comarb of Caemhghen, quievit.

[971.]

Kal. A victory *was gained* over Domhnall, son of Congalach, by Donnchadh Finn, son of Aedh, in which were slain Congalach, son of Ladhgnen, and Cathal, son of Flannagan, and others. Muircertach, *i.e.* King of Midhe, son of Aedh, son of Flann Ua Maeilechlainn, was

[972.]

added the year "979" in the marg., that being the date under which this battle is recorded in the Ann. Four Mast.

⁴ Kal. This is the year 973, according to O'F.

⁵ *Mac-an-Laighnigh*; *i.e.* "son of the Laighnech (or Leinsterman)."

Donnchað Finn mac Aoda, mic Flaínn, do marbað la Aed por paorum ðernain Ciarain tre meabal. Murchaoh Glun illair, aro pí Alig, do marbað la Cinel Conaill. Maíom por .h. cCinnriolaiğ pia nOrraiğib, dú attopechar ile um Donnchað mac Ceallaiğ, Rí .h. cCinnriolaiğ, et alii nobiles.

[Ct. Eogar Rí Saxan, religioyur rex, moritur. Arogal mac Corraðan, comarba Comgail ocyr Finnen, quieuit. Cinoð .h. Artaaccán pumhégiur Leçe Cuinn, moritur. Domnall mac Eogain, Rí ðretan, in clepuatu quieuit. Ceona reacht Maoilpechlainn mic Domnall o Að cliað yar byr coir an gail.

[Ct. Donnchaoh mac Ceallaiğ, Rí Orraiğe, moritur. Maðgañian mac Cinneoiğ, Rí Mumhan, do marbað do Mael[muaro] mac ðrain, do Riğ .h. nEað, iar na tiðnacail do Dondubáin mac Cathail, do Riğ .h. pFíðgente appil. Scrin Colum Cille yarzan do mac Domnall mic Muirceptaiğ. Dunchað mac ðrain, do Sil Muirpeohaiğ .i. Tribur Fluic, comarba Ciaráin Cluana muc Noir, do dol a nailitre oAro Macha, go raið pua pé trí mbliatna deç a çparatbat ann.

¹ *Aedh*. The Ann. Ult. (973) say that Donnchadh Finn was killed "by Aghda, son of Dubhcenn;" and the Four Mast. (972) have "Aghda, son of Dubhcenn, son of Tadhgan, Lord of Teathbhá;" but neither of these authorities contains any reference to the *Bernan Ciarain*.

² *Bernan Ciarain*; i.e. the "gapped bell of Ciaran." In the Irish Life of St. Ciaran or Kieran, of Saigher (*MS.* 23, *M.* 50, *R. I. Acad.*, p. 63), this bell, which is there called "*Barcan Ciarain*," is stated to have been given to St. Ciaran by St. Patrick, and to have been used as a swearing relic in the district surrounding Seirkieran, in the King's County. In Colgan's Latin version of the Irish Life, the bell is called "*Bardan Ciar-*

ain;" and the translator adds: "*forte Bodhran*; i.e. mutum, potius legendum videtur; cum hic legatur illud cymbalum nullum sonum edidisse, donec venerit ad locum à Deo Monasterio Sagirensi extruendo destinatum." *AA. SS.*, p. 458. It is also referred to under the year 1041=1043, *infra*. The bell is not now known to be in existence.

³ *Donnchadh*. The Ann. Ult., the Four Mast., and the Ancient List of Kings of Ui-Cennsealaigh in the Book of Leinster, have "Domhnall." O'F. also substitutes "Domhnall," and prefixes the date 974 to the entries under this year.

⁴ *Kal*. O'F. prefixes the year 975, which is the correct date.

killed by Domhnall, son of Congalach. Donnchadh Finn, son of Aedh, son of Flann, was slain by Aedh,¹ against the protection of the Bernan Ciarain,² through treachery. Murchadh Glun-ilair, chief-King of Ailech, was killed by the Cinel Conaill. A victory *was gained* over the Ui-Cennsealaigh by the Osraighe, in which a great many were slain, along with Donnchadh,³ son of Ceallach, King of Ui-Cennsealaigh, and other nobles.

A.D.
[972.]

Kal.⁴ Edgar, King of the Saxons, religiosus Rex, moritur. Ardgal, son of Cosrachan, comarb of Comgall and Finnen, quievit. Cinaedh Ua Artagan, chief poet⁵ of Leth-Chuinn, moritur. Domhnall, son of Eoghan, King of Britain,⁶ in clericatu⁷ quievit. First expedition of Maelsechlainn, son of Domhnall, from⁸ Ath-cliaith, on which occasion he broke the Foreigner's leg.

[973.]

Kal.⁹ Donnchadh, son of Ceallach, King of Osraighe, moritur. Mathghamhain, son of Cennedigh, King of Mumhain, was slain by Mael[mhuaidh], son of Bran, King of Ui-Echach, after having been treacherously surrendered to him by Donnabhan, son of Cathal, King of Ui-¹⁰ Fidhghente. Scrin of Colum Cille was plundered by the son of Domhnall, son of Muircertach. Dunnchadh, son of Bran, of the Síl Muiredhaigh, *i.e.* "Tribhus Fliuch,"¹¹ comarb of Ciaran of Cluain-muc-Nois, went in pilgrimage to Ard-Macha, and he was there during the space of thirteen years, in devotion.

[974.]

⁵ *Chief Poet.* Ṗṛumhíur, for Ṗṛumhégíur (prim hégíus), A. Ṗṛumhénur, B.

⁶ *King of Britain.* Rí Ṗṛ., for Rí Ṗṛetan, A. B. Probably King of the Britons of Strath Clyde. The *Brut y Tywysogion*, under the year 974, records the departure to Rome of Dunwallon, King of Strath Clyde. "Ac ydaeth Dunwallaun brenhin Ystrat Clut y Rufein."

⁷ *In clericatu.* The corresponding expression in Tighernach and the Ann.

Ult. is "α ναύεργε," "in pilgrimage."

⁸ *From.* o, MSS. A. and B. It should probably be to or co, "to."

⁹ *Kal.* O'Flaherty prefixes the date "976."

¹⁰ *Ui.* Omitted in B.

¹¹ *Tribhus Fliuch; i.e.* "Wet trouse," or trousers. In the Ann. Four Mast. (974) this sobriquet is applied to Domhnall, son of Congalach, whose death is recorded in the next entry.

Domnall mac Congalaig, Ríghamhna hÉirenn, moritur.

[*ct.* Inir Cathaig do rapuccaib do brian mac Cinnedog for galloib Luimnigh .i. inar et a ra mac .i. Amhlaidh ocup Dubcenn. Amhlaidh mac Illuilb, Rí Cliban, do marbaib la Cinaib mac Maolcoluim. Maolpuanaib for .h. Maoleclainn, Ríghamhna Tempach, per dolum occipit.

[*ct.* Scéin Adamnain vargain do Domnall .h. Néll. Caib eirir brian et Maolmuaid, go ttorchair Maolmuaid ann, Rí .h. nEchaib. Caib bictlainne for laiguib pe galloib Aib cliaib, dú attorchair Rí laigen .i. Ugaire mac Tuathail, ocup Muiredhach mac Riain, Rí .h. Cenpelaidh, ocup Congalaib mac Flainn Rí Lege ocup Reibet, et alii. Catpaoineib pua nAipgialla for Cinel Conaill, dú attorchair ile um Níall .h. Canannan, ocup um .h. Congalaig, ocup mac Murchaibda Glun ilair, et alii. Comaltan .h. Cleuib, Rí .h. rFiacpach Aibne, moritur.

[*ct.* Flann mac Maolmíicil, pepleginn Cluana mac Noir, ocup Éppcop, ocup Aipcinneib Cluana Deochra, quieuit. Muirenn, ingen Congalaig, comarba brioib, quieuit. Concupar mac Finn, Rí .h. rFoilge, moritur. Domnall Claen, Rí laighen deirgabail do galloib Aib cliaib. Letlopar .h. Finn, Rí Daib Aibne, ocup Tigernan, Rí Cinel Conaill, occipit puit.

[*ct.* Domnall .h. Néll, Rí Tempach, post penitentiam obiit. Maolrechlainn pugnare incipit for Épinn. Caib Tempach pua Maolrechlainn mac Domnall, la

¹ *Domhnall.* See n. 11, p. 223.

² *Kal.* O.F. prefixes the date 977. A blank space of four lines precedes the first entry, "Inis Cathaigh," &c., in A.

³ *Profaned.* The meaning is, that the right of sanctuary of Inis Cathaigh, or Scattery Island, was violated, or profaned.

⁴ *A battle.* O.F. notes that this battle was fought in 977, but he prefixes 978 as the date of the other entries under this year.

⁵ *Cluain-Deochra.* "Cluain-Deora," B. Archdall (*Monast. Hib.*) places Cluain-Deochra in Westmeath; but in O'Clery's *Irish Calendar*, at 11th

Domhnall,¹ son of Congalach, Royal heir of Erinn, moritur. A.D.
[974.]
[975.]

Kal.² Inis Cathaigh was profaned³ by Brian, son of Cennedigh, against the Foreigners of Luimnech, *i.e.* Imhar and his two sons, viz., Amhlaibh and Dubhcenn. Amhlaibh, son of Illulbh, King of Alba, was slain by Cinaedh, son of Maelcoluim. Maelruanaidh Got Ua Maeilechlainn, Royal heir of Temhair, per dolum occisus.

Kal. Scrin of Adamnan was plundered by Domhnall Ua Neill. A battle⁴ between Brian and Maelmhuaidh, in which Maelmhuaidh, King of 'Ui-Echach, was slain. The battle of Bithlann *was gained* over the Lagenians by the Foreigners of Ath-cliaith, in which were slain the King of Laighen, *i.e.* Ugaire, son of Tuathal, and Muiredhach, son of Rian, King of Ui-Cennsealaigh, and Congalach, son of Flann, King of Leghe and Rechet, and others. A victory was gained by the Airghialla over the Cinel Conaill, in which a great many were slain, along with Niall Ua Canannain, and Ua Conghalaigh, and the son of Murchadh Glun-ilair, and others. Comaltan Ua Clerigh, King of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, moritur. [976.]

Kal. Flann, son of Maelmichil, Lector of Cluain-muc-Nois, and Bishop, and Airchinnech of Cluain-Deochra,⁵ quievit. Muirenn, daughter of Congalach, comarb of Brigid, quievit. Conchobhar, son of Finn, King of Ui-Failghe, moritur. Domhnall Claen, King of Laighen, was taken prisoner by the Foreigners of Ath-cliaith. Lethlobhar Ua Finn, King of Dal-Araidhe, and Tighernan, King of Cinel Conaill, occisi sunt. [977.]

Kal. Domhnall Ua Neill, King of Temhair, died after penitence. Maelsechlainn begins to reign over Erinn. The battle of Temhair *gained* by Maelsechlainn, son of Domhnall, King of Erinn, over the Foreigners of [978.]

Jany., it is stated to be in the county Longford. It is probably the place now called Clondara, in the parish of

Killashee, barony and co. of Longford. This is the year 979, according to O'F.

Riġ hErenn, pop Gailloib Aċa eliaċ, ocur pop maccuib
 Amlaib an tairiur¹, dū atpochair ile um Raġnall
 mac Amlaib, Riġdamna Gáll, ocur um Conamail mac
 Gille Airre (tAirri), ocur Arlabraio Aċa eliaċ ocur
 rocaioe. Uraon mac Murch[ao]a, Riġdamna Laiġen,
 ocur Congalaċ mac Plann, Ri [Gailenġ], ocur a mac
 .i. Maolan, ocur Piacra ocur Cuuuligh, [da mac]
 Dublaċ, da Riġ Per Tulaċ, ocur Lachtan Ri Mug-
 donn Maigen, do tuitim arpuithguin an caċa. Inor-
 pluaiġe² la Maeleclainn mac Domnaill, la Riġ
 Tempach, ocur la Eochaid mac Ardgail, Ri Ulaċ, go
 Gailloib Aċa eliaċ, go ttagrat porbair tpi la ocur tpi
 noioce porpa, go ttagrat gialla hErenn ar, um
 Domnaill Claon, Ri Laiġen, et um aitiŕe .h. Néll
 arcena, a nogreir o Gailloib, piċe ceo [bo] co peoi³ et
 maoinib archena, go raoire .h. Néill o Sinainn go
 muir, gan cain gan cabāċ. Ar annriri tpa popuagair
 Maolreclainn, ġaċ aon do ġaoidelaib pail accpiċ Gáll
 antaoire, ocur a noocraide, teo arġ dā tpi ŕen ar
 cenn piċe ocur rubaċuir. Da ri bpaio ġaibilóin na
 hErenn an pluaiġe² rin. Murchaċ mac Riatai, Ab
 Ruir Comaio, et tanairi Cluana muc Noir, quieuit.
 Mugron Ab lae, ŕcuba et epircopur, quieuit. Amlaib
 mac Sitrucca, apo pi Gáll Aċa eliaċ [do tui] go hi
 anteoraidāċt iar ŕanct, iar naiċpiġe, moŕtuur ep.

¹ (*Or Airri*). The word Airre is written in an abbreviated form in A., the characters "i" ("or i") being written over the last letter (e), to signify that the word should probably be written "Airri." The transcriber of B. incorrectly reads "oeġ," the abbreviation being a rather unusual form.

² *The Orator*. Arlabraio, A. B. Saerlabraio, *Four Mast*. Irla-
 braio, *Tighernach*. It has not been
 ascertained who "the Orator" was.
 Instead of arlabraio, the *Wars of*

the Gaedhul with the Gaill (Todd's ed.,
 p. 46), has "maċi gáll," "the
 nobles of the Foreigners," which is
 probably more correct.

³ 2,000 [cows]. piċe .c. (twenty
 hundred), A. piċe ceo, B. The
Four Mast. (979) state that this was
 the number of the Irish hostages
 released from the Foreigners; but
Tighernach (980) makes it the number
 of cows which the latter were obliged
 to deliver, along with other consider-
 ations, to the victors.

A.D.
[978.]

Ath-cliath, and over the sons of Amhlaibh, particularly, in which a great many were slain, together with Ragnall, son of Amhlaibh, Royal heir of the Foreigners, and with Conamhail, son of Gille-Airre (or Airri¹), and the Orator² of Ath-cliath, and a multitude *besides*. Braen, son of Murcha[dh], Royal heir of Laighen; and Congalach, son of Flann, King [of Gaileng], and his son, *i.e.* Maelan; and Fiachra and Cuduiligh [two sons] of Dubhlaith, two Kings of Fera-tulach, and Lachtnan, King of Mughdhorn-Maighen, fell in the heat of battle. A great hosting by Maelechlainn, son of Domhnall, King of Temhair, and by Eochaidh, son of Ardgall, King of Uladh, to the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, whom they besieged for three days and three nights; and they carried off thence the hostages of Erinn, together with Domhnall Claen, King of Laighen, and the pledges of the Ui-Neill likewise. *They obtained* their demand from the Foreigners, viz., 2,000 [cows³], with jewels and goods besides, and the freedom of the Ui-Neill from the Sinainn to the sea, without tribute or exaction. It was then, moreover, Maelechlainn proclaimed "let every⁴ one of the Gaoidhel who is in the territory of the Foreigners, in servitude and bondage, depart thence to his own country, to enjoy peace and happiness." That hosting was the Babylonian captivity⁵ of Erinn. Murchadh, son of Riada, Abbot of Ros-Comain, and vice-Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Mughron, Abbot of Hi, a scribe and Bishop, quievit. Amhlaibh, son of Sitric, chief King of the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, [went] to Hi, on a pilgrimage, and died after holiness⁶ and penance. Aghda,⁷ son of

¹ Every. ἕ, for γὰρ, A. γο, B.

² Babylonian Captivity. ὁ παρ Ὀαβυλών, A. B. So in *Tighernach*. But the entry is probably incomplete; as the effect of the expedition was to deliver the Irish, who were under the subjection of the Foreigners, from such subjection.

³ After holiness. ἱερὰ ῥαντῆ, for ἱερὰ ῥαντῆσιν, "post sanctitatem," A. B. O'E., in a marg. note, refers the death of Amhlaibh to the year 981.

⁴ Aghda. Ὀγδ2, A. Ὀγῶ (Agad), B.

Աջօս մաճ Դուիբօնն, Քի Եաբէճ, յար յաշրիճ, մօրտաւր
Երտ.

Իժտ. Եօցհան .հ. Կաճան, զմարթա Երբանն լուանա
բարթա, մօրտաւր. Անմեհաճ, Երբօր Կիլե տարա, զուիւրտ.
Դոմնալլ .հ. Ալտօր, Քի .հ. ռԷհաճ, օւր լօնցրիճ,
տօլրիճ .հ. Ռիալլան, զօ զմտաւրտ տիլնիճ. Կլօքէն,
մաճ Դոմնցալլ, զմարթա Բէճն, զուիւրտ.

Իժտ. Երաւաւր, մաճ Ետիցօրն, Քի .հ. Կոնրիօլաճ,
մօրտաւր. Օրցան Կիլե տարա օ իմար Բարթ Լարցօ.
Արթու մաճ Ուլլ, Քիճօմանն Սլաճ, ա իւր բար զօլում
օւրար Երտ. Դալ շԿար տարցան զօ Մաօլբօքլանն
մաճ Դոմնալլ, օւր բիլե Մաճօ աօար զօ Երբաճ.
Մարթօաճ մաճ Քաօթաճ, զմարթա Բէճն, զուիւրտ.

Իժտ. Կաթօմօնօճ ԲԷ Մաօլբօքլանն մաճ Դոմնալլ,
օւր ԲԷ Զլն յարանն մաճ Ամլաճ, Բօր Դոմնալլ
Կլան, օւր Բօր իմար Բարթ Լարցօ, զս աօթօրճար իլօ
Երբ Բաւօր օւր մարթա, իմ Զիլլա Բաթրաճ, մաճ
Իմար, Ետ ալն. Զլենն զա լօհա տարցան զօ Զալլօրճ
Աճա շիաճ. Ինրաճ Լարցն, օւր ա օրցան լա Մաօլ-
բօքլանն զօ մար.

Իժտ. Դոմնալլ Կլան, Քի Լարցն, զօ մարթա լա Աօճ
մաճ Ետիցօրն, զսիճ Կոնրիօլաճ. Աօճ .հ. Դաճօ, Քի
Եարցօրտ Կոնաճտ, մօրտաւր. Եր մօր Կարթալլ,
մի Լօքան, տարբան Երբանն Կաօմցն, օւր ա
մարթա-աօրար ԲԷ ռաճօ. Դոմնալլ մաճ Լօքան, Քի
Լարցն, օւրար Երտ օ իճ Կոնրիօլաճ.

Իժտ. Մաօլբօքլանն մաճ Դոմնալլ, զոնրաճ Կո-
նաճտ, օւր զօ տօցհալ ա իոնրիճ, օւր զօ մարթաճ ա

¹ *Mortuus est.* So in A. յԵՃ
("died"), B.

² *Kal.* O'Flaherty has prefixed
the date "981."

³ *The tree of Magh-Adhair.* This
was a celebrated tree which stood in
the plain of Magh-Adhair (now Moyre,
near Tullagh, in the county of Clare),
under which the O'Briens were in-

augurated as Chieftains of Dal-Cais,
or Thomond. Dr. O'Connor, in his ed.
of *Tighernach* (982), incorrectly trans-
lates *Magh-Adhair* "campus Adora-
tionis." O'F. has prefixed the date
"982" to these entries. See under
the year 1049, *infra*.

⁴ *Fechin.* ԲԷ, A., the sign of abbre-
viation being omitted.

Dubhcenn, King of Teabhtha, after penance, mortuus est.¹ A.D.
[978.]

Kal.² Eoghan Ua Cathain, comarb of Brenainn of Cluain-ferta, moritur. Anmchadh, Bishop of Cill-dara, quievit. Domhnall Ua Aiteidh, King of Ui-Echach, and Loingsech, chieftain of Ui-Niallain, fell by one another. Clerchen, son of Donngall, comarb of Fechin, quievit. [979.]

Kal. Bruadar, son of Echtighern, King of Ui-Cennsealaigh, moritur. Plundering of Cill-dara, by Imhar of Port-Lairge. Archu, son of Niall, Royal heir of Uladh, a suis per dolum occisus est. Dal-Cais was plundered by Maelsechlainn, son of Domhnall, and the tree of Magh-Adhair³ was cut down. Muiredhach, son of Ruaidhri, comarb of Fechin,⁴ quievit. [980.]

Kal.⁵ A victory was gained by Maelsechlainn, son of Domhnall, and by Glun-iarainn, son of Amhlaibh, over Domhnall Claen, and over Imhar of Port-Lairge, in which a great number perished, between drowning and killing, together with Gilla-Padraig, son of Imhar, and others. Glenn-da-locha was plundered by the Foreigners of Ath-cliaith. Laighen was wasted and plundered by Maelsechlainn, as far as the sea. [981.]

Kal.⁶ Domhnall Claen, King of Laighen, was slain by Aedh, son of Echtighern, of the Ui-Cennsealaigh. Aedh Ua Dubhda, King of the North of Connacht, moritur. The three sons of Cearbhall, son of Lorcan, plundered the termon of Caemhghen, and the three were killed before night. Domhnall,⁷ son of Lorcan, King of Laighen, was slain by the Ui-Cennsealaigh. [982.]

Kal. Maelsechlainn, son of Domhnall, ravaged Connacht, and demolished its islands,⁸ and killed its chief. [983.]

⁵ *Kal.* The correct date, 983, has been prefixed by O'F.

⁶ *Kal.* The correct date is 984, as O'F. has noted in the margin.

⁷ *Domhnall.* This is a repetition of the first entry under this year.

⁸ *Its islands;* i.e. its island fortifications, or residences. The correct year is 985.

τασιρεχίβ. Διαρμαϊο mac Uaēmupain, Rí Luigne, moiputur.

¶ Ct. Mor ingen Donnchara mic Ceallaiḡ, banpigan hEreynn, moiputur. Maolciaráin .h. Maighe, comarba Colum Cille, do dul deḡ martra lar na Danarob a nAḡcliaḡ. Fuadaḡ Scine Paorais la Maolreclainn o Aḡ Piroiaḡ go Aḡ Siḡe tria coḡaḡ mic Cairpelláin. Siḡe do denam doib iar[um], ocur riap Paorais ó Maolreclainn .i. cuairt per Míde etir cill, ocur túaiḡ; eḡnam ḡaḡ duine ó Maolreclainn perin, la taob reacht ccumal, et oḡriara aḡcena. Muirḡiur mac Domnaill, Rí .h. Maine, iugulatur eḡt. Cluain muc Noir do loḡcaḡ aḡce aoine ria Cairc móir.

¶ Ct. Treasaḡ riḡnairi o Domnaib a nairḡir Ereynn, gur la ár ḡaoiniḡ, ḡombioir ar ruiliḡ ḡaoiniḡ i poilir. Sancta uirgo Cellach in Churto quieuit. Toḡaḡ an bó ár .i. an Mailḡairb, an cetnai na tuḡchaḡ riam.

¶ Ct. Ar Muman et Gall Puirḡ Larḡe la Connachtaib, dú attoḡchair Dunlaḡ mac Duibḡabairenn, Riḡdamna Muman, et alii. Muirḡiur mac Concupair, Riḡdamna Connacht, do tuitim aḡfriḡḡuin. Dunḡtan, aḡo Eḡrcop Saxan uile, quieuit. Dunchaḡ .h. ḡrain, comarba Ciapain mic an traioir, ḡhéa a nairḡe a nAḡo Maḡa. Scin Colum Cille do rapuccaḡ do Maolrechlainn.

¶ Ct. Glun iarainn, mac Amlaiḡ, Riḡ Gall, do marbaḡ ḡa moḡaḡhaḡḡ feirin .i. Colbaín. ḡoḡfriḡ mac Aḡalt, Rí Inni Gall, do tuitim la Dál Riada.

¹ *Red martyrdom.* Deḡḡ martra. "Red martyrdom" involved the shedding of blood. O'F. has prefixed 986 as the correct date.

² *Rebellion.* Coḡḡ, for coḡaḡ, lit. "war," A. B.

³ *Of Patrick; i.e. of the successor of Patrick.*

⁴ *Seven cumhals.* The "cumhal"

meant three cows, or their value in money or other property.

⁵ *They; i.e. the Demons.* The correct year is 987.

⁶ *The same.* Aḡn cetnai, A. B. Aḡn aicenta, "unusual," *Tighernach and Four Mast.*

⁷ *Dunstan.* "Dunstanus Cantuar:" marg. note, O'F. This entry is

tains. Diarmaid, son of Uathmuran, King of Luighne, moritur.

A.D.

[983.]

[984.]

Kal. Mor, daughter of Donnchadh, son of Ceallach, Queen of Erinn, moritur. Maelciarain Ua Maighne, comarb of Colum Cille, suffered red martyrdom¹ from the Danes at Ath-cliath. The abduction of the shrine of Patrick, by Maelsechlainn, from Ath-Firdiadh to Ath-Sighe, in consequence of the rebellion² of the sons of Cairellan. They made peace after[wards], and the award of Patrick³ *was submitted to*, by Maelsechlainn, viz., the visitation of the Feara-Midhe, both church and state, a banquet for every fort from Maelsechlainn himself, together with seven cumhals,⁴ and complete obedience besides. Muirghius, son of Domhnall, King of Ui Maine, jugulatus est. Cluain-muc-Nois was burned on the night of Friday before great Easter.

Kal. A magical colic *was brought on* by Demons in the east of Erinn, which caused a great mortality of people; and they⁵ were plainly before men's eyes. The holy virgin Cellach in Christo quievit. Commencement of the cow mortality, *i.e.* the Maelgarbh, the same⁶ which had not come before.

[985.]

Kal. A slaughter of *the men of* Mumhain, and of the Foreigners of Port-Lairge, by Connachtmen, in which fell Dunlang, son of Dubhdabhairenn, Royal heir of Mumhain, and others. Muirghius, son of Conchobhar, Royal heir of Connacht, fell in the heat of the battle. Dunstan,⁷ chief Bishop of all the Saxons, quievit. Donnchadh Ua Brain, comarb of Ciaran Mac-an-tsair, died in pilgrimage at Ard-Macha. Scrin of Colum Cille was profaned by Maelsechlainn.

[986.]

Kal.⁸ Glun-iarainn, son of Amhlaibh, King of the Foreigners, was killed by his own slave, *i.e.* Colbain. Gothfrith, son of Aralt, King of Insi-Gall, fell by the

[987.]

slightly misplaced in A., and omitted in B.

⁸ Kal. O'F. has prefixed the year 989.

Cað Áðā cliað for Galloib̃ pe Maolreclainn mac Domnall, ubi multi occiri runt, ocyr forbaír an dúine forra iarrrin fpi ríat aídce, conar ibriot urce fpi ren aét ral, so tparopar a ogriar pen dó cén ba Rí, ocyr uinge óir zaða garða zað aídce Notlac moir tri bið for. Concupar mac Domnall, Rí Luigne, moritur. Muireðað .h. Clepağ, Rí Áiðne, moritur.

Íct. Eparð mac Coiri, p̃rímhéser Saoidel in penitentia ađ Cluain muc Noir [m]oritur. Áðð .h. Maoltoparð, Rí Cinel Conall, moritur. Maíom, no cað, Cairn foropoma, ubi multi occiri runt, dú attopcar Domnall mac Lorcan, Rí Muireparíðe típe, ocyr .h. Forza, et ar mor arcena, la Maolreclainn mac Domnall.

Íct. Donchað .h. Congalağ, Rígoamna Tempað, per dolum occirur ert la Concubar mac Cerpball. An Sionnað .h. Leocan, Rí Saileng, moritur.

Íct. Sluaicðeð la Maolreclainn a gConnachtið, so ttug borumu mor leir app. Ar iarrrin tainiz ðrían so p̃p̃parib̃ Muman et Connachta im Míde conuige Loð Áinninde, ocyr ñr zað bai na daoine condecari hi coir nelotā. Dond [mac] Dónngalağ, mic Duinn-cuan, Rí Tebta, per dolum a f̃uir ratellitibur occirur ert. Maolpetar comarba ðrenainn Cluana p̃erta, quieuit. Maolfinnia, do Ib Becon, mac Spelain, comarba Ciapain mic an tpaóir, quieuit. Mór ingen Tairg, mic Cathail, mic Concubar, Ríghan Epenn, moritur. Sílla Colman, mac Néll, Rí .h. ñDiarmada, ocyr Cucenann mac Tairg, comtuicim doib̃ inna tir.

¹ Kal. O'F. has prefixed the year 990 as the correct date.

² At Cluain. Áð cluain; A. Áð glun, B.

³ Of Lorcan. Clorcan, "of Clorcan," B.

⁴ The Sionnach; i.e. "the Fox." The correct year is 991, as O'F. has noted in the margin.

⁵ Satellitibus. Saðilibur, A. B.

⁶ Of the Uí-Becon. Added as a gloss over the name of Maelfinnia, in A., and omitted in B. This is cor-

Dal-Riada. The battle of Ath-clíath was *gained* over Foreigners by Maelsechlainn, son of Domhnall, where a great many were slain; and the siege of the fort *was maintained* against them afterwards during twenty nights, so that they drank no water during that time but salt-water; and they gave him his own demand while he might be King, and an ounce of gold for every garden, *to be paid* each Christmas night, for ever. Conchobhar, son of Domhnall, King of Luíghne, moritur. Muiredhach Ua Clerigh, King of Aidhne, moritur.

A.D.

[987.]

Kal.¹ Erard Mac Coisi, chief poet of the Gaeidhel, dies in penance at Cluain²-muc-Nois. Aedh Ua Maeildoraidh, King of Cinel Conaill, moritur. The victory, or battle, of Carn-fordroma, where many were slain, in which fell Domhnall, son of Lorcan,³ King of Muscraídh-tíre and Uí-Forga, and a great multitude besides, *was gained* by Maelsechlainn, son of Domhnall.

[988.]

Kal. Donnchadh Ua Conghalaigh, Royal heir of Temhair, was treacherously slain by Conchobhar, son of Cerbhall. The Sionnach⁴ Ua Leochain, King of Gaileng, moritur.

[989.]

Kal. A hosting by Maelsechlainn into Connacht; and he brought with him from thence a great prey of cows. It was after this that Brian, with the men of Mumhain and Connacht, came into Midhe, as far as Loch Aininne; and he took neither cows nor men, but went off stealthily. Donn [son] of Donngalach, son of Donncuan, King of Teabhtha, per dolum a suis satellitibus⁵ occisus est. Maelpetair, comarb of Brenainn of Cluain-ferta, quievit. Maelfinnia, son of Spelan, of the Uí-Becon,⁶ comarb of Ciaran Mac-an-tsair, quievit. Mor, daughter of Tadhg, son of Cathal, son of Conchobhar, Queen of Erin, moritur. Gillacolmain, son of Niall, King of Uí-Diarmada, and Cucennan, son of Tadhg, fell by each other.⁷

[990.]

rectly the year 992, as O'F. has remarked in the margin.

⁷ By each other. ινωα τιν ("in

their land"), A. B.; probably in mistake for μαγετιν, or ιμανεταρ, "invicem."

Íct. Magna moratalitar i Cluain mac Noir. Maol-rúanair .h. Ciarrda, Rí Cairbre, do marbad la perraið Teabta. Ruairi mac Corpraið, Rí dergeir Connacht, do marbad la Concubar mac Maolcclainn, ocyr la mac Comaltain [.h. Cleiríð].

Íct. Maolcaperda, Rí .h. mbruiin, moritur. Maolmuire mac Scannlain, Eppcop Airð Macha, quieuit. Maolreclainn do lorccad Conaig Tete, ocyr uinnrad Muman, et marom for brian ocyr for perruib Muman.

Íct. Cinaod mac Maolcoluim a ruir occirur ert. Domnach Patraic dargain do Galloib Aca cliað, ocyr do Muirceprad .h. Congalaig, red Deur uindicauit in pine menrir eiuðem. Paul Tomair ocyr clairoib Caplura do bpeð do Maolreclainn mac Domnall ar hécin ó Galloib Aca cliað.

Íct. Airgialla dargain Airð Maça, go rugrat pice ced bó erte. Airð Maça do lorccad, taigib, templuib, ocyr a cloigtec. Gilla Patraic mac Donnchaða, Rí Orraighe, do marbad do Donnubán mac Imair. Donnubán mac Imair occirur ert ó laignið. Gilla Patraic .h. Planagan, Rí Tebta, occirur ert ó Piac[ra] mac Rauið .i. taoirpeð Muintire Maolrinna. Domnall mac Paolán, Rí na n'Deri, moritur. Teð naoitheð Orroma paithe do lorccad drepoib Mumhan, ocyr tri ced do daoinið ann.

Íct. Cað eioir Albanchuib, gur marbad Conrtantín, Rí Alban .i. mac Cuilen ann, ocyr alu. Maolcoluim mac Domnall, Rí bpeatan tuairgept, moritur.

¹ *Kal.* This is properly the year 993, according to O'F.

² *Ard-Macha.* Airð.M., A. Airðan, B. The correct year is 994.

³ *Domhnach.* Domh., A. Domnall, B. The year 995 is the correct date.

⁴ *Out of it.* 2e., for erte, A. Oae, B. The date 996 has been prefixed by O'F.

⁵ *Gilla-Padraig.* The death of this person is also entered under the year 996 (*recte* 998), *infra*.

Kal.¹ A great mortality at Cluain-muc-Nois. Mael-ruanaidh Ua Ciardha, King of Cairbre, was killed by the men of Teabhtha. Ruaidhri, son of Coscrach, King of the South of Connacht, was killed by Conchobhar, son of Maelechlainn, and by the son of Comaltan [Ua Clerigh]. A.D. [991.]

Kal. Maelcairerda, King of Ui-Briuin, moritur. Maelmuire, son of Scannlan, Bishop of Ard-Macha,² quievit. Malsechlainn burned Aenach-Tete, and plundered Mumhain, and *gained* a victory over Brian and the men of Mumhain. [992.]

Kal. Cinaedh, son of Maelcoluim, a suis occisus est. Domhnach-³Padraig was plundered by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, and by Muircertach Ua Conghalaigh; sed Deus vindicavit in fine mensis ejusdem. The ring of Tomar, and the sword of Carlus, were forcibly taken by Maelsechlainn, son of Domhnall, from the Foreigners of Ath-cliath. [993.]

Kal. The Airghialla plundered Ard-Macha, and took 2,000 cows out of it.⁴ Ard-Macha was burned—houses, churches, and its belfry. Gilla-Padraig,⁵ son of Donnchadh, King of Osraighe, was slain by Donnabhan, son of Imhar. Donnabhan, son of Imhar, was slain by the Lagenians. Gilla-Padraig Ua Flanagain, King of Teabhtha, was slain by Fiach[ra], son of Radubh, *i.e.* chieftain of Muintir-Maeilsinna.⁶ Domhnall, son of Faelan, King of the Deisi, moritur. The guests' house of Druim-raithe was burned by the men of Mumhain, and 300 men⁷ therein. [994.]

Kal. A battle among the men of Alba, and Constantin, King of Alba, *i.e.* son of Cuilen, and others, were slain in it. Maelcoluim, son of Domhnall, King of North Britain,⁸ [995.]

⁶ *Maeilsinna*. Μαειλφιννα, "Maelfinna," Four Mast.

⁷ *Men*. Ὅσοι ὡσαυτοῖς; lit. "of men," A. Ὅσαυτοῖς, B.

⁸ *North Britain*. "Britonum Bor(ealium) Rex." Marg. note, by O'F. The correct year is 997.

Ruairí mac Néill .h. Canannain, Rí Cineoil Conaill, moritur.

[Ct. Sluaicceð la Maolreclainn et la brian, go ttugrat gialla Gall. Brian go ppepoib Mumhan, ocur Maolreclainn go ppepoib Miðe, go Connachtaib, go ttugrat a ngialla. Dubðalete, comarba patorais ocur Colum Cille, quieuit. Conaings .h. Corgrais, sui Eppcop Cluana muc Noir, quieuit. Diarmait mac Domnaill, Rí .h. cCenrilaigh, moritur. Gilla patorais mac Donnchadha, Rí Oirraige, moritur. Gilla Enain mac Agha, Rí Teabta, occipit ept o Sil Ronain.

[Ct. Donnchad mac Domnaill, Rí Laigen, do gabail do Siuruis mac Amlaib. Lia Ailbe do tuirim. Cell dapa dargain do Galloib Acha cliað. Sluaicceð mor la Maolrechlainn mac Domnaill, ocur la Brian mac Cinnedi, go Glen mama, go ttancuttar Gall Acha cliað da pprobairt, sup raoined for Galloib ocur sup lad anár, im Apat mac Amlaib, ocur um Calen mac Etigen, ocur um maith Acha cliað, et go ndechað Maolreclainn ocur Brian iarrin a nAch cliað, go parattur reachtmann ann, go tugrat a op ocur a airged ocur a brait, ocur sup innabhrat an Rí .i. Siuruis mac Amlaib. Niall mac Agha, rugdamna Teabta, do marbað do Calraighib a cCluain muc Noir um pel Ciapain. Diarmait mac Donnchadha, Rí Sil nCinnchadha, do marbað do mac Comaltáin .i. Rí

¹ *Cille*. Ct., for Cille, A. Cluana, B. O'F. has prefixed the date 998 to the entries for this year.

² *Gilla-Padraig*. See under the year 994 (*recte* 996), where Gilla-Padraig is said to have been slain. The present entry seems to be a mistake. The record in *Tighernach* (996) represents Gillapadraig as having been slain "by Donnabhan, son of Imhar, and by Domhnall, son of Faelan, King of the Deisi."

³ *Moritur*. See last note.

⁴ *Aghda*. Agha (Agad), B.

⁵ *Kal*. This is correctly the year 999, as O'F. has noted in the margin.

⁶ *Lia-Ailbhe*; i.e. "the stone of Ailbhe," or "of the plain of Ailbhe." The name of Magh-Ailbhe, is probably still preserved in that of Moynalvy, a townland in the parish of Kilmogre, barony of Lower Dece, and co. of Meath. The Four Mast. (998) state that Magh-Ailbhe was

moritur. Ruaidhri, son of Niall Ua Canannain, King of Cinel Conaill, moritur.

A.D.

[995.]

[996.]

Kal. A hosting by Maelsechlainn and Brian, and they carried off the hostages of the Foreigners. Brian, with the men of Mumhain, and Maelsechlainn, with the men of Midhe, *went* to the Connachtmen, and brought off their hostages. Dubhdhalethe, comarb of Patrick and Colum Cille,¹ quievit. Conaing Ua Cosgraigh, learned Bishop of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Diarmait, son of Domhnall, King of Ui-Cennsealaigh, moritur. Gilla-Padraig,² son of Donnchadh, King of Osraighe, moritur.³ Gilla-Enain, son of Aghda,⁴ King of Teabhtha, was slain by the Síl-Ronain.

Kal.⁵ Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, King of Laighen, was taken prisoner by Sitric, son of Amhlaibh. The Lia-Ailbhe⁶ fell. Cill-dara was plundered by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath. A great hosting by Maelsechlainn, son of Domhnall, and by Brian, son of Cennedigh, to Glen-mama; and the Foreigners of Ath-cliath came to attack them; but the Foreigners were defeated and slaughtered, together with Aralt, son of Amhlaibh, and Culen, son of Etigen, and the nobles of Ath-cliath; and Maelsechlainn and Brian went afterwards to Ath-cliath, and remained a week there, and they carried off its gold, its silver, and its booty, and expelled⁷ the King, viz., Sitric, son of Amhlaibh. Niall, son of Aghda, Royal heir of Teabhtha, was killed by the Calraighe at Cluain-muc-Nois, on the festival of Ciaran. Diarmaid,⁸ son of Dunadhach, King of Síl-Anmchadha, was slain by the son of Comaltan, *i.e.* the King of Aidhne. A battle between

[997.]

"the chief fort of all Bregh," or Bregia.

⁷ *Expelled.* ṁbrat, for "marbrat," or probably "innabrāt," A. Marbrat ("they killed"), B. "lonnorb," Tighernach (999). "lonnabrāt," *Four Mast.*

⁸ *Diarmaid.* The transcriber of A. writes "Diarmarid or Diarmaid," as if in doubt as to the correct form. The latter is the form in which it occurs in other authorities.

Alðne. Cað eiðir Alrðiallað ocyr Cinel Conaill, rá attopcar Silla Crirt, Rí Conaill, et alii. Maolreclainn .h. Maolruanað [Rí] Cremtainn, occipur ert da 18 Ceallaið .i. Cucaille.

¶ Ct. Cucaille .h. Domnaill, Rí Duplur, do marbað tre meabail do .h. Nell .i. do Aoð. Imar Þuirt lairge moritur. Na Sall a nAð cliað .c. iterum, ocyr angell do Þrían. Flaðbertað .h. Canannan, Rí Cinel Conaill, occipur ert a ruir. Ceallað .h. Maolcorpur prím héger Connacht, moritur. Céu impuð Þrían et Connacht ar Maolreclainn. Sluaicéð la Þrían mac Cinnevið go rloðaið vergerit Connacht, et go nOrpaið, ocyr lairnið, ocyr Sall Aða cliað, do torrachtain Tempaið, acht do cottar na Sall cpeð marpað pempa a Mað mÞreð, conur taprað Maolreclainn ocyr co ttuz anár. Do deachað Þrían iarrin go Þerta Nime im Mað Þreð gan cað gan innrað.

¶ Ct. Þergal mac Conaing, Rí Alilð, moritur. Maolpoil, Eprcop Cluana muc Noir, et comarba Fechin, quieuit. Toðor Aða Luain do denum la Maolreclainn mac Domnaill, et le Caðal mac Concupair. Ðiarmað .h. Lachtanin, Rí Teabta, occipur ert a ruir. Toðor Aða cliað do denum la Maolreclainn go ruige leð na habann. Þrían pegnare incipit.

¶ Ct. Plano mac Eogain, arð breiðeð leirte Cuinn, [moritur]. Sluaicéð la Þrían go hAð Luain, go ruð

¹ *Maelsechlainn*. This entry is omitted in B.

² *Kal*. The correct date is 1000, as has been noted in the margin by O'F.

³ *Ath-cliaith*. After this word the letter .c. follows in A. and B. The word which it represents (if any) is not evident, and its presence there seems a mistake.

⁴ *Kal*. O'F. has prefixed the year 1001 as the correct date.

⁵ *Comarb of Fechin*; i.e. successor of Fechin, or Abbot of Fobhar (Fore, in Westmeath), or of Cong.

⁶ *Ath-cliaith*. The translator of the Annals of Clonmacnois (994, recte 1001), states that Maelsechlainn "made a bridge at Ath-Lyag to the one-halfe of the river." The Four Mast. (1000) also specify Ath-liag (now Lanesborough, in the county Longford), as the place where the causeway, or artificial ford, was made

the Airghialla and the Cinel Conaill, in which Gilla-Christ, King of the Conaille, and others, were slain. Maelsechlainn¹ Ua Maeilruanaidh, [King] of Crimhthann, was slain by the Ui-Ceallaigh, *i.e.* by Cucaille. A.D. [997.]

Kal.² Cucaille Ua Domhnaill, King of Durlus, was treacherously slain by Ua Neill, *i.e.* Aedh. Imhar of Port-Lairge moritur. The Foreigners again at Ath-cliath,³ and their hostages *were given* to Brian. Flaithbheartach Ua Canannain, King of Cinel Conaill, occisus est a suis. Ceallach Ua Maeilcorghus, chief poet of Connacht, moritur. The first turning of Brian, and of Connacht, against Maelsechlainn. A hosting by Brian, son of Cennedigh, with the armies of the south of Connacht, and with the Osraighe, and the Lagenians, and the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, to proceed to Temhair; but the Foreigners went before them, with a plundering party of cavalry, into Magh-Bregh, until Maelsechlainn encountered them, and effected their slaughter. Brian afterwards went to Ferta-Nimhe in Magh-Bregh, without battle or plundering. [998.]

Kal.⁴ Fergal, son of Conaing, King of Ailech, moritur. Maelpoil, Bishop of Cluain-muc-Nois, and comarb of Fechin,⁵ quievit. The causeway of Ath-Luain was made by Maelsechlainn, son of Domhnall, and by Cathal, son of Conchobhar. Diarmaid Ua Lachtnain, King of Teabhtha, occisus est a suis. The causeway of Ath-cliath⁶ was made by Maelsechlainn, as far as the middle of the river. Brian begins to reign. [999.]

Kal. Flann, son of Eoghan, chief judge of Leth-Chuinn, [moritur]. A hosting by Brian to Ath-Luain,⁷ so [1000.]

by Maelsechlainn. These authorities are probably correct, as Ath-cliath, or Dublin, was at this period subject to Brian, and neither that Monarch nor his Danish subjects of Dublin would tolerate such an assumption of authority on the part of

Maelsechlainn, who had recently been forced to resign the supremacy in favour of his more powerful rival.

⁷ *Ath-Luain*; *i.e.* Athlone. The F. M. and Tighernach have "Ath-cliath," or Dublin, which is certainly wrong. The correct date is 1002.

gialla Míde ocur Connacht. Meplescán mac Cuinn, Rí Šaileng, do marbað la Maolreclainn. Maolmuab mac Duibgille, Rí Dealbna Bethra, moritur. Cumrsgasab .h. begulain i cCluain muc Noir. Sluaicceab la brian et la Maolreclainn, go pperuib Epenn umpu, eitir Connachtaib ocur Muimnechaib, ocur laigneu, ocur Gullu, go rige Dún Dealga i gConailleb. Aob mac Domnall .h. Néll, arporí Alilg, et Eochaidh mac Ardgail, Rí Ulað co nUlltaib, ocur Cinél Eogain et Conaill, ocur Airgialla, conar leigret peča ren, sup rgarattur po opab, gan gíall gan aidiye.

[Ct. Flannchað .h. Ruadain, do Copca Moğa, comorba Ciapáin Cluana muc Noir, quieuit. Dunchað .h. Mančain, comarba Caoimgin, quieuit. Ceallach mac Diarmada, Rí Oppaiğe, do marbad do mac brácar a atar .i. Donnchað mac Gilla Paorac. Aod .h. Conriacra .i. Rí Teabča, do marbad do Uib Conáille.

[Ct. Brian mac Maolruanaib, Rí iartar Connacht, do marbað da muintir tre celg. Eochaid .h. Planducain, Airchinnech Lirr aigeð Airo Mača, ocur rui rencura Šaoidel, quieuit. Cač Craoibe telcu eitir Ulltoib ocur Cinél nEogain, sup maib por Ulltoib, go ttorcuir ann Eochaid mac Ardgail, Rí Ulað, et Duštuinne a brácar, ocur da mac Eochada .i. Cuduilig ocur Domnall, et Šarbič, Rí .h. nečach, et Gilla Paorac mac Tomaltaig, et Cumrceab mac Flaitri, et Dušrlanga mac Aoba, et Cačalan mac Eproč, et Conene mac Muircepaig, ocur porgla Ulað

¹ *Bethra*. Etpa, A., in which the characters “*č b*” (“*or b*”) are written over the first letter, to signify that the word may be written *Ethra*, or *Bethra*, as at p. 138, *supra*. It is more frequently written “*Eathra*.” The territory of *Dealbhna-Eathra* comprised the entire of the present barony of Garrycastle, King’s county, except the parish of Lismagh, which,

although situated at the eastern side of the Shannon, belonged to the *Sil-Anmchadha*, or *O’Maddens*, who were seated at the western side of that river.

² *Kal*. The correct year, 1003, has been prefixed by O’F.

³ *King of Teabhtha*. Rí Teabča. These words, which occur as a gloss over the name of *Aedh*, in A., are

that he carried off the hostages of Midhe and Connacht. Merlechan, son of Conn, King of Gaileng, was killed by Maelsechlainn. Maelmhuaidh, son of Dubhgilla, King of Dealbhna Bethra,¹ moritur. The deposing of Ua Begulain at Cluain-muc-Nois. A hosting by Brian and Maelsechlainn, accompanied by the men of Erin, both Connachtmen, and Momonians, and Lagenians, and Foreigners, as far as Dun-Dealga in Conaille. Aedh, son of Domhnall Ua Neill, chief King of Ailech, and Eochaidh, son of Ardgall, King of Uladh, with the Ulidians, and the Cinel Eoghain, and *Cinel* Conaill, and Airghialla, *came to meet them*, so that they did not let them proceed further; and they separated in peace, without pledge or hostage.

A.D.

[1000.]

Kal.² Flannchadh Ua Ruadhain, of the Corca-Mogha, comarb of Ciaran of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Donnchadh Ua Manchain, comarb of Caemhghen, quievit. Ceallach, son of Diarmaid, King of Osraighe, was killed by the son of his father's brother, *i.e.* by Donnchadh, son of Gilla-Padraic. Aedh Ua Confiacra, *i.e.* King of Teabhtha,³ was slain by the Ui-Conchille.

[1001.]

Kal. Brian, son of Maelruanaidh, King of the West of Connacht, was killed by his own people, through deceit. Eochaidh Ua Flannacain, Airchinnech of the *Lis-aiged*⁴ of Ard-Macha, and a distinguished professor of history of the Gaeidhel, quievit. The battle of Craebh-telcha between the Ulidians and the Cinel Eoghain, and the Ulidians were defeated, and there were slain there Eochaidh, son of Ardgall, King of Uladh, and his brother Dubhtuinne; and Eochaidh's two sons, viz., Cuduiligh and Domhnall; and Gairbhith, King of Ui-Echach; and Gilla-Padraic, son of Tomaltach; and Cumusgach, son of Flaithri; and Dubhslanga, son of Aedh; and Cathalan, son of Etroch; and Conene, son of Muircertach, and the most of the Uli-

[1002.]

misplaced in B., in which they appear before the name "Donnchadh" in the preceding entry.

⁴ *Lis-aiged*; *i.e.* "Fort of the guests." This is properly the year 1004.

archena; ocyr pa riact aniomguin zo 'Dún Eac̃, et zo 'Druim bó. Aod mac Domnall .h. Nell, Rí Ailigh, et Riḡdamna Erenn, do tuitim arffuḡuin an caḡa. 'Donnchaḡ .h. Loingriḡ, Rí 'Dail Araiḡe, ocyr riḡdamna Ulaḡ, do marbaḡ ar na marach do Cinel Eogain. Naoman mac Maoilciarain, p̃rim cept Erenn, moritur.

¶ Ct. Raḡnall, mac ḡotfrut, mic Araiḡ, Rí na Inori, moritur. ḡiolla Comḡaill mac Aroḡail, et a da mac, et da cept umpu, do marbaḡ do Maoilruanaḡ mac Aroḡail, oḡ cornam riḡe Ulaḡ tpe meabail. Sluaicḡeḡ la ḡrian zo p̃p̃euiḡ Epeann, co Cinel nEogain, ocyr zo hUlltoib, do cuinnḡiḡ ḡiaill, ar ruo Miḡe ḡombattar aroce a tḡailḡin; arriḡe zo Aro Maḡa, ḡombattar reḡḡmain ann, zo p̃p̃arḡaib ḡrian .xx. unḡa oḡr p̃or aḡoip Aro Maḡa. Lottar arriḡe zo 'Dail Araiḡe, zo tḡuḡrat aḡipe 'Dail Araiḡe, et aḡipe Ulaḡ. Aḡ cliaḡ do loḡcaḡ do t̃eiriḡeḡ ḡreḡ i meple. Cinaoḡ mac 'Duib mic Maoilcolum, Rí Ailban, do marbaḡ la Maoilcolum mac Cinaoḡa. Aod, Eppuḡ Tpeoide, quieuit. 'Domnall, Eppcop Mainiḡreḡ, quieuit. Muiruccan boct, comarba Paḡraic .iii. annir, quieuit.

¶ Ct. Impoḡ riḡ, ocyr roininne, ocyr biḡ ip̃in ḡempuio pa ḡur p̃ar an duille et an ep̃im ann. Maoilruanaḡ mac Aod̃a .h. 'Dup̃a, Rí .h. p̃p̃iaḡaḡ Muirp̃u ocyr amac [.i. Maoilreḡlainn, ocyr a b̃raḡaiḡ .i. ḡeḡennach, morḡui runḡ]. Morp̃luaiḡeḡ p̃p̃er nErenn la ḡrian mac Cinnéoiḡ, la Riḡ Muman, zo Cinel Conaill ocyr

² *Kal.* The correct date (1005) has been prefixed by O'Flaherty.

³ *King of the Islands; i.e.* of the western Islands of Scotland.

⁴ *Muirigan Bocht; i.e.* Muirigan "the poor."

⁵ *Patrick.* P., A. Paḡa, B.

⁵ *Kal.* This is properly the year 1006, as O'F. has noted in the margin.

⁶ *Food.* The Anglo-Saxon Chron. states that a great famine prevailed in England during the year 1005; and Florence of Worcester adds that Svein, King of the Danes, returned to Denmark on account of it. It may

dians in like manner; and the battle extended to Dún-Echach and to Druim-bó. Aedh, son of Domhnall Ua Neill, King of Ailech, and Royal heir of Erin, fell in the heat of the battle. Donnchadh Ua Loingsigh, King of Dal-Araidhe, and Royal heir of Uladh, was slain on the morrow by the Cinel Eoghain. Naemhan, son of Maelciarain, chief artificer of Erin, moritur.

A.D.
[1002.]

Kal.¹ Ragnall, son of Gothfrith, son of Aralt, King of the Islands,² moritur. Gillacomgaill, son of Ardgall, and his two sons, and 200 along with them, were slain by Maelruanaidh, son of Ardgall, contending for the sovereignty of Uladh, through treachery. A hosting by Brian, with the men of Erin, to the Cinel Eoghain and to the Ulidians, to demand hostages. *They went* through Midhe, so that they were a night at Taillten; from thence to Ard-Macha, where they remained a week, and Brian left twenty ounces of gold on the altar of Ard-Macha. They proceeded from thence to Dal-Araidhe, and they carried off the hostages of Dal-Araidhe, and the hostages of Uladh. Ath-cliath was burned by *the men of* the south of Breg, by stealth. Cinaedh, son of Dubh, son of Maelcoluim, King of Alba, was killed by Maelcoluim, son of Cinaedh. Aedh, Bishop of Treoid, quievit. Domhnall, Bishop of Mainister-Buite, quievit. Muirigan Bocht,³ comarb of Patrick⁴ during three years, quievit.

[1003.]

Kal.⁵ Return of peace and fair weather, and of food,⁶ in this winter, in which the foliage and wild garlic grew. Maelruanaidh, son of Aedh Ua Dubhda, King of Ui-Fiachrach-Muirisge, and his son [*i.e.* Maelsechlainn,⁷ and his brother, *i.e.* Gebhennach, mortui sunt]. A great hosting of the men of Erin by Brian, son of Cennedigh, King of Mumhain, to the Cinel Conaill and Cinel Eoghain,

[1004.]

be inferred from the above entry that the famine prevailed in Ireland also.

⁷ *Maelsechlainn*. This entry being incomplete in A. and B., the liberty

has been taken of supplying the clause within brackets from the Annals of Ulster.



Εογαιν, το cuiungeð gíall, tpe lap Connacht, pop Eppúairð, dar lap Conaill, tpi Cinél Eogain co ðelacð tuin, ocur po gíallpat, imoppo, Ulað don peacht rin, et ní tugrat gíalla ó Conall no o Eogan. Maol na mbo, Rí .h. Cenriolaiğ, a ruir occirur ert. Aip-medað, Eppcop Aipð Maða, quieuit.

[Ct. Maolruanairð mac Aipðgail, Rí Ulað, occirur ert o Maðuran mac Domnaill. Maðuran mac Domnaill, ðna, do marbat don Torc pop lap Duine lethglairi dar ertecð naom Epenn. Cucconnacht mac Dunadaiğ, taipteð síl Anmeaða, do marbat tpe celğ la Murchadh mac ðriain. Atnuaðað aonaiğ Tailtin la Maolreclainn. Eneclap altoipe moipe Cluana muc Noir do cennac la Maolreclainn mac Domnaill, ocur pece ceð lir a Míðe ða cinn. Soirgela mop Coluim Cille do tubgait ipin aice ar in ðeproum an ðaim-liağ móir Cenannra. An Soirgela mop Coluim Cille ðragail accin paite, iar ngait a óir ðe, ocur a arğait, ocur poit tairur. In Torc, Rí Uluð, occirur ert tpe nepð ðe ocur Paðraic. Domnull mac Duibhtuinne, Rí Ulað, do marbatð do Muiredað mac Maðuran,

¹ *Conall*; i.e. the Cinel Conaill, for whom is here substituted the name of their ancestor, Conall, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages.

² *Eoghan*. By this name is signified the Cinel Eoghain, who were descended from Eoghan, another son of Niall of the Nine Hostages. The account of this expedition given by the Four Masters, at A.D. 1005, purports to be an extract from the "Book of Cluain-muc-Nois" and the "Book of the Island." The entry is not in Mageoghegan's translation of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, the original of which is not forthcoming; and there is little doubt that, had Mageoghegan found such a record in the

volume which he professed to translate, he would not have omitted it, as the authority of his version is in many places affected by his extreme partiality for his hero, Brian. It is most likely that the "Book of Cluain-muc-Nois" referred to was the ancient original of the present chronicle. See Introduction.

³ *The Torc*; i.e. "the Boar," an epithet of Dubhtuinne, King of Uladh, or Ulidia. See note ², next page. The correct date is 1007.

⁴ *In the middle of Dun-leth-glaise*. *Flap. rui*, A. B., which is corrupt. The text has been corrected from the *Four Mast.*

to demand hostages. *They marched* through the middle of Connacht, over Eas-Ruaidh, through the middle of Cinel Conaill, through Cinel Eoghain, to Belach-duin; and the Ulidians, moreover, gave hostages on that occasion, but they brought no hostages from Conall,¹ nor from Eoghan.² Mael-na-mbo, King of Ui-Cennsealaigh, was slain by his own *people*. Airmedhach, Bishop of Ard-Macha, quievit.

A.D.
[1004.]

Kal. Maelruanaidh, son of Ardgál, King of Uladh, was slain by Madudhan, son of Domhnall. Madudhan, son of Domhnall, was slain, however, by the Torc,³ in the middle of Dun-leth-glaise,⁴ against the protection of the saints of Erin. Cuconnacht, son of Dunadhach, chieftain of Síl-Anmchadha, was treacherously killed by Murchadh, son of Brian. Renewal of the fair of Taillten, by Malsechlainn. The Eneclar⁵ of the great altar of Cluain-muc-Nois was purchased by Malsechlainn, son of Domhnall, and a hide *was given* from each fort in Midhe on account thereof. The great Gospel⁶ of Colum Cille was wickedly stolen,⁷ in the night, out of the Erdamh⁸ of the great Stone-church of Cenannus. The great Gospel of Colum Cille was found before the end of a quarter, after its gold and silver had been stolen off it, and sods over it. The Torc,⁹ King of Uladh, was slain through the power of God and Patrick.¹⁰ Domhnall, son of Dubhtuinne, King of Uladh, was killed by Muiredhach, son of Madudhan, and by Uargaeth¹¹ of

[1005.]

⁵ *Eneclar*. The exact nature of this article has not been discovered. The last syllable of the name, *clar*, means a board. It is called the "Carrachan of Solomon's Temple," at the year 1125, *infra*.

⁶ *Gospel*. Σοιγῆσα. This splendid manuscript of the Gospels, known as the "Book of Kells," is now preserved in the library of Trinity College, Dublin.

⁷ *Was wickedly stolen*. Το ρυβ-
σαν, lit. "was black-stolen."

⁸ *Erdamh*. See note 7, p. 133.

⁹ *The Torc*; i.e. "the Boar." See note 3, last page.

¹⁰ Π., A. Παπα, B.

¹¹ *Uargaeth*. This, if the name of a person, is not elsewhere mentioned in this chronicle. It signifies lit. "the cold wind," and possibly may not be a proper name at all.

et do Uargaeð sleðe fuair. Tuatal .h. Maílmaða, comarba Pátraic im Mumhain [quieuit].

¶ Ct. Pepdomnach, comarba Colum Cille, quieuit. Sicc mor, ocur rneðda o .i.iii. 10. Enair go Cairc. Muiredað rui Eprcop, mac bratar Ainmire Boicht, do múchað a nuaim a nGailengaið Corainn ó .h. Ruairg.

¶ Ct. Dubcailaig, ingen Rið Connacht, ben Driain mic Cinnetið, moritur. Maíurðan, Rí ríl Annmhaða, occipit ept a ppatre ruo. Cloéna mac Congura, pprim ríle Eipenn, moritur. Taroð Dubruileð, mac Rið Connacht, occipit ept ó Conmaenab.

¶ Ct. Caðal mac Concupair, Rí Connacht, do éð a naíltre. Marcan mac Cinnetið, cenn Muman illeic o clericið, quieuit. Conaing mac Aodacain, Eprcop Cluana muc Noir, do Mugdornaið Maigen, quieuit. Sluaiged la Driain go Claonloða sleðe fuair, go rug airtre Cinel Eogain et Ulað. Derbhail ingen Taroð mic Catail, moritur. Cunnmaol, Eprcop, quieuit.

¶ Ct. Flaitberdað .h. Cetnen, comarba Tigernaið, et Eprcop, do guin opeoið brepne, ocur a éð iartain. Sluaiged la Driain go Mað Corainn, go rug ler Rið Cineoil Conaill .i. Maolruanað .h. Maolropanað ppa rér go Cenn Corað. Flann .h. Donnchaða, comarba Oena, quieuit.

¶ Ct. Teom mor .i. enoc ocur tregaít, a nApo Macha, o Saíhuin go bealtaine, gur mapp rruite

¹ *Comarb of Patrick*; i.e. "Successor of Patrick." O'F. adds "Archiepiscopus Momoniæ" in the margin. The name of Patrick is represented by α p. in A. B. reads "Papa."

² *Ainmire Bocht*; i.e. Ainmire "the poor." The correct year is 1008, as O'F. has noted in the margin.

³ *Kal.* O'F. has prefixed the date "1009."

⁴ *Dubhsuilech*; i.e. "the black-eyed." O'F. has added a marginal note, now illegible.

⁵ *Kal.* O'Flaherty has prefixed the year 1010 as the correct date.

⁶ *Derbhail.* A marginal note, now mutilated, has been added by O'F., intimating that Derbhail was the mother of Aedh Ua Neill, Lord of Ailech, for the particulars of whose death he refers to the Annals of the

Sliabh Fuaid. Tuathal Ua Maeilmacha, comarb of Patrick¹ in Mumhain, [quievit]. A.D. [1005.] [1006.]

Kal. Ferdomhnach, comarb of Colum Cille, quievit. Great frost and snow from the eighth of the Ides of January to Easter. Muiredhach, a sage Bishop, brother's son of Ainmire Bocht,² was suffocated in a cave, in Gailenga of Corann, by Ua Ruairc.

Kal.³ Dubhcabhlaigh, daughter of the King of Connacht, wife of Brian, son of Cennedigh, moritur. Madudhan, King of Sil-Anmchadha, was slain by his own brother. Clothna, son of Aengus, chief poet of Erin, moritur. Tadhg Dubhsuilech,⁴ son of the King of Connacht, was slain by the Conmaicne. [1007.]

Kal.⁵ Cathal, son of Conchobhar, King of Connacht, died on a pilgrimage. Marcan, son of Cennedigh, head of Mumhain, as regards its clerics, quievit. Conaing, son of Aedhacan, Bishop of Cluain-muc-Nois, (of the Mughdhorna-Maighen), quievit. A hosting by Brian to Claenlocha of Sliabh Fuaid; and he carried off the hostages of Cinel Eoghain, and of Uladh. Derbhail,⁶ daughter of Tadhg, son of Cathal, moritur. Crunnmael, a Bishop, quievit. [1008.]

Kal. Flaithbhertach Ua Cethnen, comarb of Tighernach,⁷ and Bishop, was wounded by the men of Breifne, and died afterwards. A hosting by Brian to Magh-Corainn, and he took with him the King of Cinel Conaill, *i.e.* Maelruanaidh Ua Maeldoraidh, in submission, to Cenn-coradh. Flann Ua Donnchadha, comarb of Oena,⁸ quievit. [1009.]

Kal.⁹ A great malady, *viz.*, boils and colic, in Ard-Macha, from Allhallowtide till May, so that it killed a [1010.]

Four Masters, at the year A.D. 1033, where Aedh, "Lord of Ailech, and heir to the sovereignty of Erin," is stated to have died "on the night of St. Andrew's festival, after laudable penance and mortification."

⁷ *Comarb of Tighernach; i.e.* successor of Tighernach, and consequently

Abbot of Cluain-eois, or Clones, in the co. of Monaghan. The correct date is 1011.

⁸ *Comarb of Oena; i.e.* successor of Endeus of Aran.

⁹ *Kal.* The date 1012 has been prefixed by O'Flaherty.

oður meic leiðinn imða, ocyr a Eprcop .i. Cenopaolad an tabaill.

Íct. Derbhail ingen Congalaið mic Maolmichið, ingen Rið Erenn, dhéc. Cpeð mop la hUalarg .h. Ciapda, la Rið Coirbpe, et la mac Neill .h. Ruape, et la pepuif Teabða hi nGailengaið, co tappad luct tige Maoileclainn iar nol irrin uair rin, go tapporat cað doib tpe diumur, go toppoar ann Donnchað mac Maoileclainn, ocyr Dubtaiðlið .h. Maoileallain, taoirioð Delbna bice, et Donnchað mac Donncaða Finn, Riðoamna Tempach, ocyr Cepnað mac Flainn, Rí Luigne, ocyr Senan .h. Leo[ð]ain, Rí Gaileng, et alin. Maolpreclainn do toppachtain go parsta acca na gabála, et go toppoar ler Ualarg .h. Ciapda. Cogad mór eirir Galloið ocyr Gaordealib. Cpeð mop la Murchað mac Driain hi Laiñið, gur aipg an tir go Glénn da locha, ocyr go Cill Maighnenn, gur loirg an tir ocyr gur cpeð. Longar mop do tect o na Galloið irin Mumain, gur loirguit Corcach, pet Deur uinnoicauit ptatim, arpo marbað Almaið mac Siurpucca .i. mac pið Gall, ocyr Maðgamain mac Dupgail mic Almaið, o Caðal mac Domnaill mic Duibda-bairpenn, dolore. Cpeð mop la Maolpreclainn accpich Gall, gur loirce an tir co Etar, go tappad Siurpce et Maolmopda cpeð da cpechaið, gur marbrat da ceo di im Flann mac Maoileclainn, ocyr Lopean mac

¹ *The Sabhall.* Cn tabaill, for an ttabaill, A. B. The Sabhall, lit. "the Barn," was a small church, or oratory, which formerly existed at Armagh, for an account of which see the Rev. Dr. Reeves's Essay on the "*Ancient Churches of Armagh*," p. 15.

² *Derbhail.* O'F., who prefixes the date "1013," adds the marginal note "Mater Congalii filii Conquovari, Offaliæ Domini: Cod. Lec.," intimating that in the *Book of Lecan*

(*Tract on Celebrated Women*, ff. 184 to 189), Derbhail is described as the mother of Congalach, son of Conchobhar, Lord of Ui-Failghe, or Offaly.

³ *Ualarg.* "Ualgharg," *Four Mast.* "Ualgarc," *Ann. Ul.* The name "Ualgharg" signifies lit. "fierce shout."

⁴ *Leo[ð]ain.* Leocan, A. B. Corrected from the *Ann. Four Mast.* and the *Ann. Ul.* The name Ua Leo-

great number of seniors and students, and their Bishop, *i.e.* Cennfaeladh of the Sabhall.¹

A.D.

[1010.]

[1011.]

Kal. Derbhail,² daughter of Congalach, son of Mael-mithidh, *i.e.* daughter of the King of Erin, died. A great depredation *was committed* by Ualarg³ Ua Ciardha, King of Cairbre, and by the son of Niall Ua Ruairc, and by the men of Teabhtha, in Gaileng; and the household of Maelechlainn met them, and *being* then after drinking, they gave them battle, through pride, and Donnchadh, son of Maelechlainn, and Dubhtaichligh Ua Maeilcallain, chief of Delbhna-bec, and Donnchadh, son of Donnchadh Finn, Royal heir of Temhair, and Cernach, son of Flann, King of Luighne, and Senan Ua Leo[ch]lain,⁴ King of Gaileng, and others, were slain there. Maelsechlainn pursued *them*, so that the spoils were left with him; and Ualarg⁵ Ua Ciardha was slain by him. Great war between the Foreigners and the Gaoidhel. A great depredation by Murchadh, son of Brian, in Laighen, and he plundered the country to Glenn-da-locha, and to Cill-Maighnenn, so that he burned and pillaged the territory. A great fleet from the Foreigners arrived in Mumhain, and they burned Corcach; but God avenged *the deed* immediately, for Amhlaibh, son of Sitric, *i.e.* son of the King of the Foreigners, and Mathghamhain, son of Dubhgall, son of Amhlaibh, were treacherously slain by Cathal, son of Domhnall, son of Dubhdabhairn. A great depredation by Maelsechlainn in the territory of the Foreigners,⁶ and he burned the country as far as Etar; but Sitric and Maelmordha overtook one of his preying parties, and slew 200 thereof, together with Flann, son of Maelechlainn,

chain, or O'Leochain, is now anglicised "Loughan," and incorrectly translated "Duck."

⁵ *Ualarg*. See note ³, last page.

⁶ *The territory of the Foreigners*; *i.e.* the district occupied by the Foreigners to the north of Dublin, the

exact limits of which have not yet been ascertained. The name "Fine-Gall" ("territory of the Foreigners"), anglicised Fingal, is now applied to a district in the county of Dublin, extending about 15 miles to the north of the city.

Ectigepin, Rí Cineóil Meáir, et ceteror. Domnall mac Cathail, Rídamna Connacht, do marbað la .h. Maoltoirí, et Maš nCce uile do lorceað et dargain.

¶ Et. Fel Sruair pia nino ipin bliadain pi, et min Cairce a rampað, quod non auditum est. Sluaiged la Drián mac Cinneoiš, mic Lorcain, la Ríš Epenn, et la Maolreclainn, la piš Tempach, go hAcé cliaé. Šail an domain do neoð baoi oioð o Lochlain ríar, po tionoilrit an aigaid Drián ocur Maolreclainn; .x. ced luireð leó. Cuirter cað cpoða amnup eturpa, do na rrit réo na ramail ip na haimpioraib peo, go ttorehair and Drián mac Cinneoiš, aipd pi Epenn et Šall, et Dpetan .lxxx°.un°. anno aetatir ruae, et Muphað mac Drián, Rídamna hEpenn .lxiin. anno aetatir ruae, et Toirpdelbach mac Muphaða, mic Drián, et Conaing mac Duinneuan, mac bratar Drián, ogur Močla mac Domnail, mic Šaelán, Rí na nDeiri Muman, ocur Eoču mac Dunaðaiš, et Níall .h. Cuinn, ocur Cuoiuiliš mac Cinneoiš, tpi caoimti Drián, et Taroš .h. Ceallaiš, Rí .h. Maine, et Maolruananð .h. Eðin, Rí Aíðne, et Šebennač mac Dubucan, Rí Šep Mašge, et Mac Derað mic Muir-eohaiš Claoín, Rí Ciarpaišge Luacra, ocur Domnall

¹ *Domhnall*. "Hoc infra post Cluain Tarbh praelium." Marg. note, O'F. The killing of Domhnall, which, as O'F. has remarked, is also entered under the next year, is likewise twice recorded in the Ann. Ult., and the Ann. Four Mast., viz., under the years 1012 and 1013, equal to 1013 and 1014, respectively.

² *Little Easter*; i.e. Low Sunday. O'Flaherty has added the criteria for the year in the margin, viz.:—"Lit. Dom. C. Aureus Numerus, 8. Octava Paschæ, 2º Maii, sed 50^{ma} (Quinqu-

gesima) 7º Martii." The Ann. Four Mast., which have the battle of Clontarf under the year 1013, state that it was fought on Good Friday; and in the Chronicle of Marianus Scotus, that day is said to have been the 9th of the Kalends of May, i.e. the 23rd of April. The correct year, therefore, was 1014. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, p. 435.

³ *Battle*. The orig. hand has added the words "cath Cluana tarb," "battle of Cluain Tairbh (Clontarf)," in the marg.

and Lorcan, son of Echtighern, King of Cinel-Mechair, and others. Domhnall,¹ son of Cathal, Royal heir of Connacht, was killed by Ua Macildoraidh, and all MaghnAei was burned and plundered. A.D.
[1011.]

Kal. The feast of Gregory before Shrovetide in this year, and Little Easter² in summer, which was not heard *before*. A hosting by Brian, son of Cennedigh, son of Lorcan, King of Erinn, and by Maelsechlainn, King of Temhair, to Ath-cliath. The Foreigners of the World—such as were of them from Lochlann westwards— assembled against Brian and Maelechlainn. *The Foreigners had* with them 1,000 coats of mail. A spirited, fierce battle³ was fought between them, for which no equal, or likeness, has been found in these times, and Brian, son of Cennedigh, chief King of Erinn, and of the Foreigners, and of Britain, was slain there, in the 88th⁴ year of his age; and Murchadh, son of Brian, Royal heir of Erinn, in the 63rd year of his age; and Toirdhealbhach, son of Murchadh, son of Brian; and Conaing, son of Donnucuan, the son of Brian's brother;⁵ and Mothla, son of Domhnall, son of Faelan, King of the Deisi-Mumhan; and Eochu, son of Dunadbach, and Niall Ua Cuinn, and Cuduiligh, son of Cennedigh—the three companions⁶ of Brian; and Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh, King of Ui Maine; and Maelruanaidh Ua Edhin, King of Aidhne; and Gebhen-nach, son of Dubhagan, King of Feara-Maighe; and the son of Betadh, son of Muiredhach Claen, King of Ciar-raighe-Luachra; and Domhnall, son of Diarmaid, King [1012.]

⁴ *The 88th.* The birth of Brian is entered under the year 922 (*rectè* 923), *supra*. He was, therefore, in the 91st year of his age. But the Ann. Ult. have the "Nativity of Brian" at the year 941=942, according to which he was only 72 years old at the time of his death. This, however, is inconsistent with the

statement that his son, Murchadh, was 63 years old when he was slain.

⁵ *The son of Brian's brother; i.e.* Conaing was the son of Donnucuan, who was Brian's brother.

⁶ *Companions.* Καοιμηῆ, A. B. Κομετιοι, "guards." *Wars of the Gaedhil with the Gaill*, p. 166.

mac 'Diarmaða, Rí Corca 'Daircinn, ocup Seanlan mac [Cathail] Rí Eoganaðra Loéu lén, et 'Domnall mac Éimín, mic Caimniḡ, et alii 1. o Tulcaio go Acé cliaí, sup paoineð for Galloið ocup for Laignið, tria nept cathaíḡte, et imbualta, et cproachta, go ttopchair ann Maolmóroa mac Murchaða, mic Fínn, Rí Laíḡen, et Tuatail .h. [u]ḡaire, riḡdamna Laíḡen, et mac 'Brogarbáin, mic Concupair riḡdamna .h. rFáilge, et multi, oḡur go ttopchair ann 'Durgall mac Ámlaið, et ḡilla ciaráin mac ḡluin iarainn, ða riḡdamna ḡall, ocup Siḡpuit mac Loðair, Iarla Inni Rí Ope, et 'Bruadar taoirið na n'Danar, ocup ar e po marb 'Bruan, ocup luḡt na ndeé ced luirpec uile, nar luga de do poepatton tria ced do ḡalloið ann. Caí eoiri Uib Ecaí mapeé, eoiri Cian mac Maolmuaið et 'Domnall mac Duibðabairenn, go ttopchair ann Cian et Cathal, ocup Rogallach, tri meic Maolmhuaið, ocup ár impu. Sluaicḡeð la 'Donnchað mac 'Bríain a nðerḡept nEppenn, sup mapp Cathal mac 'Domnall, et go tpuḡ ḡiall o 'Domnall. Imaireḡ eoiri ða mac 'Bríain 1. 'Donnchað et Tarḡ. Maioirheð for 'Donnchað. 'Do tuit ann Ruairi .h. 'Donnagáin, Rí Árao, et alii. 'Dunlaḡ mac Tuathail, Rí Laíḡen, moiputur. Sluaḡeð la .h. Maoltoiraíð, et la .h. Ruairce a Maḡ naoí. sup mappat 'Domnall mac Cathail, ocup pucepat ḡialla Connacht. Flaíḡberpaḡ mac 'Domnall 1. ri Clainn Colmáin ró, comarba

¹ *Of Cathal.* Supplied from the Ann. Ult. and the Four Mast., a blank being left for the name in A., as if the transcriber found it illegible in his original. It is also omitted in B.

² *Domhnall.* In the Ann. Ult., and Ann. Four Mast., he is called "Mop mæp Mær 1 nÁlban," "great steward of Mar, in Alba" (Scotland). See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part III., cap. 81.

³ *Grandson.* h. for hua, or ua, A. B. The Four Masters state that Tuathal was the son of Ugaire, on which Dr. O'Donovan remarks, "this is a mistake, because Tuathal, son of Ugaire, died in 956. It should be, as in the Annals of Inisfallen, 'Mac Tuathail,' i.e. son of Tuathal, son of Ugaire, or Dunlaing, son of Tuathal, son of Ugaire." *Ann. F. M.* ad an. 777, n. 7. But the death of this

of Corca-Bhaiscinn; and Scanlan, son [of Cathal],¹ King of Eoghanacht-locha-Léin; and Domhnall,² son of Emhin, son of Cainnech, and others. *The battle raged*, viz., from the Tulcadh to Ath-clíath, and the victory was gained over the Foreigners and the Lagenians, through dint of battling, striking, and bravery; and there fell Maelmordha, son of Murchadh, son of Finn, King of Laighen; and Tuathal, grandson³ of [U]gaire, Royal heir of Laighen; and the son of Brogarbhan, son of Conchobhar, Royal heir of Ui-Failghe; and many *others*. And there were slain there Dubhgall, son of Amhlaibh, and Gillaciaraín, son of Glun-iaraín, two Royal heirs of the Foreigners; and Sichfrith, son of Lodar, Earl of Innsi-Orc;⁴ and Bruadar, chief of the Danars—and it was he that killed Brian;—and the entire band of 1,000 men in armour; so that not less than 3,000 Foreigners fell there. A battle between the Ui-Echach themselves, *i.e.* between Cian, son of Maelmhuaidh, and Domhnall, son of Dubhdhabhairenn, in which Cian, and Cathal, and Raghallach, three sons of Maelmhuaidh, were slain, and a multitude⁵ about them. A hosting by Donnchadh, son of Brian, to the south of Erin; and he killed Cathal, son of Domhnall, and received hostages from Domhnall. A conflict between the two sons of Brian, viz., Donnchadh and Tadhg. Donnchadh was defeated. Ruaidhri Ua Donnagain, King of Aradh, and others, fell there. Dunlaing,⁶ son of Tuathal, King of Laighen, moritur. A hosting by Ua Maeildoraídh and by Ua Ruairc, to Magh-nAei; and they killed Domhnall,⁷ son of Cathal, and carried off the hostages of Connacht. Flaithbheartach, son of Domhnall (*i.e.* he was of the

A.D.
[1012.]

Dunlaing appears a little further on under this year, where he is said to have been "King of Laighen," not "Royal heir."

⁴ *Innsi-Orc*. *Orc*, B. By "Innsi-Orc" are meant the Orcades, or Orkney Islands.

⁵ *A multitude*. ὄρν, lit. "a slaughter."

⁶ *Dunlaing*. See note ³, last page.

⁷ *Domhnall*. This entry, slightly varied, is also found under the year 1011. See note ¹, p. 250.

Сіарáин, оcур Fínníáин, quíeuit in Chpíтo. Conn .h. Dúgpaio, comapbað Caoimhín, quíeuit. Domnall ú hAíт, Rí Teabtha, morítur.

[Ct. Sluaigheð la Domnall mac Duibodabairénn go Luimnech. Da mac bpuáin .i. Donnchað et Taro go rluagað Tuao Mumhan [ap a cínó]. Snítep cað etoppa. Maorítheð pop depeipт nepeñn, оcур do tuít ann Domnall. Sluaigheð [la Maelpechláinn оcур la .h.] Nell, оcур la .h. Maolдоpaioh [go Aт cliað, gur] loirgriot in dun [оcур gað apaiðe ó dun amað do тагíð], et condeaðaop [iarom in uíð Cinnriolaið] gur loirgriot an típ [uile оcур тucpat il] míle do bpaio оcур innilíð, co [тaппupet] cpeð da cpechaið ann, gur mapbað opem oib im mac piğ Connacht, et alu, et gur gabað ann Congalað mac Concubair, Rí .h. pfoilge, et Gilla Colum .h. Aгoa, pí Teabtha. Sluaigheð la Maolpecláinn, et la .h. Nell, et la .h. Maolдоpaioð allaiгníð, go тaгpat гíalla láigen, et go тaгpat piğe láigen do Dúnnááин mac Dúnlaing, gur inniprit Oппaige. Mac Ragnall, mic Imair, Rí puipт lairge, do mapbað ó uíð liaáин. Acoð .h. Ruairc, Rí bpepne, оcур Ríгoaмпа Connacht, do mapbað la Taro mac Cathail, mic Concupair, la Ríğ Connacht, dolope. Cpeð mop la hуllтoið, gur aipgriot Aро Maða o paíð imað, go puгpat gabala imoa epтe.

¹ *Clann-Colmain.* The words in parenthesis are added by way of gloss over the name of Flaithbheartach, in A. They are misplaced in B., where they precede the name. The Clann-Colmain were a branch of the O'Melaghlines of Meath, descended from Colman Mor, son of Diarmaid Mac Cerbhaill, King of Ireland, whose death is recorded under the year 565, *supra*.

² *Comarb of Ciaran and Finnian;* i.e. successor of St. Ciaran and St. Finnian, and consequently Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois and Cluain-Iraird.

³ *Kal.* The correct year is 1015, as O'Flaherty has noted in the margin, in A.

⁴ *To meet them.* Ap a cínó. Supplied from the Ann. Four Mast.

⁵ *A hosting.* This entry stands thus in A., viz.:—

Slū	nell, оcур la .h.
Maoлдоpí	loirgriot
in dun	et Oпеað
аopар	gur loirgriot an
тíр	míle do bpaio оcур in
ilíð co	cpeð da cpechaið ann gur
	mбаð

Clann-Colmain¹), comarb of Ciaran and Finnian,² quievit in Christo. Conn Ua Diugraidh, comarb of Caemhghen, quievit. Domhnall Ua hAirt, King of Teabhtha, moritur. A.D.
[1012.]

Kal.³ A hosting by Domhnall, son of Dubhdabhairn, to Luimnech. Brian's two sons, viz., Donnchadh and Tadhg, with the army of Tuadh-Mumhain [*were there to meet them*⁴]. A battle was fought between them. The *men of the South of Erin* were defeated, and Domhnall fell there. A hosting⁵ [by Malsechlainn, and Ua] Neill, and Ua Maeildoraidh [to Ath-cliath, so that] they burned the fortress [and all the houses that were from the fortress outwards]; and they went [afterwards unto Ui Cennsealaigh], and burned the country [entirely, and carried off many] thousands of captives and cattle; but one of their plundering parties [was overtaken] there, and a number of them were killed, along with the son of the King of Connacht, and others; and Congalach, son of Conchobhar, King of Ui-Failghe, and Gillacolum Ua Aghda,⁶ King of Teabhtha, were there taken prisoners. A hosting by Malsechlainn, and by Ua Neill and Ua Maeildoraidh, into Laighen; and they took the hostages of Laighen, and gave the kingdom of Laighen to Donnucan, son of Dunlaing, and ravaged Osraighe. The son of Ragnall, son of Imhar, King of Port-Lairge, was slain by the Ui-Liathain. Aedh Ua Ruairc, King of Breifne, and Royal heir of Connacht, was treacherously killed by Tadhg, son of Cathal, son of Conchobhar, King of Connacht. A great depredation *was committed* by the Ultonians, so that they plundered Ard-Macha from the [1013.]

It would therefore appear that the transcriber had copied from a damaged MS.; and the omission to fill up the blanks, which he might easily have done from other authorities, may be taken as an indication of Mac Firbis's desire to reproduce his original with

fidelity. The liberty has now been taken of completing the entry, which is also imperfect in B., by supplying from the Ann. Four Mast. the clauses enclosed within brackets.

⁶ *Aghda*. Ὀἶαρο (Agad), B.

Ḡaoḡ mor ʒrɪn ʒoḡmar do na ʒpɪḡ ʒéo na ʒamaɪ ʒrɪn
aɪmʒɪr ʒɪ, do attoʒeapɪ doapɪ mor Regleʒa ʒɪnʒɪn hɪ
oCluain muc Noɪr. Coʒ ʒaloʒ ɪc ʒalloɪḡ, ocup ʒlaḡ
loḡaro ɪc ʒalloɪb ocup ɪḡ laɪnɪp.

Ƴct. Sluaɪḡeḡ la Maolʒeclainn ɪ nʒlltoɪḡ ʒo ʒuḡ
ʒialla ʒlaḡ. ʒiolla Colaim .h. Aḡda, Rí Teabḡa, do
maʒbaḡ o mac Duinn mic Donnḡaɪl ɪ nʒpuɪm ʒaḡḡe.
Donnḡaḡan mac Duɪlaimḡ, ʒuḡ laɪnɪn, do maʒbaḡ, ocup
ʒaḡḡ .h. Rɪaɪn, Rí .h. nʒpona, la Donnchaḡ mac
ʒille ʒaʒpaɪc, ʒoʒ laʒ laɪḡḡlɪnne. Cluain muc Noɪr
ʒan, Cluain ʒeʒta ḡʒenainn, et Cenannuʒ do loʒeḡaḡ.
Mac laḡ .ɪ. Muɪʒeʒtaḡ, apɪ ollaḡḡ Eʒenn, opɪmuʒ
homo, moʒuʒuʒ ɪ nɪnuʒ ʒaɪl doɪḡ ʒoʒ ʒɪnainn. Ceo
ʒann mic laḡ:—

Muɪʒeʒtaḡ beḡ mac Maɪʒeʒtaɪḡ,
ḡɪʒ aḡ ɪnḡaɪpe na mbo,
Aḡe an ʒɪnnʒaɪc naḡ aɪmʒɪ loɪt;
Tabaɪʒ ʒḡeanaḡ ʒɪnnʒaɪp do.

Connacḡa doʒḡaɪn Cille Doalua. Cat eɪoɪʒ Doal Aʒaḡḡe
et ʒlltoɪḡ. Maɪoḡḡeḡ apɪ Doal Aʒaḡḡe, ocup do ʒuɪt
ann Domnaɪl .h. loɪnḡɪḡ, Rí Doal Aʒaḡḡe, et Nɪaɪl
mac Duɪbʒuɪnne, mic Aʒoḡaɪl, apɪ Rí ʒlaḡ, ocup
Concuʒaɪ .h. Domnaɪl, Rí .h. ʒʒuɪʒʒe, et aɪɪ. ʒɪʒ
Muman doʒḡaɪn ɪnnɪ Clothʒan, et ɪnnɪ bo ʒɪnne.

¹ *Out of it.* 2e, for eʒte, A. In this curious form of abbreviation the character “2,” the contraction for the Latin *est*, by the addition of the letter e is made to represent the Irish word “eʒte,” “from it,” or “out of it.” B. reads “oae,” the transcriber having understood the character 2 as simply representing the figure 2, which in Irish is written “da.”

² *And a plague of putrefaction.* Ocuʒʒlaḡ loḡaro (ocus plag lochad). Omitted in B. loḡaro is probably the same as loḡaḡ, “rotting, putre-

fyng,” the letters c̃ and ḡ being frequently used, the one for the other, in the text of this Chronicle, as well as in all Irish MSS. See O'Donovan's Irish Grammar, p. 2. The expression ʒlaḡ loḡaro is rendered “a plague of rats (or mice),” as if the word loḡaro were intended for luch, in Sir W. R. Wilde's valuable *Table of Cosmical Phenomena*, &c. *Census of Ireland* for 1851, part v., vol. i., p. 65); but it would seem from the context that the plague was one affecting a people, not a district of country. Moreover,

Rath outwards, and took numerous spoils out of it.¹ Great wind in the autumn, the like or equal of which has not been witnessed in these times, by which the great oak of Regles-Finghin at Cluain-muc-Nois was prostrated. A disease of the legs among the Foreigners, and a plague of putrefaction² among the Foreigners and Lagenians.

Kal.³ A hosting by Maelsechlainn to the Ultonians, and he brought off the hostages of Uladh. Gillacolum Ua Aghda,⁴ King of Teabhtha, was slain by the son of Donn, son of Donngal, in Druim-raithe. Donnagan, son of Dunlaing, King of Laighen, and Tadhg Ua Riain, King of Ui-Drona, were slain by Donnchadh, son of Gillapadraig, in the middle of Lethghlinn. Cluain-muc-Nois, also Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, and Cenannus were burned. Mac-Liag, *i.e.* Muircertach, chief poet of Erinn, a most excellent man,⁵ died in Inis-Gaill-duibh⁶ on the Sinainn. Mac-Liag's first quatrain was :—

Little Muircertach, son of Maelcertach,⁷
Who is wont to be herding the cows—
He is the innocent who attempts not to wound ;
Give him a handful of finnraip.⁸

The Connachtmen pillaged Cill-Dalua. A battle between the Dal-Araidhe and the Ultonians. The Dal-Araidhe were defeated, and Domhnall Ua Loingsigh, King of Dal-Araidhe, and Niall, son of Dubhtuinne, son of Ardgall, chief King of Uladh, and Conchobhar Ua Domhnaill, King of Ui-Tuirtre, and others, fell there. The men of Mumhain plundered Inis-Clothran, and Inis-bo-finne.

the Foreigners, or Danes, were widely scattered throughout Ireland in the year 1015, so that a "plague of mice" could hardly reach their several bands without infesting the whole island.

³ *Kal.* O'F. has prefixed the date "1016," which is the correct year.

⁴ *Aghda.* ΑΓΑΘΟ (Agad), B.

⁵ *Man.* ἄνθρωπος, A. homo, B.

⁶ *Inis-Gaill-duibh.* More correctly "Inis-an-Gaill-duibh," *i.e.* "the Island of the black Foreigner," now probably the King's Island, at Limerick.

⁷ *Of Maelcertach.* Μαλκερταχ, A. B.; Μυρκερταχ is the correct gen. form of the name.

⁸ *Finnraip.* This is probably the name of some precious metal.

Íct. Diarmair .h. Maoilteicha, Eppcop, quieuit. Oengur mac Cairptaí Calma, iugdamna Tempa, ocur tuir orðain Epenn, morutur. Pergus mac Domnaill, mic Concupair, iugdamna Ailií, do marbað ó Cinel Eogain raðen. Donnchað mac Donnchaða .h. Congalaí, Ríugdamna hEpenn, do marbað o Pepuib̃ ðpeí per dolum.

Íct. Gormgal ino Aro ailean, pum anchapað Epenn, in Curo quieuit. ðroen mac Maoilmorða, mic Murchaða, Rí Lagen, do dallað i nAí eliaí la Siuruc mac Amlaib̃ tpe meabail. Congaluí mac Concupair, mic Finn, Rí .h. pFoilge, morutur.

Íct. Orðain Cenannra do Siurug mac Amlaib̃, co nGallob̃ Aí eliaí, [go rucrat brait diarmu] et gur marbað ðaoina ar a lár. Mac Caðarnaií mic Aíða, do íb Cairrin, do teagmail do cum Donnchað mac ðríain, go tarro béim ða elaiðiom na cenn, et ðar a laim ðoeir, gur ben ðe. Terna iarum mac ðríain, ocur po marbað mac Caðarnaií.

Íct. Maoilmuao .h. Maoilmúao, Rí pPer cCeall, do tabairt ar hécin a ðamliag Duirmuige, la Muircepaí .h. Cárpaií, ocur a marbað im Maií Lena. Sluaigeð la Maoilrechlainn, et la .h. Néll, et la Donnchað mac mðríain, ocur la hAirt .h. Ruairc, go Sinainn, go tucrat gilla Connacht do Maoilrechlainn. Culuaera mac Concubair, Rí Ciarpaiíge Luacra,

¹ *Kal.* This is properly the year 1017, as O'Flaherty has noted in the margin, in A.

² *Kal.* The correct date is 1018, as O'F. has noted in the marg.

³ *Anchorite.* Anchá, for Ancha-
pað, A. B. Anmchapa (i.e. "soul-
friend"), Four Mast. The Ann. Ult.
(1018) have "anmchapa," which
Dr. O'Connor renders by "Anacho-
reta." But his translation of the

word seems to have been owing to
his conception of the meaning of
"Ard-ailean," which he did not con-
sider the name of a place, but simply
signifying "alta rupes." Ard-ailean,
or High Island, is a steep island off
the coast of the barony of Ballyna-
hinch, in the county of Galway, con-
taining the ruins of a primitive build-
ing erected by St. Fechin, in the
seventh century. It was a more suit-

Kal.¹ Diarmaid Ua Maeitelcha, Bishop, quievit. A.D. [1015.]
 Oengus, son of Carthach Calma, Royal heir of Temhair, and pillar of dignity of Erinn, moritur. Fergus, son of Domhnall, son of Conchobhar, Royal heir of Ailech, was slain by the Cinel Eoghain themselves. Donnchadh, son of Donnchadh Ua Conghalaigh, Royal heir of Erinn, was slain by the men of Breg, through treachery.

Kal.² Gormgal of the High-Island, chief anchorite³ of [1016.]
 Erinn, in Christo quievit. Braen, son of Maelmordha, son of Murchadh, King of Laighen, was blinded in Ath-cliaith, by Sitric, son of Amhlaibh, through treachery. Congalach, son of Conchobhar, son of Finn, King of Ui-Failghe, moritur.

Kal.⁴ Plundering of Cenannus by Sitric, son of [1017.]
 Amhlaibh, with the Foreigners of Ath-cliaith, [so that they carried off innumerable spoils⁵], and men were slain in the middle of it. The son of Catharnach, son of Aedh, of the Ui-Caissin, approached Donnchadh, son of Brian, and gave him a stroke of his sword on his head and across his right hand, so that he cut off *the hand*. The son of Brian escaped afterwards, and the son of Catharnach was slain.

Kal.⁶ Maelmhuaidh Ua Maeilmhuaidh, King of Feara- [1018.]
 Ceall, was forcibly taken out of the Stone-church of Duirmagh, by Muircertach Ua Carraigh, and slain in Magh-Lena. A hosting by Malsechlainn, and Ua Neill, and Donnchadh, son of Brian, and Art⁷ Ua Ruairc, to the Sinainn; and they gave the hostages of Connacht to Malsechlainn. Culuachra, son⁸ of Conchobhar, King of

able residence for an anchorite than for a "soul-friend," or confessor. See Hardiman's ed. of O'Flaherty's *Iar Connaught*, pp. 114, 115.

⁴ Kal. O'F. has prefixed the date 1019.

⁵ *Spoils*. The clause enclosed within brackets is supplied from Tighernach, as the words ("et sup—and so

that") which follow imply the omission of such a clause.

⁶ Kal. The correct date (1020), has been prefixed by O'F.

⁷ Art. ἡαῖρτ, A. βαῖρτ, B.

⁸ Son. μαρ, A. B. "ἡα," "grandson," or "descendant," in all the other Annals.

moritur. Lorcacā Cluana muc Noir. Arpo Macha do Lorcacā gur an Raitē, genmoēa an teac rēpeabtra, ocur po loirceēō an damliag mor, et an claiḡtec, et an carbaō, ocur imao óir ocur arḡair. Maolmuire, comarba Pádraic, cenn clepeēō Epenn, quieuit.

Íct. Prap cruicēnecta drepertain i nOrraigib. Dpan-acan .h. Maolmuir, apō peētairē Míde, do baōaō la bealltaine illoēō Clinninne. Aoō mac Flainn, mic Maolreclainn, iḡḡamna Epenn, do marbaō da Uib Maigteačain drepōib bile. Longarḡ .h. Maolmuir, pecnaō Cluana muc Noir, quieuit. Ua Seueannač, Riḡdamna .h. Maine, occirur ep.

Íct. Ab incarnatione Domini .m°. ac .xxi°.; anno Decennouenalir Circuli .xii. Sitruc mac Imair Puirp Larrḡe do marbaō le Riḡ Orraigē. Mac Leḡinn mac Cairill, Rí Clirḡiall, penitēnr quieuit. Maolreclainn mac Domnaill, mic Donnchaōa, apō Rí Epenn uile, tuile opōain iartair domain, do hēc i ḡCpo Inir loāa Clinninne, in .xlii°. anno pegni rui, in .iiii°. nonar Septembur, die uidelicet Dominico, luna .ii°.; millesimo, uero, ac .xxi°. porp incarnationem Dominicam anno, praepentibur ac ribi artantibur uenepabilium Sanctorum, Pádrich, rēilicet, et Columbae ac Ciaraui heperōibur penitēnr in pace paupauit.

Trí cet porp iḡ an Riḡ,
Ima tobar bprot iḡ bíō;
Cltrpom o Riḡ na nōuile
Ac meōn ḡac dúine díōō.

¹ *Teach-screabtra*; i.e. the library; lit. "house of writings."

² *The Carbad*; i.e. "the chariot." "carrpat na nAbbaō," "the chariot of the Abbots." Four Mast.

³ *Comarb of Patrick*. O'F. adds the marg. note "Ardm. 3°. Junii ♀," to intimate that Maelmuire was Abbot, or Bishop of Armagh, and died on the third of June, being Friday.

⁴ *Kal.* The correct date is 1021.

⁵ *The 43rd*; i.e. counting the 12 years which intervened between the period of his deposition by Brian, in 1002, and the death of Brian in 1014, after which Maelsechlainn resumed the sovereignty. O'Flaherty has added a marginal note recapitulating the criteria, and indicating 1022 as the correct year, but it is now mutilated.

Ciarraighe-Luachra, moritur. Burning of Cluain-muc-Nois. Ard-Macha was burned, together with the Rath, except the Teach-screabtra;¹ and the great Stone-church was burned, and the belfry, and the Carbad,² and a great deal of gold and silver. Maelmuire, comarb of Patrick,³ head of the clergy of Erinn, quievit. A.D.
[1018.]

Kal.⁴ A shower of wheat fell in Osraighe. Branagan Ua Maeiluidhir, chief law-giver of Midhe, was drowned on May-day, in Loch Ainninn. Aedh, son of Flann, son of Maelsechlainn, Royal heir of Erinn, was slain by the Ui-Maightheadain, of the Feara-Bile. Longarg Ua Maeiliduin, vice-Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Ua Gebheannach, Royal heir of Ui Maine, occisus est. [1019.]

Kal. From the Incarnation of the Lord, 1022; the 16th year of the cycle of 19. Sitric, son of Imhar of Port-Lairge, was slain by the King of Osraighe. Macleghinn, son of Cairell, King of Airghiall, pœnitens quievit. Maelsechlainn, son of Domhnall, son of Donnchadh, chief King of all Erinn, flood of dignity of the west of the world, died in Cro-Inis of Loch Ainninn, in the 43rd⁵ year of his reign, the 4th of the nones of September, viz., on Sunday, the 2nd of the moon's age, and in the thousand and twenty-second year after the Lord's Incarnation; the successors of the venerable saints, that is to say, of Patrick,⁶ Columba, and Ciaran, being present and standing beside him, pœnitens in pace pausavit. [1020.]

Three hundred⁷ forts has the King,
From which he gives clothes and food;
There are guests from the King of the elements
In the middle of each fort of them.

⁶ Patrick. *ṛṫṫṫṫ*, A. *ṛṫṫṫṫ*, B.

⁷ *Three hundred*. O'Flaherty has rendered the first quatrain of this eulogy on Maelsechlainn, which he calls an "epitaph," into Latin, in the margin, but it is now mutilated. The paraphrase seems to have been literally

the same as that which he gives in *Ogygia*, p. 436, viz.:—

"Præbuit è castris vestes, victumque trecentis:

Quarum quæque inopum sedes penetralibus altrix."

Ὁαβαὶ γῆρ na Τυλκα ἑίαρ,
 Μάνγεβα Ρί Μίρε μίαν
 Ὁία Ὀμναιῖ, ἰβυρ οἷς ὀί
 Ὁία λυαῖν ι μαρδεαν Μίρε.

Μυρρεπαῖ mac Caprthaiḡ Calma do marbað on Sut, per solum. Domnall .h. Murchaða Glun ilair, Rí an tuairgept, do marbað o Ciannacht Glinne Seimín.

[Ct. Ercra greine immedon laoi, ocur ercra erga rin mír ceona. Domnall mac Aoda bis .h. Maolrechlainn, leif ri Míre, do marbað o mac Seanáin .h. Leoðain, ocur ó Luighnib. Tádḡ mac Driáin do marbað Deilib ippill, iar na epáil do Donnchað mac Driáin. Concupar mac Congura, mic Caprthaiḡ Calma, do marbað lar na ḡotaiḡ tre celḡ. Máelmuire .h. Cennén Eppcop Suirḡ, quieuit. Leobelin riḡ Dpetan, morutur. Sluaḡeð la .h. Concupair, la riḡ Connacht in Uib Driúin, sup marbað ann Domnall .h. Egra, Rí Luigne Connacht. Oenpac Rí an domain in pace quieuit. Cuanu ra gab dar a éiri riḡe.

[Ct. Uḡaire mac Dunlaiḡ, Rí Laiḡen, et Maolmorḡa mac Lorcain, Rí .h. Cenriolaiḡ, et a mac, tec do gabail forpa oḡ Dubloḡ, do Duinnrleḡe, sup marbað ann. Ioreḡ mac Duncaiḡ, anmcapa Cluana muc Noir, quieuit: aḡair Cuinn na mBoḡt. Sluaḡeð la mac neochaða ḡo ḡalloib, sup loirḡ iad, ocur ḡo

¹ *Man of the Tulach.* γῆρ na τυλκα. An allusion is probably here contained to the *Peapa-tylach*, a district in the county of Westmeath, comprising the present barony of Fartullagh, in that county. The sense of this quatrain is very obscure.

² *Kal.* O'Flaherty has prefixed the date 1023, which is the correct year, and added a chronol. note in the margin, which is now nearly destroyed.

³ *Desire.* Εραιλ, A. B., for υπαιλ, or ρυραιλ. In O'Conor's edition of

Tighernach the corresponding word is "umail" (umail), i.e. "submitting," which makes the passage to signify that "Tadhg was murdered by the Eile, after submitting to his brother Donnbadh;" but in the Bodleian copy of Tighernach (*Rawlinson*, 488), the word is written "υραιλ," in an abbreviated form.

⁴ *The Gots;* i.e. the Stammerers, a nickname of a family of the O'Melagh-lins of Meath.

⁵ *Leobhelin;* i.e. Llewelyn, son of

The vat of the man of the Tulach¹ in the west—
 If the King of Midhe feels any desire
 On Sunday, he quaffs a drink of it
 On Monday morning in Midhe.

A.D.
 [1020.]

Muircertach, son of Carthach Calma, was slain by the Got, through treachery. Domhnall, grandson of Murchadh Glun-ilair, King of the North, was slain by the Ciannacht of Glenn-Geimhin.

Kal.² An eclipse of the sun at mid-day, and an eclipse of the moon in the same month. Domhnall, son of Aedh Beg Ua Maeilseachlainn, half-King of Midhe, was killed by the son of Seanan Ua Leochain, and the Luighne. Tadhg, son of Brian, was treacherously slain by the Eile, at the desire³ of Donnchadh, son of Brian. Conchobhar, son of Aengus, son of Carthach Calma, was slain by the Gots,⁴ through treachery. Maelmuire Ua Cainnén, Bishop of Sord, quievit. Leobhelin,⁵ King of Britain, moritur. A hosting by Ua Conchobhair, King of Connacht, into Ui-Briuin, where Domhnall Ua Eghra, King of Luighne of Connacht, was slain. Oenric,⁶ King of the world, in pace quievit. Cuana⁷ *it was* who assumed the sovereignty after him. [1021.]

Kal.⁸ Ugaire, son of Dunlaing, King of Laighen, and Maelmordha, son of Lorcan, King of Ui-Cennselaigh, and his son, *had* a house taken against them at Dubhloch, by Donnsluibhe; and they were slain there. Joseph, son of Donnchadh, *anmchara*⁹ of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit: *he was* the father of Conn-na-mbocht. A hosting by the son of Eochaidh to the Foreigners, so that he burned them,¹⁰ [1022.]

Seisil, whose death is entered in the *Brut y Tywisogion* at the year 1021, and in the *Annales Cambrie* under 1023.

⁶ *Oenric*. "Henricus II., Imperator, obiit 1024; Conradus II. successit." Marg. note, O'F.

⁷ *Cuana*; i.e. Conrad. See last note.

⁸ *Kal.* O'F. has prefixed the date 1024.

⁹ *Anmchara*. Confessor, or spiritual director; lit. "soul-friend."

¹⁰ *Burned them*; i.e. their territory.

τρυς γιλλα Γαορδεαλ υαιθιβ. Cuan .h. Ločcain, p̃rim héc̃iur Epenn, ocur paol Senčura, do mapbað i τεαβ̃εα, ocur b̃penait α naon uair an lucht pa map, ocur ar p̃iopt p̃ileð p̃in. Domnall .h. Egra, Rí an Copainn, moptur.

¶ Ct. Niall .h. Concupair, Ríđamna Connačt, et Maoipeclainn Got Rí Míoe do héc. Saor̃b̃peatac Ab Imleč lobair, op̃oan h̃Epenn, quieuit. Muip̃eohač mac Musróin do muintir Imliđ p̃op̃eop̃aiđ, comarba Ciapain, quieuit. Comaltan, Rí .h. p̃p̃iac̃pač Ab̃one, occip̃ur ep̃t.

¶ Ct. Sluaig̃eð la mac b̃riain go τρυς γιλλα Míoe, et b̃peđ, ocur Gall, ocur Lagen, ocur Oppaiđe. Sluaig̃eð la Flait̃b̃ep̃tač .h. Néill, ocur la mac Maoipeclainn mic Maoilpuanaib̃ im Míoe go τρυς γιλλα, ocur goñdecatur p̃op̃ lic aig̃uib̃, sup̃ inñip̃it Inir Mochta. Maoilp̃uanaib̃ .h. Maoil̃op̃uib̃, Rí Cinel Conaill, do dul tap̃ muir pa ailit̃pe. Conaill .h. Cillin, comarba Ep̃onáin Tuama g̃reine, quieuit. An cloč̃an o G̃ap̃oa an bainb co Ilair̃o č̃ilair̃o na τ̃p̃i ec̃p̃op̃ do denam la b̃pepal Conaill̃eč. T̃p̃i cač̃a p̃ia Roén .i. Raon .i. cač̃ p̃op̃ p̃ipu Míoe et cač̃ p̃op̃ p̃ipu b̃peđ, et cač̃ p̃op̃ Galloib̃ Ab̃a č̃liač̃.

¶ Ct. Sluaig̃eð la mac b̃riain i nOppaiđib̃, sup̃ p̃aoñeð p̃op̃ op̃em oía muintir, sup̃ mapbað ann G̃ap̃oa mac D̃uñaib̃ađ, et Domnall mac Senčáin mic

¹ *And professor.* ocur paol, A. Omitted in B.

² *In one hour.* α naonmap, τ̃anaonap, "together," A. B.

³ *A poet's miracle.* This event is thus given in the Annals of Loch-Cé, at the year 1024:—"Cuan .h. Ločcain .i. p̃rim eigepp̃ Epenn, do mapbað la T̃ẽp̃a. Do p̃ugne D̃ia p̃ipt̃ p̃ileð co p̃oll̃ur ar an lucht po m̃ap̃b̃, ar po b̃ápp̃aig̃eo

α nõp̃oč̃ oig̃heo iad, ocur ni po haoñiceo α cuip̃, sup̃ p̃õguil̃ p̃eol̃ ocur p̃oluam̃an iad," i.e. "Cuan Ua Lochain, chief poet of Erin, was killed in Tethfa. God performed a 'poet's miracle,' manifestly, on the party who killed him, for they died an evil death, and their bodies were not buried, but beasts and birds devoured them."

⁴ *Kal.* The correct year is 1025, according to O'F.

and carried away the hostages of the Gaeidhel from them. Cuan Ua Lothchain, chief poet of Erinn, and professor¹ of history, was killed in Teabhtha; and the party that killed him became foul in one hour;² and that is a "poet's miracle."³ Domhnall Ua Eghra, King of the Corann, moritur. A.D.
[1022.]

Kal.⁴ Niall Ua Conchobhair, Royal heir of Connacht, and Maelsechlainn Got, King of Midhe, died. Saerbreathach, Abbot of Imlech-Ibhair, the dignity of Erinn, quievit. Muiredhach, son of Mughron, of the family of Imlech-fordeoraigh, comarb of Ciaran, quievit. Comaltan, King of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, occisus est. [1023.]

Kal. A hosting by the son of Brian,⁵ who carried off the hostages of Midhe and Bregb, and of the Foreigners, and Lagenians, and Osraighe. A hosting by Flaithbheartach Ua Neill, and by the son of Maelsechlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, into Midhe, and they took hostages, and went on the ice, so that they plundered Inis-Mochta. Maelruanaidh Ua Maeildoraidh, King of Cinel Conaill, went across the sea on his pilgrimage. Conall Ua Cillin, comarb of Cronan of Tuaim-greine, quievit. The paved way from Gardha-an-bhainbh to Ilaid-Chilaid-na-ttri-cros was constructed by Bresal Conaillech.⁶ Three battles *were gained* by Roen, *i.e.* Raen, viz., a battle over the men of Midhe, and a battle over the men of Bregb, and a battle over the Foreigners of Ath-cliath. [1024.]

Kal. A hosting by the son of Brian into Osraighe; but a division of his people was defeated, and Gadhra, son of Dunadhach, and Domhnall, son of Senchan, son of [1025.]

⁵ *The son of Brian; i.e.* Donnchadh, son of Brian Borumha. O'F. has prefixed the date "1026."

⁶ *Ilaid-Chilaid-na-ttri-cros; i.e.* the monument, or mound, of "Cilaid of the three crosses." The Four Mast. (1026), write this name "Ἰλαῖδὸν τῶν τριῶν σταυρῶν," "the monument (or

heap) of the three crosses." The translator of the Annals of Clonmacnois also, at the year 1026, calls the place "the heap of stones of the Three Crosses." The word "Ἰλαῖδον" in the text is therefore probably a repetition of "co Ἰλαῖδον."

Plaitbertaiḡ, riḡdamna Muman, ocuḡ Maolpechlann .h. Concupair, Rí Copeumprúairḡ, et dá mac Cuilin mic Concuphair, Rí ocuḡ Riḡdamna .h. Conaill, et dá mac Eḡertaiḡ, Rí ocuḡ riḡdamna tuairḡeipt Eoganaḡda, ocuḡ Oḡan .h. Cuirc, mic Amluain, mic Cennetiḡ, et alii. Baḡall iora do bḡirioḡ. Maolprúanaíḡ .h. Maoldopaíḡ dhéc i naitre. Ricapo Rí Prainḡc, moḡtuḡ. Sluaḡeḡ la Siḡrucc mac Amlaiḡ, ocuḡ la Donnchaḡ, Rí bḡeaḡ im Miḡe ḡo Lec mblaḡa ocuḡ ḡo Munai milain, ḡo ḡcompranḡatḡuḡ pḡú pḡr Miḡe, ḡo tḡorchaip Raon Rí iartair Miḡe, ocuḡ Donnchaḡ Rí bḡeḡ, ocuḡ Rí .h. mḡruin Cualano et alii.

[Ct. Tuatál .h. Dubanaíḡ, Eḡreop Cluana Iḡairḡ, quieuḡ. Ant Eḡreop .h. Suairliḡ quieuḡ. Siḡrucc mac Amlaiḡ do dul do Roim, ocuḡ Plánnuḡan .h. Ceallaiḡ Rí bḡeḡ. [Siḡrucc] mac Amlaiḡ [do tḡac-tain] o Roim. bḡian mac Caḡail .h. Concupair, riḡdamna Connacht, do marbaḡ la Maolpechlann .h. Maolpruanaíḡ.

[Ct. Amlaiḡ mac Siḡrucc do ḡabail do Maḡḡamain .h. Riagain, Rí deḡceipt bḡeḡ, ḡo pḡarḡaib dá ceo décc bó, ocuḡ pḡ .xx. eḡ bḡetnaḡ, et tḡi .xx. unḡa dór, ocuḡ claiḡdiom Caplura, ocuḡ marc inḡ ip roḡneḡḡaib. Moḡtlaḡ moḡ i nḡiḡ nalaḡne hí ḡCaipbḡe móiḡ tu in ro loirḡḡa dá .xx. déḡ duine do maḡib 'Caipbḡe, ocuḡ Rí Dairḡaiḡe, ocuḡ pḡ Coipbḡe, et aipḡhinnech

¹ *Ua.* .h., for *Ua*, or *O'*, A. B. "Mac," "son," Tighernach and Four Mast. The correct year is 1027.

² *Bachall Iosa.* The Baculus Jesu, for an interesting account of which see *Obits and Martyrology of Christ Church*, by the Rev. J. H. Todd, D.D., pp. viii-xxii., and O'Curry's *Lectures*, pp. 600-605.

³ *Richard.* There is no such name in the list of the Kings of France. The personage referred to was pro-

bably Richard III., Duke of Normandy, who died in the year 1028.

⁴ *King of Ui-Briuin-Cualann.* The Four Masters call him Gillausaill, son of Gillacaeimghin.

⁵ *Sitric—returned.* Supplied from Tighernach, A.D. 1028, which is the correct date.

⁶ *A mark for the man who captured him.* ^c *M* inḡ ip roḡneḡḡaib, for

Flaithbheartach, Royal heir of Mumhain; and Maelsechlainn Ua¹ Conchobhair, King of Corcumruaidh; and the two sons of Cuilen, son of Conchobhar—the King and Royal heir of Ui-Conaill; and the two sons of Egartach, the King and Royal heir of the Northern Eoghanacht; and Ogan, grandson of Core, son of Anluan, son of Cennedigh, and others, were slain there. The Bachall Iosa² was broken. Maelruanaidh Ua Maeildoraiddh died in pilgrimage. Richard,³ King of France, moritur. A hosting by Sitric, son of Amhlaibh, and by Donnchadh, King of Bregh, into Midhe, to Lec-mbládha, and to Muna-Milain, until the men of Midhe encountered them, when Raen, King of the West of Midhe, and Donnchadh, King of Bregh, and the King of Ui-Briuin-Cualann,⁴ and others, were slain.

A.D.
[1025.]

Kal. Tuathal Ua Dubhanaigh, Bishop of Cluain-Iraird, quievit. The Bishop Ua Suairligh quievit. Sitric, son of Amhlaibh went to Rome, and Flannagan Ua Ceallaigh, King of Bregh. [Sitric⁵], son of Amhlaibh [returned⁵] from Rome. Brian, son of Cathal Ua Conchobhair, Royal heir of Connacht, was killed by Maelsechlainn Ua Maeilruanaidh.

[1026.]

Kal. Amhlaibh, son of Sitric, was captured by Mathghamhain Ua Riagain, King of the South of Bregh, and *detained* until he delivered 1,200 cows, and six score British horses, and three score ounces of gold, and the sword of Carlus, and a mark for the man who captured him.⁶ A great loss of life in Inis-na-lainne, in Cairbre-mór, in which were burned twelve score men of the nobles of Cairbre, and the King of Dartraighe, and the King of Cairbre, and

[1027.]

mapc mo ċp poonepγab, A. B.

The abbrev. ^cm may stand for mapc, a mark, and also a horse, or for mac, a son. Dr. O'Connor (*Tighernach*, ad an. 1029), translates this clause "filium Anfiri Rot, captivum." But

he has totally misunderstood the meaning of the word poonepγab, which is simply the verb po-epγab (he captured), with the infixed pronoun o. See Zeuss's *Gram. Celt.*, vol. i., p. 334.

Ṫpoma cliaṫ. Muirceptaṫ .h. Maoiltoipaṫ, Rí Cineóil Conaill, do marbaṫ do Uib Canannain, oc Rairt Canannain.

¶ Ct. Ḫpepal Conailleṫ, do Conaillib Muirtemne, comarba Ciapáin, quieuit. Flaiteptaṫ .h. Nell do teacht do Roim. Bacall Iopa do rapuccaṫ um tri cailib, ocur po marbaṫ pé cenn tri la an per po rapaṫ. Rop Comain ocur Cilpin ocur Maṫ nCce uile do rápúccáto. Rapuṫaṫ Miṫe do .h. Maoilreclainn. Ruairi .h. Canannain do marbaṫ og Modorp la Acoṫ .h. Néll. Ríṫe Miṫe do ṫabáil do .h. Maoilreclainn iar na marba tap Loc Ríṫ. Aco .h. Maoiltoipaṫ do marbaṫ la Airt .h. Ruairc. Taoṫ mac Cathail mic Concupair, Rí Connacht, do marbaṫ o Maoilreclainn .h. Maoilríananáto, Rí Cruimṫainn, ocur o Clann Corpairṫ imecpairi .h. Catluain. Domnall ṫot, pí Miṫe, do marbaṫ tre meabail ó Concpair .h. Mailcallann, ó a amur pén. Taoṫ mac Lopcain, Rí .h. Cenriolaiṫ théc i naiprige. Maoilotop Dall .h. Ancapail, per Léiginn [Cille achair], quieuit. ṫormlath ingen Murchaṫa mic Finn, maṫair píṫ ṫall .i. Siṫpce, ocur píṫ Muman .i. Donnchaṫa mic Ḫríain, moipcur. Concupair mac Taoṫ .h. Ceallaiṫ, Rí .h. Maine, do marbaṫ tpeuib Teabta.

¶ Ct. Flaiteptaṫ .h. Nell do tiachtain ó Roim. Airt mḪpeacáin tapṫain do ṫalloib Aṫa cliaṫ, et ta ced tuine do loṫcaṫ ipin dumlíaiṫ, ocur ta ced ele do bṫeṫ imbpair. .h. Donnṫagan, Rí Aṫair tpe do marbaṫ tu Ḫríain. Caṫapaṫ comarba Caoimṫin do

¹ *Canannain*. Instead of this name O'Flaherty would write Cathain, or Cane; but "Canannain" is the name in the other Annals. The correct year is 1029.

² *Went to Rome*. Do teacht do Roim. Tighernach (1030), has "Do

tocht do Roim," which Dr. O'Conor incorrectly translates "rediit a Roma." "Do tūl do Roim," "Went to Rome." Four Mast.

³ *Bacall Iosa*; i.e. "Baculus Jesu." See note ², p. 266.

⁴ *Canannain*. O'F. corrects this

the Airchinnech of Druim-eliabh. Muircertach Ua Maeildoraidh, King of Cinell Conaill, was slain by the Ui Canannain,¹ at Rath-Canannain. A.D.
[1027.]

Kal. Bresal Conaillach, of the Conaille Muirthemne, comarb of Ciaran, quievit. Flaithbhertach Ua Neill went to Rome.² The Bachall Iosa³ was profaned regarding three horses, and the man who profaned it was killed before the end of three days. Ros-Comain and Ailfin, and all Magh-nAei, were spoiled. Wasting of Midhe by Ua Maeilsechlainn. Ruaidhri Ua Canannain⁴ was slain, at Modhorn, by Aedh Ua Neill. The sovereignty of Midhe was assumed by Ua Maeilsechlainn, after he had been expelled beyond Loch-Ribh. Aedh Ua Maeildoraidh was slain by Art Ua Ruairc. Tadhg, son of Cathal, son of Conchobhar, King of Connacht, was slain by Maelsechlainn Ua Maeilruanaidh, King of Crimhthann, and by the Clann Cosgraidh, together with Echsaidi Ua Cathluain. Domhnall Got, King of Midhe, was treacherously slain by Cucairid Ua Maeilcallann, his own servant. Tadhg, son of Lorcan, King of Ui-Cennselaigh, died in penitence. Maelodar Dall Ua Ancapail, lector [of Cill-achaidh⁵], quievit. Gormlaith, daughter of Murchadh, son of Finn, mother of the King of the Foreigners, *i.e.* Sitric, and of the King of Mumhain, *i.e.* Donnchadh, son of Brian, moritur. Conchobhar, son of Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh, King of Ui Maine, was slain by the men of Teabhtha. [1028.]

Kal.⁶ Flaithbhertach Ua Neill returned from Rome. [1029.]
Ard-Breacain was plundered by the Foreigners of Ath-eliath, and 200 men were burned in the Stone-church, and 200 more carried off in captivity. Ua Donnagain, King of Aradh-tire was slain by Ua Briain.⁷ Cathasach,

name to Cathain (Cane), in which he is followed by the transcriber of B. But the name in the text is right.

⁵ *Of Cill-achaidh.* Supplied from Four Mast. (1030).

⁶ *Kal.* O'F. has prefixed the year 1031, which is the correct date.

⁷ *Ua Briain; i.e. O'Brien.* The Four Mast. call him Toirrdhealbhach, or Turlough.

ḡallað ḡo 'Domnall mac 'Dunlainḡ, et ar ḡniom nanaitnið rin. Ua Aḡḡa, Rí Teabḡa, occipur ert a ppatribur ruir.

¶ Ct. 'Domnall mac Maoilríanað .h. Maoiltoipaið, Rí Cinél Conaill, ḡo marbað ḡo Clainn Píangura. Maoilcuile 'Eppcop Aipḡ Macha, quieuit. Romanur Pápa Romae, quieuit. Tene ḡelain i Saxain ḡur loirce ḡaoine imḡa et Caer Abroc.

¶ Ct. Murchað .h. Maoilreclainn ḡo marbað tpe meabail ḡo mac íapnan ḡaoipeð Cuircni. Maoiltoia, 'Eppcop Alban, quieuit. Aoð mac Píaiðbertuiḡ .h. Néll, Rí Ailḡ, penitenḡ moḡitup. Pogaḡtað. .h. Aeða, Rí pPeir Luirḡ ocup .h. pPíacrað Aḡḡa Sḡaḡa, ḡo marbað ḡPepaið Manac. Muirḡoac .h. Manacain, uapal 'Eppcop, quieuit.

¶ Ct. Maelcoluim mac Cínasḡa, Rí Alban, opḡan íapḡair 'Eopra, obuit. Amlaið mac Sḡipnoḡa ḡo marbað ḡo Saxanoib oḡ uul ḡo Roim. Pí Muman ḡo ḡabáil ḡaiḡe pḡp ḡpem ḡo Teabḡachaið i cCluain muc Noir, ubi multí cecíḡepunt, im mac mḡéc .h. Aḡḡa. 'Dub-ḡaingen .i. mac 'Donnchaða, Rí Connacht, a ruir occipur ert .i. ḡe Ailḡ Maine .i. o Sḡipic .h. p ḡilla Páḡḡaiḡ .h. Plánnasáin, Rí Teabḡa, moḡitup. Muirḡoac .h. Píaiðbertaiḡ, Rí .h. mḡḡuim [S]eola, pḡp ḡolum occipur ert.

¶ Ct. Cnut mac Stain, Rí Saxan, moḡitup. .h. Ruairc .i. Aḡḡ, ḡapḡain Cluana pḡḡa ḡpenainn, ocup

¹ *Caemhghen*. The Four Mast. say "Finghin;" but the Annals of Loch Cé have "Caemhghen," as in the text.

² *Unprecedented*. anaithnið (anaithnidh); lit. "unknown."

³ *Kal*. The correct year is 1032, as O'F. has noted in the marg.

⁴ *Romanus*. O'F. has added the marg. note "1032: 6. Id. Nov., Joannes 19 obiit."

⁵ *Lightning*. Tene ḡelain (Tene-

gelain). O'F. translates this "fulmen," in the marg. The name is at present applied to the light known as "Will o' the wisp."

⁶ *Caer-Abroc*. "Eboracum." Marg. note, O'F.

⁷ *Cuircne*. Cuircem (Cuirem), B. The correct year is 1033, as O'F. has noted in the margin.

⁸ *Kal*. The correct year (1034), has been prefixed by O'F.

comarb of Caemhghen,¹ was blinded by Domhnall, son of Dunlaing; and that was an unprecedented² deed. Ua Aghda, King of Teabhtha, was slain by his brothers. A.D.
[1029.]

Kal.³ Domhnall, son of Maelruanaidh Ua Maeildoraidh, King of Cinel Conaill, was slain by the Clann Fianghusa. Maeltuile, Bishop of Ard-Macha, quievit. Romanus,⁴ Pope of Rome, quievit. Lightning⁵ in Saxonland, and it burned many men, and Caer-Abroc.⁶ [1030.]

Kal. Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn was treacherously slain by Mac Iarnan, chief of Cuircne.⁷ Maeliosa, Bishop of Alba, quievit. Aedh, son of Flaithbheartach Ua Neill, King of Ailech, pœnitens moritur. Fogartach Ua Aedha, King of Feara-Luig and Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha, was slain by the Feara-Manach. Muiredhach Ua Manachain, a distinguished Bishop, quievit. [1031.]

Kal.⁸ Maelcoluim, son of Cinaedh, King of Alba, the dignity of the West of Europe, obiit. Amhlaibh, son of Sitric, was slain by the Saxons, on his way to Rome. The men of Mumhain captured a house against a party of the men of Teabhtha, at Cluain-muc-Nois, where many fell along with the son of Béc Ua Aghda. Dubh-daingen, *i.e.* son of Donnchadh, King of Connacht, was slain by his own *people*, *i.e.* of the Ui Maine,⁹ viz., by Sitric O'F. . . .¹⁰ Gillapadraig Ua Flannagain, King of Teabhtha, moritur. Muiredhach Ua Flaithbheartaigh, King of Ui-Briuin [S]eola, was slain through treachery. [1032.]

Kal. Cnut,¹¹ son of Stain,¹² King of the Saxons, moritur. Ua Ruairc, *i.e.* Art, plundered Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, and [1033.]

⁹ *Of the Ui Maine.* "Oe Cl'ib M'ne. This clause is probably transposed in the text. In Tighernach it comes after the name of "Dubh-daingen, son of Donnchadh," who does not appear in any of the authentic lists of the Kings of Connacht.

¹⁰ *Sitric O'F.* . . . The name is also incomplete in the text of Tighernach (1034); but Dr. O'Connor, in his trans-

lation, renders it O'Flanagan, without any apparent authority except that the name O'Flanagan occurs in the entry immediately succeeding.

¹¹ *Cnut.* His death is entered in the Anglo-Saxon Chron. at the year 1036.

¹² *Stain.* O'Flaherty corrects this to "Sveno," and prefixes the date 1035.

mebrann farr irin lo ceona ría mac mḃriain co
fparḡaib ar daoinib.

[Ct. Donnchaḃ mac Dunlaing, Rí Laigen, do dallað
la Donnchaḃ mac Gilla Paorais, sup marb de.
Maolprechlann .h. Maolruanaib Rí Crimtainn, do
marbaḃ la Aoḃ .h. Concupair hi ceintuib Tairḡ ocur
ḃriain. Scoloc .i. Niall .h. Flannagáin, Rí Teabta, a
ruir occirur ert. Flaibberḡaib mac Muirceḡaib .h.
Nell, Rí Ailis, moritur. Oengur .h. Flainn, comarba
ḃrenainn Cluana perḡa, quieuit.

[Ct. Caḡal mac Ruairi, Rí iartair Connacht, do
teacht da ailitre do Aḡo Macha. Scrin Colum Cille
et Damliag dargain do Galloib Aḡa cliaib. Muirḡur
Oua Concennain, Rí .h. nḃiarḡaib, moritur. Flaibber-
tach mac Loingis, Eḡcop Cluana muc Noir, quieuit.

[Ct. Cunneno Condepe, Eḡcop, obuit. Cat eirir
Dealbna et .h. Maine ipel Ciaraín, in quo multi
occiri sunt, acht Dealbna uictorep epanḡ. Cat eirir
Cuana Rí Saxan ocur Oḡa Rí Franḡc, dū atḡopchair
mle um Oḡa.

[Ct. Iaco Rí ḃretan a ruir occirur ert. Donnchaḃ
Deḡ mac Aḡr .h. Ruairc, Rí airtir Connacht, do
marbaḃ la Aoḃ .h. Concubair. Macnia comarba
ḃuite et Eḡcop, quieuit. Donnchaḃ mac Gilla-
Paorais, aḡo Rí Laigen ocur Oḡraibḡe, quieuit.

[Ct. Corḡraib mac Aḡḡeḡa, comarba Flannain ocur
ḃrenainn, quieuit. Maolmuire .h. Uctan, comarba
Colum Cille, quieuit. Donnchaḃ mac Crutain aḡo rí
Aḡban inmatuḡa aetate a ruir occirur ert.

¹ *Lost a multitude.* So fparḡaib
ár (go fargaib ár); lit. "left a
slaughter."

² *Kal.* O'F. has prefixed the date
1037.

³ *Cunnenn.* Cunneno, A. B.
"Cuinḡen (Cuinden)," Four Mast.
The correct year is 1038.

⁴ *Cuana; i.e.* Conrad II., Emperor of
Germany. He is also called "Cuana"
under the year 1021=1023, *supra*,
where he is recorded as having suc-
ceeded "Oenric," or Henry II.

⁵ *Iaco.* Rico (Rico), B.

⁶ *Donnchadh, son of Critan.* Mac

a victory was gained over him on the same day, by the son of Brian, when he lost a multitude¹ of men. A.D.

Kal. Donnchadh, son of Dunlaing, King of Laighen, was blinded by Donnchadh Mac Gillapadraig, of which he died. Maelsechlainn Ua Maeilruanaidh, King of Crimhthann, was slain by Aedh Ua Conchobhair, in revenge for Tadhg and Brian. Scolog, *i.e.* Niall Ua Flannagain, King of Teabhtha, was slain by his own *people*. Flaithbhertach, son of Muircertach Ua Neill, King of Ailech, moritur. Oengus Ua Flainn, comarb of Brenainn of Cluain-ferta, quievit. [1033.]
[1034.]

Kal.² Cathal, son of Ruaidhri, King of the West of Connacht, went on his pilgrimage to Ard-Macha. Scrin of Colum Cille, and Damhliag, were pillaged by the Foreigners of Ath-cliaith. Muirghius Ua Concennain, King of Ui-Diarmada, moritur. Flaithbhertach, son of Loingsech, Bishop of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. [1035.]

Kal. Cunnenn³ of Condere, Bishop, obiit. A battle between the Dealbhna and Ui Maine, on the festival of Ciaran, in which battle many were slain, but the Dealbhna were victors. A battle between Cuana,⁴ King of the Saxons, and Ota, King of the Franks, in which 1,000 were slain, together with Ota. [1036.]

Kal. Iaco,⁵ King of Britain, was slain by his own *people*. Donnchadh Derg, son of Art Ua Ruairc, King of the East of Connacht, was slain by Aedh Ua Conchobhair. Macnia, comarb of Buite, and a Bishop, quievit. Donnchadh Mac Gillapadraig, chief King of Laighen and Osraighe, quievit. [1037.]

Kal. Cosgrach, son of Angidh, comarb of Flannan and Brenainn, quievit. Maelmuire Ua Uchtan, comarb of Colum Cille, quievit. Donnchadh, son of Critan,⁶ chief King of Alba, was slain by his own *people* at an unripe⁷ age. [1038.]

Crinan, "son of Crinan," Tighearnach and Ann. Ult., more correctly. The true year is 1040.

⁷ *At an unripe.* ἰνματῦρα (immatura), A. B., which O'F. corrects to immatura, in A.

Íct. Glenn Uírnenn dargain do mac Maoil na mbó, ocur an duirpeð do bhuirpeð, ocur céo do daoimíð do marbað ann, ocur rect céo do bpeit eirte .i. anuigail penna dargain do mac brian.

Íct. Maolbriðoe Eppcop Cille dapa, quieuit. Loingreð .h. Flaiténán, do Cuiremíð, comarba Ciarán ocur Cronain, quieuit. Murchað mac Dunluing, Rí Laigen, et Donnchað mac Aoðá Rí .h. mðairpðe do tuirim la Gilla Paopais mac Donnchaðá, la Rið nOrraiðe, ocur Macraíð .h. Donnchaðá, Rí Eoganachta, að tabairt cpece allaiðnið.

Íct. Flaitberpað, Eppcop Duinteðlaiu, moritur. Domnall .h. Pepsaile, Rí Porthuath Laigen, do marbað do mac Tuatail. Tropecað do ramhað Ciarán i tTulaíð Garba for Aoð .h. Conracla, oirpí Tebta, gur benuð Bearnan Ciarain fair go lor bacla íra ann. An tinað iarum pa impaíð a dpuim ru na clepcaíð, ipin inað rin tallað a cenn de pa cenn mír o pepsib Míoe.

Íct. Maolmochta, Eppcop Lugbað, quieuit. Cluain muc Noir dargain do Conmaicmíð, go tapto Día ocur Ciarán uigal forpa inn .i. an taíh anaiðnið, gur marbað ipmop a daoimíð ocur a ninnilíð.

Íct. Flaitberpað .h. Canannan, Rí Cinel Conaill, moritur. Cluain pepsa brenainn do lorgað do Uib Maine, et Cuconnacht mac Garpa .h. Dunaðhaið do

¹ *Glenn-Uisnenn*. Rectè Glenn-Uissen. This is properly the year 1041, as O'F. has noted in the marg.

² *Kal.* O'F. has prefixed the date 1042.

³ *Community of Ciaran*. An interlinear Latin gloss has been written over this entry, in A., by a more recent hand than O'Flaherty's; but as the phraseology of the entry presents no difficulty, it has not been considered necessary to copy the gloss.

⁴ *Bearnan Ciarain*; i.e. the "gapped bell of Ciaran." Dr. O'Connor (*Tighern.*, ad an. 1043) incorrectly translates the name "Cithara S. Ciarani." Dr. O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 1043, note b) implies that the "Bearnan Ciarain" was the bell of St. Ciaran of Cluain-muc-Nois; but it was more probably that alleged to have been given by St. Patrick to St. Ciarain of Saigher, or Seir-Kieran. See note ², p. 222, *supra*. The correct date

Kal. Glenn-Uisnenn¹ was plundered by the son of Mael-na-mbo, and the oratory broken, and 100 persons were slain therein, and 700 taken out of it; *i.e.* in revenge for the plundering of Ferna by the son of Brian. A.D. [1039.]

Kal.² Maelbrighde, Bishop of Cill-dara, quievit. Loingsech Ua Flaithnain, of the Cuirene, comarb of Ciaran and Cronan, quievit. Murchadh, son of Dunlaing, King of Laighen, and Donnchadh, son of Aedh, King of Ui-mBairche, fell by Gillapadraig, son of Donnchadh, King of Osraighe, and by Macraith Ua Donnchadha, King of Eoghanacht, whilst *the latter were* plundering in Laighen. [1040.]

Kal. Flaithbhertach, Bishop of Dun-leth-glaise, moritur. Domhnall Ua Ferghaile, King of the Fortuatha of Laighen, was slain by the son of Tuathal. The community of Ciaran³ fasted at Tulach-Garbha, against Aedh Ua Confiacla, dynast of Teabhtha, and the Bearnan Ciarain⁴ was rung against him there with the end of the Bachal-Isa; and the place, moreover, where he turned his back upon the clergy—in that place his head was cut off, before the end of a month, by the men of Midhe. [1041.]

Kal.⁵ Maelmochta, Bishop of Lughbhadh, quievit. Cluain-muc-Nois was plundered by the Conmaicne; but God and Ciaran inflicted vengeance on them therefor, viz., the unknown plague, so that the greater part of their people and cattle were killed. [1042.]

Kal. Flaithbhertach Ua Canannain, King of Cinel Conaill, moritur. Cluain-ferta-Brenainn was burned by the Ui Maine, and Cuconnacht, son of Gadhra⁶ Ua Dun- [1043.]

(1043), has been prefixed by O'Flaherty.

⁵ Kal. O'F. has prefixed the date 1044.

⁶ *Cuconnacht, son of Gadhra.* This entry is confusedly written in A. and B., which read "acur .n. Dunach-

as do marbair Cuconnacht mac Scora," "and Ua Dunadhaigh killed Cuconnacht, son of Gadhra." The text has been corrected from Tighernach and the Ann. Four Mast. O'F. has supplied the proper year, 1045, in the marg.

marbado. Amalceado mac Flainn, Rí Calpnaige, do héc do galop anathéno pé cenn tri trát ian coinnmeó egne i cClúain muc Noir.

[Ct. Art .h. Ruairc, Rí Connacht, do marbado do Cinel Conaill, in secundo anno ian naxgan Cluana muc Noir. Peargal .h. Ciarda, Rí Corppre, do marbado opepai Teabta. Gormlaic ingen Maolreclainn, quieuit. Máolrúanaid Got occirur ep.

[Ct. Snecda mop irin bliadain dona ppié ramail. Gorta mop do tiachtain i nulltoib, gur paspat a tír condeáttur i Luignib; et ar tria milleó catatg tainis an gorta rin .i. peall for da mac brian mic Maolmopda do mac Eochada et do maició Ulaó, ian na mbeó i ceumairque ppiu, et ar ar [ule ppi] mac Maolnambo do ponpat Ulaó an peall rin. Niall .h. Ruairc do marbado do Aoó .h. Concupair irin Corann. Ceternaé Eppcop o Tig Collainn do ecc. .h. baillen Eppcop Ruir cpe, quieuit. Mac Donnchaóa Suir, rugdomna Tempach, quieuit. Ua Eóin, Rí .h. pfiaccpach Aóne, quieuit.

[Ct. Cele, Eppcop Apdachado, quieuit. Sluaigeó la Donnchaó mac mbríain dar mibe, et dar bpeaga, go Galloib ir go laignib, go rug gilla ó mac Maolnambo, et a pép o Galloib. Pargal .h. Maolmhuaio, Rí pfer gCeall décc. Cennpaolaó .h. Cuill, ollam Muman, moputur. Gillaoluin .h. Egnig, aipó pí Aipgiall, quieuit. Maolpabail .h. Eóin, Rí .h. pfiacpraé Aóne, quieuit. Sluaigeó la mac nEochada et la mac

¹ *Kal.* The correct year is 1046, as O'F. has noted in the marg.

² *Lughne.* *Luig,* A. B. The Ann. Four Mast. and Tighernach have *Luign*, for *Luignib*, "into Laighen (Leinster);" but as the alleged cause of the famine was the treachery committed by them against

two Leinster princes, out of hatred to their relative (Diarmid), son of Maelnambo, then King of Leinster, it is unlikely that the Ultonians would have sought an asylum in that province.

³ *Of Brain.* *Brain,* A. *Brain,* B.

adhaigh, was slain *there*. Amhalghaidh, son of Flann, King of Calraighe, died of an unknown disease, before the end of three days after a forcible refection at Cluain-muc-Nois. A.D. [1043.]

Kal.¹ Art Ua Ruairc, King of Connacht, was slain by the Cinel Conaill, in the second year after the plundering of Cluain-muc-Nois. Fergal Ua Ciardha, King of Cairbre, was killed by the men of Teabhtha. Gormlaith, daughter of Maelsechlainn, quievit. Maelruanaidh Got occisus est. [1044.]

Kal. Great snow in this year, for which no equal has been found. A great famine came amongst the Ultonians, so that they left their country and went into Luighne.² And it was through the violation of a covenant that the famine occurred, viz., treachery was practised against two sons of Bran,³ son of Maelmordha, by the son of Eochaidh, and by the nobles of Uladh, after they had been *placed* under their protection; and it was through [enmity to⁴] the son of Mael-na-mbo the Ulidians committed that treachery. Niall Ua Ruairc was slain by Aedh Ua Conchobhair, in the Corann. Cethernach, Bishop, from Tech-Collainn, died. Ua Baillen, Bishop of Ros-cre, quievit. The son of Donnchadh Got, Royal heir of Temhair, quievit. Ua Eidhin, King of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, quievit. [1045.]

Kal. Cele, Bishop of Ard-achadh, quievit. A hosting by Donnchadh, son of Brian, across Midhe, and across Breagh, to the Foreigners⁵ and the Lagenians, so that he carried off hostages from the son of Mael-na-mbo, and *obtained* his demands from the Foreigners. Fergal Ua Macilmhuaidh, King of Feara-Ceall, died. Cennfaeladh Ua Cuill, chief poet of Mumhain, moritur. Gillacolum Ua Eghnigh, chief King of Airghiall, quievit. Maelfabhaill Ua Eidhin, King of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, quievit. A hosting by the son of Eochaidh, and by the son of Mael- [1046.]

¹ *Enmity to*. "Ulc rru." Supplied from Ann. Four Mast.

⁵ *Foreigners*; i.e. the Foreigners of

Dublin. The date "1048" has been noted in the marg. by O'F.

Maoinnambó im Míðe, sup loirgri cealla fper Míðe acht beg. Hic ert annur pinir .u. millium recundum Ebreicam ueritatem.

¶ Ct. Amalgað comarba Pátraiz, quiescit. Cneplir mac Domnaill, Rí Copea bairginn, do marbað do mac Aipre mac Domnaill. Sluaigeð la mac brian go Mas naib, go pucc géll laigen ocur Oppaige. Rorr Comain uile do lorccað eioir tamliag ocur regler, opepaib bpeirne.

¶ Ct. Cluan muc Noir dargain pa tri a naon paite .i. reacht ó Siol Anmchaða, ocur pa dó ó Calraighib, sup na Sinnchaib. Donnchað mac Gillaíoláin, Rí .h. ffaile, do marbað dū Concubair, do Rí .h. ffoilge. Cluan muc Noir et Inir Clothraim dargain do Connacuib. Natiuitar Muircheartaiz .h. brian, ruz hEppenn.

¶ Ct. .h. Concuphair, Rí .h. ffoilge, occipit ert a ruz. Amalgað mac Catail mic Ruairi, Rí iarthair Connacht do dallað la hCoð .h. Concupair, la ruz aipir Connacht, sup gappiðe iapir apur a nartar Connacht. Maíðm Slebe Pormail for Connacuib ruz nCoð .h. Concupair, dū attocheair ap Connacne. Domnall bán .h. brian occipit ert ó .h. Concubair, ó ruz Connacht. Uile Maíge adair do traigrað la Coð .h. Concupair.

¶ Ct. Creað la mac Maoinnambo i fine Gall, sup loirg an tír o Cc cliað go Albene, aét noco tarrpað bu

¹ *Hebrew verity.* The Christian Era coincides with A.M. 3952, according to the Hebrew Chronology, as understood by the Irish Annalists. (See *Ogygia*, Proloquium, pp. 6-8.) The year A.M. 5000 agrees, therefore, with A.D. 1048, and the reckoning of this Chronicle is two years ante-dated at this period.

² *Damhliag; i.e.* "the Stone-church."

³ *Regles.* This name is supposed

to mean an "abbey church." See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 276. The correct year is 1049, as O'F. has noted in the marg.

⁴ *Quarter; i.e.* of a year. O'F. has prefixed the date 1050.

⁵ *Sinnacha.* Lit. "the Foxes;" the family of O'Caharneys, or O'Kearnys, of Teffia, in Westmeath.

⁶ *Ruaidhri.* Ruairí, A. 1 ruairí,

na-mbo, into Midhe, and they burned the churches of Feara-Midhe, except a few. This is the last year of 5,000 according to the Hebrew verity.¹ A.D.
[1046.]

Kal. Amhalghaidh, comarb of Patrick, quievit. Aneslis, son of Domhnall, King of Corca-Bhaiginn, was killed by the son of Aisith, son of Domhnall. A hosting by the son of Brian, to Magh-nAirbh, and he carried off the hostages of Laighen and Osraighe. Ross-Comain was entirely burned, both Damhliag² and Regles,³ by the men of Breifne. [1047.]

Kal. Cluain-muc-Nois was plundered thrice in one quarter,⁴ viz., once by the Sil-Anmchadha, and twice by the Calraighe, conjointly with the Sinnacha.⁵ Donnchadh, son of Gillafaelain, King of Ui-Failghe, was slain by Ua Conchobhair, King of Ui-Failghe. Cluain-muc-Nois and Inis-Clothrann were plundered by the Conmaicne. Birth of Muirchertach Ua Briain, King of Erinn. [1048.]

Kal. Ua Conchobhair, King of Ui-Failghe, was slain by his own *people*. Amhalghaidh, son of Cathal, son of Ruaidhri,⁶ King of the West of Connacht, was blinded by Aedh Ua Conchobhair, King of the East of Connacht, and he (*Aedh*) afterwards fixed his residence in the West of Connacht. The victory of Sliabh-Formail *was gained* over the Conmaicne, by Aedh Ua Conchobhair, where a multitude⁷ of the Conmaicne fell. Domhnall Bán Ua Briain was slain by Ua Conchobhair, King of Connacht. The tree of Magh-Adhair⁸ was thrown down by Aedh Ua Conchobhair. [1049.]

Kal. A preying expedition by the son of Mael-na-mbo into Fine-Gall, and he burned the country from Ath-cliaith to Albene, but he did not seize cows until they [1050.]

B. The correct year (1051) has been added in the marg. by O'F.

⁷ *A multitude.* O'F., lit. "a slaughter," A. B.

⁸ *Tree of Magh-Adhair.* This cele-

brated tree is referred to under the year 980, *supra*, where it is said to have been cut down by King Mael-sechlainn, or Malachy II. See note ³, p. 228.

condeirnat rcanopeā mopa imon dun, du ittopchar
ile, condeachaid Rí Gall .i. Eōmarcaā mac Ragnaill,
tar muir, ocur po gaþ mac Maolnambo riġe Gall dar
a ére. Creaā la Aoā .h. Concupair i Conmaicne, gur
inuir go mór. Eētirgeri .h. Egrain, do sogon .h.
Maine, comarba Ciarrain Cluana muc Noir ocur
Comáin, dhéc a naitir i gClúain Iprair. Ar Call-
raige im a riġ, um mac Aipechtaiġ, la Conmaicniġ,
per uirtutem Ciarrain. Dubearra, ingen brian,
moriur.

¶ Ic. Niall .h. Ecnig, Rí Permanac, et abraċair,
do marbaā oġeraib Luirc. Sluaigeā la mac mġriain,
ocur la .h. Maolprechtainn, i Fine Gall, go tucrat
airne ó mac Maolnambo. Coēlan, Rí Dealbna
Deira, a ruir per dolum occirur er.

¶ Ic. Cloicteā teneo oġairin i Rorr Deala dia
Domnaġ pele ġuirġi ġria pe cuiġ nūair. Eoin dūpa
dairmūtē inn ocur ar, ocur ain en mór ina meāon;
ocur tegoir po a cluimrōe na hén bega an tan tegoir
irin cloicteā. Tancutur amac gur toġbattur an coin
baoi for lár an baile inairne irin aier, et tarlaigrit
é ruir condearbailt po cedoir, et tuarġarattur tri
buit dileno inairne, ocur na legriot ríur doiruir.
An caill iarum forran deġettur na heōin da roāair
roiāi, ocur an dairde forran deġiottur na heoin, po
baoi for criot cona ġremaiā hi talmain. Loch Suire

¹ *Fortress*. A. and B. incorrectly read "rcanopeā monimou" for "rcanopeā mopa imon dun," as in Tighernach and the Four Mast. The liberty has been taken of correcting the text, in accordance with these authorities. The correct date, 1052, has been prefixed by O'F.

² *Into*. 1, A. Omitted in B.

³ *Kal*. The correct year is 1053, as O'F. has noted in the marg., in A.

⁴ *Kal*. O'F. has prefixed the date 1054. See next note.

⁵ *Sunday of the festival of George*. In a note to the entry of this event in the Ann. Four Mast. (1054), Dr. O'Donovan observes:—"In the year 1054 the feast of St. George was on Saturday; the annalist must, therefore, mean the year 1055, unless by 'the Sunday of the festival' he meant 'the Sunday next after the festival,' which looks very probable, as the

fought great skirmishes around the fortress,¹ in which many persons were slain; and the King of the Foreigners, viz., Echmarcach, son of Raghnaill, went across the sea, and the son of Mael-na-mbo assumed the sovereignty of the Foreigners after him. A preying expedition by Aedh Ua Conchobhair into² Conmaicne, which he ravaged very much. Echtighern Ua Eghrain, of the Soghan of Ui Maine, comarb of Ciaran of Cluain-muc-Nois, and of Coman, died in pilgrimage at Cluain-Iraid. A slaughter of the Calraighe, together with their King, Mac-Airech-taigh, by the Conmaicne, through the power of Ciaran. Dubheassa, daughter of Brian, moritur.

A.D.

[1050.]

Kal.³ Niall Ua Eghnigh, King of Feara-Manach, and his brother, were slain by the Feara-Luirg. A hosting by the son of Brian, and by Ua Maelsechlainn, into Fine-Gall, so that they took hostages from the son of Mael-na-mbo. Cochlan, King of Dealbhna-Bethra, was slain, through treachery, by his own *people*.

[1051.]

Kal.⁴ A tower of fire was seen at Ross-Deala, on the Sunday of the festival of George,⁵ during the space of five hours; black birds innumerable *going* into and out of it; and one large bird in the middle of it; and the little birds used to go under its wings when they went into the tower. They came out and lifted up, into the air, the greyhound which was in the middle of the town, and let it fall down again, so that it died immediately; and they lifted up three garments,⁶ and let them down again. The wood, moreover, on which the birds perched fell under them, and the oak whereon the birds alighted was shaking, together with its roots in the ground. Loch Suidhe-

[1052.]

chronology of the Four Masters is at this period perfectly correct." An interlinear Latin gloss, agreeing with the above translation, has been added by some hand more recent than O'Flaherty's. The event forms one of

the "Mirabilia Hiberniæ," for a list of which see Todd's *Irish Nennius*, p. 193.

⁶ *Garments*. ὀρνιθοειδὲς; which the glossarist explains by "velamina," in A.

Óðrain 1 Sleb Súaire a eloð a ndepeð arde fele
míchl condeachað írim Peabail. Cact ingen Ragnaill,
rúgan Erenn, moritur. Creað la Aloð .h. Concubair,
la rúg Connacht, go Corcubaircinn, et go Dartraicce,
súr gab gabála mopa, ocur súr marbair don cup rin
lair Aloð mac Cenoe[oið m]uire, ocur orðan Dál
cCairr. .h. Serrúir, Eppcop Cille Dálua, quieuit.

Íct. Creað la Aloð .h. Concubair, rúg Connacht, dar
iartar Míoe, go rúg gabála imða, ocur brait mop
arr. Maolouin mac Gille Anoriar, Eppcop Alban, et
orðan Saorðel, quieuit. Gíllaparaiz, Rí Orraíge,
moritur.

Íct. Plann fep leiginn Mainirrec, ocur tiuz raóí
na nSaorðeal etir leigenn ocur rencur, quieuit. Oðor
mac Plann, Rí Calraíge, iugulatur ep.

Íct. Duncað .h. Donnchada, Rí Cairríl, moritur.
Mor creað Luigne la Aloð .h. Concubair. Musron .h.
Mutain, comarba Dairre, et uaral Eppcop, ocur fep
leiginn, do marbað da muinter féin iar ttoigecht ón
iarmerge.

Íct. Lulac Rí Alban do marbað do Maolcoluim
mac Donnchada, fep dolum. Creað la Aloð .h. Con-
cuphair et iar na Sinnchað súr argríod Lotra. Cat
Slebe Crot la Dairmar do mac Maolnambo, et la
Tarðealbac .h. mbríain, fep Donnchadh .h. mbríain,

¹ *Oðrain*. *Óðin*, for Óðrain, A. B. The glossarist interprets it "ex dorso," as if it had represented "o ðrainm."

² *Dartraighe*. *Dartraicce*, A. B. *Tratraige* (Tradraighe), Four Mast. *Trelige* (Trelighe), Tighernach (Dublin copy). The name in the Four Mast. is the correct one, as Dartraighe (now Dartry), is in the co. Monaghan, whereas Tradraighe is at present represented by the Rural

Deanery of Tradry, in the diocese of Killaloe, and co. of Clare, adjoining the barony of Clonderlaw, anciently called Corca-Bhaiscinn.

³ *Steward*. *uire*, A. B. The word is incomplete, a letter, or letters, being omitted at the beginning. The Ann. Ult., and Annals of Loch-Cé, have "muire," which signifies "lord," or "steward."

⁴ *Kal*. The correct date, 1055, has been prefixed by O'F.

Odhrain¹ in Sliabh-Guaire stole off in the end of the night of the festival of Michael, and went into the Feabhail. Cacht, daughter of Ragnall, Queen of Erin, moritur. A predatory expedition by Aedh Ua Conchobhair, King of Connacht, to Corca-Bhaiscinn, and to Dartraighe,² and he obtained great spoils, and Aedh, son of Cenne[digh], the steward³ and glory of Dal-Cais, was slain by him on that expedition. Ua Gerithir, Bishop of Cill-Dalua, quievit. A.D.
[1052.]

Kal.⁴ A preying expedition by Aedh Ua Conchobhair, King of Connacht, across the West of Midhe, and he carried numerous spoils, and many captives, therefrom. Maelduin, son of Gilla-Andrias, Bishop of Alba, and the glory of the Gaeidhel, quievit. Gillapadraig, King of Osraighe, moritur. [1053.]

Kal.⁵ Flann, Lector of Mainistir, and the last⁶ sage of the Gaeidhel, both in reading and history, quievit. Odhor, son of Flann, King of Calraighe, jugulatus est. [1054.]

Kal. Donnchadh Ua Donnchadha, King of Caisel, moritur. A great preying of Luighne, by Aedh Ua Conchobhair. Mughron Ua Mutain, comarb of Bairre, and an eminent Bishop, and lector, was slain by his own people, after returning from nocturns.⁷ [1055.]

Kal.⁸ Lulach, King of Alba, was slain by Maelcoluim, son of Donnchadh, through treachery. A preying expedition by Aedh Ua Conchobhair, and by the Sinnacha,⁹ and they pillaged Lothra. The battle of Sliabh Crot *was gained* by Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo, and by Toir-dhealbhach Ua Briain, over Donnchadh Ua Briain, in [1056.]

¹ Kal. O'F. has supplied 1056 as the correct date.

² The last. τινς, A. τινς, B.

³ From nocturns. ὁ ιαρμειργε (ὁν ιαρμειργε). This expression is glossed "noctu surgens," in A., by

some hand more recent than O'Flaherty's. The correct year is 1057.

⁴ Kal. O'F. has prefixed the date 1058.

⁵ The Sinnacha; i.e. "the Foxes." See note ⁵, p. 278, *supra*.

νά ιτορχαυ Λιγδα, comarba Ailbe, ocyr Righbarthan mac Concoirne, rí Ele. Mac betað mac Finnlaíð airtoirí Alban, do marbað do Maoileolum mac Donnchaða. Galbraat .h. Cerpball, righamna Tempach, do marbað la Concoðar .h. Maoilreclainn, tre meabail. Claiðeß Caprlora ocyr mor arcena do breið do mac Maoilnambo na inaoirin, ar robol i ccomairce ppyr.

Íct. Niall .h. Maoiltoipaið, Rí Cinel Conaill, mor-tuuy ep̃t i naitre. Caðal mac Tigeinán, Rí airtir Connacht, do marbað do Oðo .h. Ruarc. Conn na mboc̃t [Eppoc̃p] Cluana muc Noir, quieuit. Mac ðriain do dul i tteð Oðo .h. Concupar, Rí Connacht, zo tpy a ríar ðo.

Íct. Claoðloð Abbað i nOpo Maða .i. Cumurccað .h. Eoraoain i ninao Duibdalet̃e. Meap mor po Eirinn in hoc anno. Mac ðriain do dul i tteð mic Maoilnambo, zo tpy peoða et maioine iomða app. Creach la hEli et la .h. pPogap̃ta o Cluain muc Noir, ocyr pa marbað diaf ocon ðill .i. o Cpoyr na Scpep̃ra. Do puachtatuy na ba tre pep̃t Ciapain tpað eirge ap na marað.

Íct. Enair. Teomanna mora i Laignið .i. an ðolgað ocyr an Treagat, zur láð ar ðaoinið pecnóin Laign. Gaipbið .h. Catupaið, Rí ðpeð, morituy.

¹ *Lighda*. Tighernach (1058) calls him Ua Lighda, i.e. O'Lighda. The Four Mast, and the Ann. Ult. have "Cairbre Ua Lighda;" and the two latter authorities add that he was Airchinnech, or "Herenach," of Imlech-Ibhair, now Emly, in the co. Tipperary.

² *Mac-Bethadh*. "Macbeth; Rex Albaniae." Marg. note, O'F.

³ *Security*. i ccomar, for i ccomairce, A. B.

⁴ [*Bishop*]. In the Four Mast. (1059), Conn-na-mbocht, or "Conn

of the poor," is called "op̃tan ocyr anpeachuy Cluana muc Noir," "the glory and dignity of Cluain-muc-Nois," or Clonmacnois. He is described as "Bishop of Cluain-muc-Nois," at the year 948, *supra*. The correct date, 1059, has been prefixed by O'Flaherty.

⁵ *Went into the house*. An idiomatic way of saying "he submitted."

⁶ *Out of it*. The meaning of this entry is, that the son of Brian made his submission to the son of Mael-na-mbo, and received many valuables by way of gratuity. See last note.

which were slain Lighda,¹ comarb of Ailbhe, and Righbhardan, son of Cucoirne, King of Ele. Mac-Bethadh,² son of Finnlach, chief King of Alba, was slain by Mael-colum, son of Donnchadh. Galbrat Ua Cerbhaill, Royal heir of Temhair, was slain by Conchobhar Ua Maeilsechlainn, through treachery. The sword of Carlus, and great *considerations* besides, were taken therefor by the son of Mael-na-mbo, for he was security³ for him. A.D. [1056.]

Kal. Niall Ua Maeildoraidh, King of Cinel Conaill, died in pilgrimage. Cathal, son Tighernan, King of the East of Connacht, was killed by Aedh Ua Ruaire. Conna-mbocht, [Bishop⁴] of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. The son of Brian went into the house⁵ of Aedh Ua Conchobhair, King of Connacht, and gave him his submission. [1057.]

Kal. A change of Abbots at Ard-Macha, viz., Cumus-gach Ua Eradain in the place of Dubhdalethe. Great fruit throughout Erinn in this year. The son of Brian went into the house of the son of Mael-na-mbó, and brought many jewels and valuables out of it.⁶ A prey *was taken* by the Eli, and by the Ui-Fogharta, from Cluain-muc-Nois, *i.e.* from Cros-na-screaptra, and they killed two persons at the church. The cows came back, through the miracle of Ciaran, at the time of getting up on the morrow. [1058.]

Kal. of January.⁷ Great diseases in Laighen, viz., the Bolgach⁸ and the Treaghait,⁹ which caused a great destruction of people throughout Laighen. Gairbhith Ua Cathusaigh, King of Bregh, moritur. A hosting by Aedh [1059.]

O'F. has prefixed the date 1060 to the entries under this year.

⁷ *January*. Εἰν., for Εἰναρι, A. B. The orig. compiler appears to have intended adding the criteria for the year, which is 1059, reckoning the number of "Kal;" but the correct year is 1061, as O'F. has noted in the marg., in A.

⁸ *The Bolgach*. Omitted in B. "Bolgach" is the name at present applied to "small-pox" by the Irish-speaking population.

⁹ *Treaghait; i.e.* "the colic." Referring to "Bolgach" and "Treaghait," O'F. observes in a marg. note, "hæc apud Dungal. [Annal.] ad an. 1063; 1061 Tighernach."

Sluaigheð la Aoð .h. Concupair, la Rí Connacht, irin Mumain, sup loirec Cill Dálúa, et sup rsgaíl catraig Cinncoirað, et gonóuaíð na da bradan robaattar i ttipraio Cinncoirað, et sup murað aige in tippa iarpin. Ruairi .h. Flaitbeartaig do marbad oúa Concupair.

¶ Ct. Mac Eochada, Rí Ulað, morpuir ep. Taz mac [Aeða] .h. Concupair, do marbad do mac Aotha mic Ruairí tpe fell.

¶ Ct. hic ep annur porpsemur cicli magui. Dubdaleite, comarba parpae, quieuit. Donnchað mac ðriain daiþrigað, ocur a dol do Roim da ailitri, condearbailt i naiprige .i. i Mainirter zterain.

¶ Ct. Orðan Cluana mic Noir do Conmaicnib et do uib Maine. Clúain perpa darðan daið ap na marað .i. oAoð .h. Ruairc, Rí ðrepne, et mac Tairg .h. Ceallaið, et a mac. Tuce Aoð .h. Concupair marom porpa ap na marað tria pað Ciapáin, zo pparizat a muinter ocur a longá. Diarpmaio mac Tairg .h. Ceallaið, ocur a mac, do marbað la .h. Concuphair pa cenn mbliadna. .h. Ruairc ðhéç tri pað Ciapáin. .h. Matgamna, Rí Ulað, per dolum occipir ep.

¶ Ct. Reola ingantac do aþpuccað irin bliadain ri, ocur po be a méo, ocur a poillri condebrattar na daoine pað erga hí. Gillaþraio .h. Ruairc, Rí ðrepne, morpuir. Turiað deð nuinge .xx. dór do

¹ *Kal.* O'Flaherty has added the date 1063, thus indicating that a year has been omitted between this entry and the last, to which he prefixed the year 1061.

² [*Of Aedh.*] Supplied from the Four Mast., which have the killing of Aedh at the year 1062, as O'F. has observed in a note at the end of the entry in A.

³ *The great Cycle.* O'F. has added a marg. note, now partly mutilated,

pointing out that the year 1063 is here indicated:—" [Ci]eli Dece[nnove]nalis est, sed non cujus est litera Dominic. Verum hic Mag Paschalis Dionissii Exigui 532 annos complexus; quot ab Anno Christi 532, quo tus est, ad hunc 1064 annum elapsi sunt, cujus annus ultimus 1063, ut *supra* apud [Tigernachum]." He has, however, prefixed the date 1064. See note ¹.

Ua Conchobhair, King of Connacht, into Mumhain, and he burned Cill-Dalua, and demolished the fortress of Cenn-coradh, and ate the two salmon that were in the well of Cenn-coradh, and the well was afterwards closed up by him. Ruaidhri Ua Flaithbheartaigh was slain by Ua Conchobhair. A.D.
[1059.]

Kal.¹ The son of Eochaidh, King of Uladh, mortuus est. Tadhg, son [of Aedh]² Ua Conchobhair, was killed by the son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, through treachery. [1060.]

Kal. This is the last year of the great Cycle.³ Dubhdalethe, comarb of Patrick, quievit. Donnchadh, son of Brian, was dethroned, and he went to Rome on his pilgrimage, and died in penitence, viz., in the monastery of Stephen. [1061.]

Kal.⁴ Plundering of Cluain-muc-Nois, by the Conmaicne, and by the Ui Maine. Cluain-ferta was plundered by them on the morrow, *i.e.* by Aedh Ua Ruairc, King of Breifne, and by the son of Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh, and his son. Aedh Ua Conchobhair defeated them next day, through the grace of Ciaran, so that they lost their people, and their vessels. Diarmaid, son of Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh, and his son, were slain by Ua Conchobhair before the end of a year. Ua Ruairc died through the power of Ciaran. Ua Mathghamhna, King of Uladh, was slain through treachery. [1062.]

Kal. A wonderful star appeared⁵ in this year, and its magnitude and brightness were such that the people said it was a moon. Gillabraide Ua Ruairc, King of Breifne, moritur. The value⁶ of 30 ounces of gold was given by [1063.]

¹ Kal. O.F. has added the date "1065" in the margin.

² Appeared. Ὁ αἰρουός, A. B., for "ο αἰρουαός," or "ο αἰρουαού," as in the Four Mast. The more recent hand already referred to (see note ³, p. 274), has added a Latin

gloss over the entry, in which the word αἰρουαός is incorrectly interpreted "luxit." O.F. has prefixed the date 1066.

³ The value. ἑλᾶς, A. Τυρῆας B. ἑλᾶς, "value," Tighern.

ταβαρτ ό Ταρβεαλβαδ .h. θρίαιν, ocur ό mac Maoil-nambó υλλοο .h. Concupair, ap congnum ppu, ocur an coimméο ceona δό ό Murchaδ .h. θρίαιν, ap congnum ppu.

Ιct. Muirceptaδ .h. Capthaiξ, ppu uξoar ocur ppu ollaiñ Connacht το βασθαδ ι Loç Calgaiξ. Celecair Eppcop Cluana muc Noip, quieuit. Ταοξ .h. Muirgean, Rí Teabta, το μαρβαδ ό Muirter, Tlamain. Sluaigeδ la 'Diarmao mac Maoilnambo co nGalloiβ et Laiñoiβ, et la Ταρβεαλβαδ .h. mθρίαιν ξο ppepoiβ Mumhan uile, ξο hλλοο .h. Concupair, ξup μαρβριδε .h. Concupair, Rí Ciarrpaiξε Luacra. Tancuttar ppu θpeppne, um Aeδ mac Aipτ .h. Ruairc, uinnpaδ Connacht beόp. Tpi .xx. ceo a lin. Ppctur caδ annur peocair etip Connachtaiβ ocur ppu θpeppne, ξο ttopchair ann Aooθ .h. Concupair, caiēmileδ iapčair domain, Cuculain na nSaoiuel, tuile opoain ocur aipechair na hEppenn, uaine ap mó το beipeδ το biuδ, et uedoč, δόp ocur το buaiβ ap a annain a nEppinn.

Ιct. Murchaδ .h. θρίαιν Riξōamna Epenn, Sgiač gearp, το μαρβαδ θpepoiβ Teabča. Domnall .h. Maoilrechlainn, Rí Cinél Eoghain, a ppatpe puo occipur epτ.

Ιct. Enair. Sluaigeδ la Murchaδ mac 'Diarmao im Míde, ξup loipcc Spnanpo ocur Pabap, et Aro θpeacain. Ro μαρβ ono Pecin eiprom inn, ξnuip το ξnuip, ocur ap Táll et Laiñen. Mac Taroa mic 'Duna-waiξ, Rí Sil Anmchaδa, [το μαρβαδ uila Maouδain].

¹ *Kal.* O'F. has prefixed the year 1067, which he considers to be the correct date.

² *Battle.* The orig. hand has added the note cat Turlaiξ Adhnaig, "battle of Turlach-Adhnaigh," in the marg. Dr. O'Donovan conjectures that "Turlach-Adhnaigh" may have

been the name of the place now called Turlach-Airt, in the territory of Aidhne, in the co. Galway. See *Four Mast.*, ad an. 1067, note 7.

³ "*Sgiath gearr*;" i.e. "the short shield," a sobriquet of Murchadh. The year 1068 has been prefixed to this entry by O'Flaherty.

Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, and by the son of Mael-na-mbo, to Aedh Ua Conchobhair, for assisting them; and the same amount *was given* to him by Murchadh Ua Briain, for assisting him. A.D.
[1063.]

Kal.¹ Muircertach Ua Carthaigh, chief author and chief poet of Connacht, was drowned in Loch Calgaigh. Celechair, Bishop of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Tadhg Ua Muirigen, King of Teabhtha was slain by Muintertlamain. A hosting by Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo, with Foreigners and Lagenians, and by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, with all the men of Mumhain, to Aedh Ua Conchobhair, and he (*Aedh*) killed Ua Conchobhair, King of Ciarraighe-Luachra. The men of Breifne, with Aedh, son of Art Ua Ruairc, went still to plunder Connacht. Their number was 6,000. A sharp, valorous battle² was fought between the Connachtmen and the men of Breifne, in which was slain Aedh Ua Conchobhair, the champion of the west of the world, the Cuchulain of the Gaoidhel, the flood of dignity and nobility of Erin, and the man who was wont to give the most of food and clothing, of gold and cows, for his soul, in Erin. [1064.]

Kal. Murchadh Ua Briain, Royal heir of Erin, *called* "Sgiath gearr,"³ was killed by the men of Teabhtha. Domhnall Ua Maeilsechlainn, King of Cinel Eoghain, was slain by his brother. [1065.]

Kal. of January.⁴ A hosting by Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, into Midhe, so that he burned Granard, and Fobhar, and Ard-Breacain. Fechin slew him therefor, however, face to face; and a slaughter of Foreigners and Lagenians *took place*. The son of Gadhra, son of Dunadhach, King of Sil-Anmchadha, [was killed by Ua Madudhain.⁵] [1066.]

⁴ *Kal. of January.* The annalist seems to have intended adding the ordinary criteria for the year, *i.e.* the day of the week on which the 1st of January occurred; but omitted to do so. The same omission frequently

occurs from this year, which is correctly 1069, to the end.

⁵ *Madudhain.* The words in brackets have been added from the Ann. Four Mast., the entry being left incomplete in A. and B.

†Ct. Ailill .h. Aipechtaiḡ, do Copca Raiḡe ḡo, comarba Ciapain, quieuit. Murchaḡ Liaḡanaḡ, riḡ-
damna Connacht, do marbaḡ do Conmaicniḡ tpe
meabail. Donnḡal mac ḡormain, tanairi Abbaḡ
Cluana muc Noir, quieuit.

†Ct. Enair. Ruairi .h. Canannain, Rí Cinél Conaill,
do marbaḡ. .h. Maolríanaḡ, Rí Ulaḡ, occirur ert.

†Ct. Diarmad mac Maolnambo, Rí ḡall, ocur
Laiḡen, et Leite Moḡa, do marbaḡ la Concupar .h.
Maolpeclainn i ḡcaḡ Oḡba, ocur ar uime. .h. Flairi,
Rí Ulaḡ, ocur mac Ailriḡa, Rí ḡabla, do lorcead a tciḡ
tineḡ la fearaiḡ Míḡe.

†Ct. Enair. Concupar .h. Maolpeclainn, Rí Tempaḡ,
do marbaḡ do mac a deirbraḡar .i. do Murchaḡ mac
Flainn, tria meabail. A ḡenn do bpeḡ a haḡnacal ó
Cluain muc Noir co Cenn coraḡ la Tairdealbaḡ .h.
ḡriain, aoine carḡa; óia domnaḡiḡ fo ceḡóir tuḡaḡ
rum andeḡ con óiḡ failḡiḡ óir malle fpuir.

†Ct. Enair. Dunan Eppcop Aḡa cliaḡ quieuit.
Donnchaḡ .h. Ceallaiḡ, Rí .h. Maíne, occirur ert a
ppatre ruo, per volum.

†Ct. Enair. .h. Canannain, Rí Cinél Conaill, mori-
tur. Muirceḡtaḡ .h. ḡriain do rioghaḡ a nAḡ cliaḡ.
ḡotraiḡ, Rí ḡall, moritur.

†Ct. Enair. Murchaḡ mac Concupar .h. Maolpec-
lainn do marbaḡ oAmlaiḡ mac Maoláin i ḡcloicteḡ

¹ *Kal.* O'F. has prefixed the date 1070.

² *January.* See note ⁴, p. 289. The date 1071 has been prefixed by O'F.

³ *Kal. of January.* See note ⁴, p. 289. This is the year 1073, as O'F. has noted in the marg.

⁴ *Kal. of January.* The annalist seems to have intended adding the criteria for the year; *i.e.* the day of the week on which the 1st of January

occurred, this being the method of indicating the date generally followed by the earlier chroniclers. The omission of the ferial number has been repeated at many entries *infra*. See note ⁴, p. 289. O'Flaherty has added the correct year, 1074, in the margin.
⁵ *Muircertach.* The son of Toir-dhealbhaich, or Turlough, at this time King of Ireland. The date 1075 has been prefixed by O'F.

Kal.¹ Ailill Ua Airechtaigh, who was of the Corca-Raidhe, comarb of Ciaran, quievit. Murchadh Liathanach, Royal heir of Connacht was slain by the Conmaicne, through treachery. Donngal, son of Gorman, tanist-Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. A.D. [1067.]

Kal. of January.² Ruaidhri Ua Canannain, King of Cinel Conaill, was killed. Ua Maeilruanaidh, King of Uladh, occisus est. [1068.]

Kal. Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo, King of the Foreigners, and of Laighen, and of Leth-Mogha, was killed by Conchobhar Ua Maeilsechlainn, in the battle of Odbha, and a carnage about him. Ua Flaithri, King of Uladh, and Mac Aisitha, King of Gabhla, were burned in a house on fire, by the men of Midhe. [1069.]

Kal. of January.³ Conchobhar Ua Maeilsechlainn, King of Temhair, was slain by his brother's son, *i.e.* by Murchadh, son of Flann, through treachery. His head was taken from its sepulchre at Cluain-muc-Nois, to Cenn-coradh, by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, on Good Friday. On Sunday, immediately after, it was brought from the south, and two rings of gold along with it. [1070.]

Kal. of January.⁴ Dunan, Bishop of Ath-cliaith, quievit. Donnchadh Ua Ceallaigh, King of Ui Maine, was treacherously slain by his brother. [1071.]

Kal. of January. Ua Canannain, King of Cinel Conaill, moritur. Muircertach⁵ Ua Briain was made King at Ath-cliaith. Gothfraigh, King of the Foreigners, moritur. [1072.]

Kal. of January. Murchadh, son of Conchobhar⁶ Ua Maeilsechlainn, was killed by Amhlaibh, son of Maelan, *i.e.* the King of Gaileng, in the Cloitech⁷ of Cenannus; [1073.]

⁶ *Son of Conchobhar.* Over the name Conchobhar the orig. hand has written "t mac Flannn," or "son of Flann," as in all the other chronicles, except that of Tighernach, which has Ua Flannn, *i.e.* "grand-

son of Flann." The reading, "son of Flann," is probably correct. See note ², p. 292.

⁷ *The Cloitech; i.e.* the belfry, steeple, or round tower. O'F. has prefixed the date 1076.

Cenannra .i. do mġ Ģaileng, et a tuitim pġn la Maolreclainn mac Concupair. Tġrce bġo ġrġn bliadġain m.

Ĥct. Enair. Cluain muc Noir do lorccadġ uile, cenmoġa an tempol. Murchad mac Concupair, mic Maolreclainn, do marbadġ oġepairġ Teabta.

Ĥct. Enair. Leġlopair .h. laioġnġn, Rġ Āirġiall, et Concupair .h. ġriain, Rġ Cinel Eoġain, et Domnall mac Tġgepnġain, Rġ Conmaicne, omner occġri punt. Coibdenadġ ancara ġmġiġ ġġair, quieuit.

Ĥct. Maolciarpġain mac Cuinn na mbocht, quieuit. Ceallach .h. Ruanaġa, ollam Eipenn, moġatur. Āoġ .h. ġlaiġġearpaiġ, Rġ ġarpaiġ Connacht, do marbadġ la Ruairġi .h. Concupoir. Muirġeod mac Muġroin, pġr ġeginn Cluana muc Noir, quieuit. Sluaġġeġ la Tairġealbach .h. mġriain ġo hĀġ cliaġ, et ġo pġroib mġġe, ġo ttainġ Maolreclainn mac Concupair na ġeġ la comarba ġarġaic et la ġacail ġ08Ā.

Ĥct. Enair. Mac Āmalġada mic ġlainn, tairġeġ no Rġ Callġaiġe, do marbadġ do Maolreclainn mac Concupair. Āru darġain do Ģalloirġ.

Ĥct. Enair. Domnall mac Taircc .h. Concupair, ġiġdamna Connacht, do marbadġ do Cathal mac Āoġa .h. Concupair, tġe ġell. Cathal .h. Concupair do tuitim la Ruairġi .h. Concupair, ġo roġhaiġe moir

¹ *The Tempol.* There were several churches at Cluain-muc-Nois called "Tempol" (*templum*); and it is uncertain which of them is here referred to. The Four Mast. (1077, which is the correct year) have "ġenmoġaro a tteampailġ," "except their churches."

² *Son.* The Annals generally read ġa, i.e. grandson, or descendant; which is probably more correct. See note ⁶, p. 291.

³ *Kal. of January.* See note ⁴, p. 290.

⁴ *Anmchara.* ancara, A. B., for anmchara, or anamcara; i.e. "soul-friend."

⁵ *Kal.* O'F. has added the date 1079 in the margin.

⁶ *Chief poet.* Ott., for Oġam, A. Oġ, B.

⁷ *Muiredhach.* This entry and the following are noted by O'F. as belonging to the year 1080. See note ⁹, next page.

and he himself fell by Maelsechlainn, son of Conchobhar. A.D.
 A scarcity of food in this year. [1073.]

Kal. of January. Cluain-muc-Nois was entirely burned, [1074.]
 except the Tempol.¹ Murchadh, son of Conchobhar, son² of
 Maelsechlainn, was slain by the men of Teabhtha.

Kal. of January.³ Lethlobhar Ua Laidhgne, King of [1075.]
 Airghiall, and Conchobhar Ua Briain, King of Cinel
 Eoghain, and Domhnall, son of Tighernan, King of Con-
 maicne, were all slain. Coibhdenach, Anmchara⁴ of
 Imlech-Ibhair, quievit.

Kal.⁵ Maelciarain, son of Conn-na-mbocht, quievit. [1076.]
 Ceallach Ua Ruanadha, chief poet⁶ of Erinn, moritur. Aedh
 Ua Flaithbheartaigh, King of the West of Connacht, was
 killed by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair. Muiredhach,⁷ son of
 Mughron, lector of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. A hosting
 by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain to Ath-cliath, and to the
 men of Midhe; and Maelsechlainn, son of Conchobhar,
 came into his house,⁸ with the comarb of Patrick and with
 the Bachall Isa.

Kal.⁹ of January. The son of Amhalghaidh, son of [1077.]
 Flann, chieftain, or King,¹⁰ of Calraighe, was slain by
 Maelsechlainn, son of Conchobhar. Ara was plundered
 by Foreigners.

Kal. of January. Domnhall, son of Tadhg Ua Con- [1078.]
 chobhair, Royal heir of Connacht, was slain by Cathal,
 son of Aedh Ua Conchobhair, through treachery. Cathal
 Ua Conchobhair fell¹¹ by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, and

⁸ Came into his house; i.e. submitted to him.

⁹ Kal. O'Flaherty has prefixed the date 1081, thus implying that the year 1080 has been omitted. See note 7, last page.

¹⁰ Or King. "t Rí," for no Rí, added in the orig. hand over the preceding word (τασιπεc) in A.

¹¹ Fell. In the marg. the orig. hand

has written the words "μαρον να νεταρ," i.e. "the defeat of the boats," as if to signify that Cathal fell in the battle so called. But in the Four Mast. (1082) the battle called the "defeat of the boats" is stated to have been fought on Loch-Ribh, now Lough Ree, and to have been gained by Domhnall, son of Flann Ua Maeilechlainn, over the men of West Meath, and the Dealbhna, and Cuircne,

uime. Cínasóť .h. Ruadán, tanairi Abbao Cluana muc Noir, quiescit.

Íct. Enair. Aod .h. Maoilreclainn, Rí Ailig, moritur. An Meíanach .h. Eochadā, Rí Ulađ do badohad a Luimnech.

Íct. Enair. Cat eirir Donnchad .h. Ruairc, go nairter Connacht, ocur go Cairbre, ocur eo nGalenađ, re Muirceptađ .h. mBrian go nGalloiđ, ocur Laigniđ ocur Orrađiđ ocur Muimneđaiđ, gur marbad ann Donnchad .h. Ruairc, ocur Cinnetiđ .h. Brian, ocur Congalađ .h. Concupair Fáilgiđ, et alii.

Íct. Enair. Ar daoine ocur innle in hoc anno. Mac Domnaill .h. Ruairc, Rí .h. mBrian, occipit ept per dolum.

Íct. Enair. Maoitiora .h. Brolacan, ppuit renóir Erem, ocur raii hecna ocur aircedoil, quiescit. Cairdealbad .h. Brian, Rí urmoir Erenn, pegni anno .xx°.ii°. uitam peliciter piniuit. Maíom na Cínēa ría nGalloiđ, ocur Laigniđ, pop Maoilreclainn mac Concupair, ubi ceciderunt Maoilciapain .h. Catarađ, ocur .h. Maoilmháad, Rí pPep Ceall, et alii. An Sinnad Finn .h. Catarađiđ .i. Cínasóť, Rí Tebta, ocur a mac, ocur .h. Muircehaiđ, taoipeđ Muintipe Tlamain, do marbad a ppill ó Maoilreclainn mac Concupair, i Uođ Muíge huata .h. Daoigeallán, Rí Aipgiall, occipit ept o Conailiđ.

¹ *The Meranach.* An Meíanach; i.e. "the wanton." Tighernach (1083) writes the name "In Meíanach." The Ann. Ult. and the Four Mast. have "Aedh Meíanach," "Aedh Meranach," or "Hugh the wanton."

² *Luimnech;* i.e. Limerick. The Four Mast., who record this event under the year 1074, say that "Aedh Meranach" was drowned "at Luimnech, or in Loch-Eathach (Loch

Neagh)." It is possible that "Luimnech" may be only a misreading of an abbreviated form of the name "Loch-Eathach," which might be contracted to "Lnech.," and thus mistaken for "Luimnech." The year 1083 has been prefixed to these entries by O'F.

³ *Kal. of January.* See note 4, p. 289. O'F. has added the date 1084 in the marg.

a great multitude along with him. Cinaeth Ua Ruadhain, A.D.
 tanist-Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. [1078.]

Kal. of January. Aedh Ua Maeilsechlainn, King of [1079.]
 Ailech, moritur. The Meranach¹ Ua Eochadha, King of
 Uladh, was drowned at Luimnech.²

Kal. of January.³ A battle between Donnchadh Ua [1080.]
 Ruairc, with *the men of* East Connacht, and with the
 Cairbre, and with the Gailenga, and Muircertach Ua
 Briain, with the Foreigners, and the men of Laighen, and
 of Osraighe, and of Mumhain; in which Donnchadh Ua
 Ruairc, and Cennedigh Ua Briain, and Congalach Ua
 Conchobhair Failghigh, and others, were slain.

Kal. of January.⁴ A great mortality of men and cattle [1081.]
 in this year. The son of Dombnall Ua Ruairc, King of
 Ui-Briuin, was treacherously killed.

Kal. of January. Maelisa Ua Brolachan, illustrious [1082.]
 senior of Erinn, and professor of learning and poetry,
 quievit. Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of the greater
 part of Erinn, in the 22nd year of *his* reign, ended *his*
 life happily.⁵ The victory of the Crinach *was gained* by
 the Foreigners and Lagenians, over Maelsechlainn, son of
 Conchobhar, in which *victory* fell Maelciarain Ua Catha-
 saigh, and Ua Maeilmhuaidh, King of Feara-Ceall, and
 others. The Sinnach Finn⁶ Ua Catharnaigh, *i.e.* Cinaeth,⁷
 King of Teabhtha, and his son, and Ua Muiredhaigh,
 chieftain of Muintir-Tlamain, were treacherously slain
 by Maelsechlainn, son of Conchobhar, in Loch-Muighe-
 Huatha. Ua Baeigheallain, King of Airghiall, was slain
 by the Conaille.

⁴ *Kal. of January.* See note ⁴, p. 289. The correct date is 1085, as O'F. has noted in the marg.

⁵ *Happily.* *ῥελικτεν*, for *ῥελικτεν*, A. B. incorrectly reads *ῥελικcem*. O'F. has prefixed the correct date, 1086.

⁶ *The Sinnach Finn*; lit. "the white Fox." See note ⁵, p. 278.

⁷ *Cinaeth.* The Four Mast. call him Tadhg, *i.e.* Thaddeus, or Timothy; but Tighernach writes it "Cinaeth." He is also called "Tadhg" in the admirable genealogical work compiled by Duaid Mac Fribis, the transcriber of this Chronicle. See the *Miscellany* of the Irish Archæological Society, vol. i., p. 186.

¶ Ct. Maolreclainn mac Concupair, Rí Tempaē, do marbað opepaib Teabēa a nArdachad, per volum. Maolruanaib .h. Airt, Rí Tebēa, moritur. Caē Conacla .i. a Copairn, la Ruairi .h. Concupair, ocur Cormac .h. Cillin, apd pecnab Sil Muirpeohais, ocur maða Ciapan na laim peran caē, diambaoi da cup eioir Connachtoib ocur Conmaicnib, sup raeimheð for Conmaicnib, dū atporēair Aoð mac Airt .h. Ruairc, Rí Conmaicne, ocur Muirpeohad .h. Eolair, ocur Siptios mac Conplebe .h. Pergail, ocur mac Sarras .h. Siptiōn, et alii. Ruairi .h. Concupair uictor fuit. Caē Rata Eolair eioir laignib ocur pepaib Muman, sup raoimeð for laignib. Muirceptaē .h. brian uictor fuit.

¶ Ct. Maorm la Ruairi .h. Concupair as inir Ardachad, for Muirceptaē .h. mbrian, tu an po marbað ap Muimneē. Ar aile Muimneē la Ruairi .h. Concupair. Inpað Corcumpriab la Ruairi .h. Concupair, ir inbeachtain noē ap farsat boin no tuine san malairt. Do roerattar ann trī baoghal triar maē do Connachtoib .i. mac Cathail .h. Mugroin, taoipeð Clainne Cathail, et Cuirinna mac Muircheptaiz, taoipeð Clainne Tomaltai, ocur mac Silla Cuir, mic Ectigern, taoipeð Corc Aclann. Coinnmeð caoicthir ó Ruairi .h. Concupair, do Domnall mac Mic Loēlainn, ocur do Conall ocur Deogan. Do cuattar iarrin Connachta ocur lucht an tuairgept i Mumhan,

¹ *Kal.* The correct year is 1087, according to O'F.

² *The staff.* maða; lit. "stick." This intervention of Cormac Ua Cillin is not noticed in any of the other chronicles which record the battle of Conachail, now Cunnghill, a townland in the parish of Achonry, barony of Leyny, and co. of Sligo. There is another Cormac Ua Cillin referred to under the year 964, *supra*.

³ *Kal.* O'F. has added the correct date (1088) in the marg.

⁴ *Inis-Ardachadh.* The name is also thus written in Tighernach; but the Four Mast., probably correctly, have Inis-adharcach, i.e. "the horned island," now Incherky, an island in the river Shannon. See Ordnance Map of the King's county, sheet 29.

⁵ *Being left in danger.* Trī baoghli,

Kal.¹ Maelsechlainn, son of Conchobhar, King of Temhair, was treacherously killed by the men of Teabhtha, at Ard-achadh. Maelruanaidh Ua Airt, King of Teabhtha, moritur. The battle of Conachail, *i.e.* in Corann, *was fought* by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair; and Cormac Ua Cillin, chief vice-Abbot of the Sil-Muiredhaigh, having the staff² of Ciaran in his hand, *stood* in front of the battle, whilst it was fought between the Connachtmen and the Conmaicne; and the Conmaicne were defeated; on which occasion Aedh, son of Art Ua Ruairc, King of Conmaicne, and Muiredhach Ua Eolais, and Sitric, son of Cusleibhe Ua Ferghail, and the son of Gofraigh Ua Siridén, and others, were slain. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair was the victor. The battle of Rath-Edair between the Lagenians and the men of Mumhain, and the Lagenians were vanquished. Muircertach Ua Briain was the victor.

A.D.
[1083.]

Kal.³ A victory by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, at Inis-Ardachadh,⁴ over Muircertach Ua Briain, in which a multitude of the men of Mumhain were slain. Another slaughter of the men of Mumhain by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair. The ravaging of Corcomruaidh, by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, *so that* it is doubtful that they left a cow, or a man, without injuring. Three nobles of the Connachtmen, being left in danger,⁵ perished there, *viz.*, the son of Cathal Ua Mughroin, chief of Clann-Cathail, and Cusinna, son of Muirchertach, chief of Clann-Tomaltaigh, and the son of Gillachrist,⁶ son of Echtighern, chief of Corca-Achlann. A fortnight's refection *was given* by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair to Domhnall, son of Mac Lochlainn, and to the Cinel Conaill and Cinel Eoghain. The Connachtmen⁷ and the men of the North went afterwards into Mumhain,

[1084.]

for τρι βάσθαδ; lit. "through danger."

⁶ *Gillachrist*. Σιλλα Cπ̄, A. B., for Σιλλα Cπ̄, the usual abbrev. form of "Σιλλα Cπ̄ρετ."

⁷ *Connachtmen*. Γαχτα, A., in which the reversed letter (γ) represents the syllable Conn. Cοντα, another abbreviated form of the same word, B.

sur inoƿeattar go imlech iſair, ocur go loč ƿair,
 ocur ƿruſ ƿiſ, ocur 'Dun aičeo, 'ocur go 'Opumain .h.
 Clepcin, ocur sur murrat Luimneč, ocur go ttugrat
 cenn mic Cailiſ o čnocoib ƿainngil, ocur sur toſailpior
 Cenn copao, ocur sur ƿaſbaioſpior ocht .xx. laoč ánn
 eioep ƿullu ocur ƿaoiſealu, ocur co ƿa ƿabairt
 ƿiallu iſ; go ƿugrat leo mac Mauroain .h. Cinnioiſ
 epce, et mac Congaluiſ .h. Ocain, et mac Echach .h.
 Luimngiſ, go ttugač ba, ocur óp, et eč et airſeo, ocur
 euirn tapra čenn ó Muphač .h. ƿrain. Tigeſnach .h.
 ƿrain, do ſil Muirpeſhaiſ, comapba Ciarain Cluana
 muc Noip, ocur Comain, quieuit. 'Dupcablaſ ingen
 Aoča .h. Concupair, moſitup. Móp, ingen Tairpeal-
 baiſ .h. ƿrain, ben Ruairi .h. Concupair, moſitup.
 Ua Maoilſpioric, ollam Epenn, quieuit.

[Ct. 'Donnchač mac 'Domnaill ƿemair, ƿi laigen
 et ƿall, do mapbač do Concupair .h. Concupair [ƿ]ail-
 giſ. Coblač ƿep Mumhan do toigect ƿop ſinainn,
 ocur ƿop loč Riſ, sur airſpior inip Clotſpinn, et inip
 bó ƿinne, ocur inip Engin, ocur Cluain Emain, sur
 tunaoč Aiſpiceč ocur Reſpait ƿap a nér la Ruairi
 .h. Concupair, ocur co nočattar lucht an coblaſ ƿop
 eumairce [h.] Maoilpeclainn, go ƿapſrat a longa
 aiſe; co nočao .h. Concupair ap cpeič a Mumhan,
 go Cill 'Dalua, ocur go 'Dál cCairr ip na longaiſ ƿin;
 .h. Maoilpeclainn i nUaičmib tpe ocur a nUaičmib

¹ *Caillech*; i.e. "the cock," an epithet of Art Ua Ruairc, 'King of Connacht, whose death is entered under the year 1044, *supra*. His son, Donnchadh, whose head is here stated to have been brought away from the hills of Sainngel (Singland, co. of Limerick), was slain by Muircertach Ua Briain, or Mortogh O'Brien, in the year 1084, according to the Four Mast. and the Annals of Inisfallen;

and it is probable that his head was carried to Munster, as a trophy, by the victor.

² *Tighernach Ua Brain*. This is the annalist Tighernach, whose chronicle of Irish affairs is generally regarded as the most authentic of its kind.

³ *Kal*. O'F. has prefixed the year 1089, which is the correct date.

and they plundered to Imlech-Ibhair, and to Loch Gair, and Brugh-righ, and Dun-aiched, and to Druman-Ui-Clerchin; and they demolished Luimnech, and brought the head of the son of Cailech¹ from the hills of Sainngel; and they destroyed Cenn-coradh, where they found eight score heroes, including Foreigners and Gaoidhel, of whom they took pledges; and they carried off with them therefrom the son of Madudhan Ua Cennedigh, and the son of Congalach Ua Ogain, and the son of Eochaidh Ua Loingsigh, until cows, and gold, and horses, and silver, and goblets were given for their sake by Murchadh Ua Briain. Tighernach Ua Brain,² of the Sil-Muiredhaigh, comarb of Ciaran of Cluain-muc-Nois, and of Coman, quievit. Dubhcabhlaigh, daughter of Aedh Ua Conchobhair, moritur. Mór, daughter of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, wife of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, moritur. Ua Maelgirie, chief poet of Erinn, quievit.

A.D.
[1084.]

Kal.³ Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Remhar,⁴ King of [1085.]
Laignen, and of the Foreigners, was slain by Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair [F]ailghigh. A fleet of the men of Mumhain went upon the Sinainn, and upon Loch Ribh, and plundered Inis Clothrann, and Inis-bo-finne, and Inis Enghin and Cluain-Emhain; but Aidhircech and Rechraith were blocked up after them by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, and the crew of the fleet placed themselves under the protection of [Ua] Maelisechlainn, and left their ships with him; and Ua Conchobhair went on a preying expedition into Mumhain, to Cill-Dalua, and to Dál-Cais, in those ships; and Ua Maelisechlainn went⁵ into Uaithne-tire, and into Uaithne-fidhbhaidhe—so that they brought

⁴ *Domhnall Remhar*; i.e. "Domhnall the fat."

⁵ *Ua Maelisechlainn went*. There is an apparent want of connection between this and the preceding clause in the text, from which it would seem

that some words had been omitted. The Four Mast. (1089) say that Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, or Rory O'Conor, and Ua Maelisechlainn, or O'Melaghlin, proceeded together into Munster.

muircebaide, go tuisraat bú imda ocur bpaio leo. Cairg na gaoithi.

[Ct. Muirceptač .h. bpaian do dul ap loč Riach tre baoghal. Muirceptač .h. bpuce, Rí na n'Deiri, occirur ep̃t. Dun ačed do lorccač la Ruairi .h. Concupair.

[Ct. Cennpaelač .h. Ogaín, comairba brenaimn, quieuit. Donnplebe .h. Eochačá, Rí Ulač, do marbač ó Cinel Eogain. Mac mic Ačá, mic Ruairi, Rí iarptair Connacht, moritur. Maolíra, comairba Paorais, quieuit a n'Arpmacha.

[Ct. Ruairi .h. Concupair, Rí Connacht, do dallach do Flaithbertač .h. Flaithbertaig, ocur o[p]azartac .h. [p]accartuiğ, ocur ar e a alpu ocur cairtuir Crioirt po reacht, ocur a čigerna. In Craibdeč .h. Pallamain do bačhač i loč Cairpigin. Ačó mac Cathail .h. Concupair do [gabail do] bpaian, ocur piğe Síl Muirceđhaiğ [do čabairt] do Siolla na naom .h. Eidin. Cormac Maunirteač, uqal Eppcop, quieuit. Coblač p̃p̃er Muman dargain Cluana muc Noir.

[Ct. Enair. Maolcoluim mac Donnchačá, Rí Alban, do marbač do Prangcoib, ocur Eobaro a mac, et Margarita, ben Maolcoluim, dhéc da čumač. Ačó mac Cathail .h. Concupair, Rí Síl Muirceđhaiğ, do marbač i Mumhain a ngemil, la .h. Pağarthaiğ .i. Pağartac, tria pell. Meabaro ap Síl Muirceđhaiğ uile la Muirceptač .h. m̃bpaian, Rí Epenn, ġur airğ, et ġur innarb hi t̃p̃ir nEogain, ocur ġur ġač a Ríğ .i.

¹ *Kal.* The correct date is 1090, as O'F. has noted in the margin.

² *Through danger.* Tre baoghal. The translation is literal, but the meaning is that Muircertach went upon Loch Riach, which, or rather the surrounding district, was undefended and exposed to danger. Dr. O'Donovan renders it "by taking an unfair advantage." *Four Mast.*, ad an. 1090.

³ *Kal.* This is properly the year

1091, as O'F. has pointed out in the margin.

⁴ *The Craibhdech*; i.e. "the Devotee." O'F. has prefixed the date 1092.

⁵ *Ua Eidhin.* The Four Mast. him Gilla-na-naemh Ua Conchobhair (or O'Connor), as his name is written under the next year. But he is called Ua Eidhin, or O'Heyne, at the year 1096. The words enclosed within brackets are supplied from the Four

a great many cows and captives with them. The Easter of the wind. A.D.

Kal.¹ Muircertach Ua Briain went upon Loch Riach, through danger.² Muircertach Ua Brice, King of the [1085.]

Deisi, occisus est. Dun-aiched was burned by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair. [1086.]

Kal.³ Cennfaeladh Ua Ogain, comarb of Brenainn, quievit. Donnsluibhe Ua Eochadha, King of Uladh, was slain by the Cinel Eoghain. The grandson of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, King of the West of Connacht, moritur. Maelisa, comarb of Patrick, quievit in Ard-Macha. [1087.]

Kal. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connacht, was blinded by Flaithbheartach Ua Flaithbheartaigh, and by [F]ogartach Ua [F]ogartaigh; and he was his (*Ua Flaithbheartaigh's*) fosterer, and seven times his gossip, and his lord. The Craibhdech⁴ Ua Fallamhain was drowned in Loch Cairrgin. Aedh, son of Cathal Ua Conchobhair [was taken prisoner] by Brian, and the sovereignty of the Síl-Muiredhaigh [was given] to Gilla-na-naemh Ua Eidhin.⁵ Cormac of Mainistir, an illustrious Bishop, quievit. A fleet of the men of Mumhain plundered Cluain-muc-Nois. [1088.]

Kal. January.⁶ Maelcoluim, son of Donnchadh, King of Alba, and Edward his son, were slain by Franks,⁷ and Margarita, Maelcoluim's wife, died of grief for him. Aedh, son of Cathal Ua Conchobhair, King of Síl-Muiredhaigh, was treacherously killed in Mumhain, whilst in manacles, by Ua Fogartaigh, *i.e.* Fogartach.⁸ The Síl-Muiredhaigh were all defeated by Muircertach Ua Briain, King of Erin, and he ravaged *their territory*, and expelled them to Tir Eoghain, and captured their [1089.]

Mast., having been omitted in the text, apparently through negligence.

⁶ *Kal. of January.* See note 4, p. 289. The year 1093 has been prefixed by O'Flaherty.

⁷ *Franks.* Rectè, by Normans.

⁸ *Fogartach.* The name of the person who slew Aedh was, therefore, Fogartach Ua Fogartaigh, or Fogarty O'Fogarty, as the name would now be written.

ḡilla na naom .h. Concupair, ocur .h. Concenainn mié
 Taroḡ, Rí .h. n'Diarmata. Cilill .h. Niallain, do
 Uib' f'acpach Al'one, tanaire Abbat Cluana muc Noir,
 ocur comarba Cronan Tuama ḡreine, et Mic Duach,
 quieuit. Irell Ciarian do cennac ar oilre do Copmac
 mac Cuinn na mbocht ó .h. flait'nen, ocur o Domnall
 mac flainn .h. Maoilpeclain, o Ríḡ Míde.

[Ct. Enair. Domnall mac flainn .h. Maoilpeclainn,
 Rí Tempach, do marbad o'p'raib Míde .i. do Luignib.
 Cat B'ónača pe Taroḡ mac Ruairi, ocur pe Síil Muirpe-
 rhaig, ar .h. f'flaithberpaiḡ, ocur for Corcumruačó,
 ocur for iartair Connacht, ḡur cuirečó a náir. Donn-
 chačó mac Maoilcoluim, Rí Alban, do marbad a ruir.
 Míde do roinn eoir Donnchačó ocur Concupair. ḡilla
 na ningen .h. Cobthaig, Rí Umall, aircinnec Al'chačó
 fabair, do marbačó ó f'p'raib Cera. Ruairi .h. Don-
 naḡáin Rí Al'rao, moritur. Imar .h. ḡille Ulltáin,
 taoirpečó Muintire Maoilpionna, do marbad ó f'p'raib
 Míde. Cluain muc Noir dargain do Dealbna.

[Ct. Enair. Taitleč .h. Eḡra, Rí Luigne, occitur ep'c.
 Domnall .h. Muirigen, Rí Teabta, et Al'maič mac
 Conmeda, do marbad i fill a ngemil i Mumain.
 Cluain muc Noir dargain do Conmaicnič, ḡur t'unačó
 dorur an tempail do clochač. Bliadain na t'ep'ca an
 bliadain [ri], cona fuil airim ar ar marp do daoinič.
 Inḡrem mor o ročó daoinič for Clúain [muc Noir]
 in hoc anno, ḡur f'araičéčó an ḡcač'raič uile acht bec,

¹ *Ua Conchobhair*. See note ⁵, p. 300.

² *Isell-Ciarain*; i.e. "Ciaran's low land;" the name of a church at Clonmacnois. This entry is written in the lower margin of A., page 96, with a mark of reference pointing out its proper place in the text. The writer adds "O'F. atomcomnair," "D[uald] F[irbisigh] is my name."

³ *Kal. of January*. The correct

date, 1094, has been added in the margin by O'F.

⁴ *Airchinnech*; i.e. Herenach. The Four Mast. (1094) make the Airchinnech of Achadh-fabhair a different person from the King of Umhall, who is represented by them as having died a natural death.

⁵ *Kal. of January*. See note ⁴, p. 289. The correct date is 1095, as O'F. has pointed out in the marg.

King, *i.e.* Gilla-na-naemh Ua Conchobhair,¹ and Ua Concennain, the son of Tadhg, King of Ui-Diarmada. Aihill Ua Niallain, of the Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, tanist-Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, and comarb of Cronan of Tuaim-greine, and of Mac Duach, quievit. Isell-Ciarain² was purchased in perpetuity by Cormac, son of Conn-na-mbocht, from Ua Flaithnen, and from Domhnall, son of Flann Ua Maeilsechlain, King of Midhe.

A.D.
[1089.]

Kal. of January.³ Domhnall, son of Flann Ua Maeilsechlainn, King of Temhair, was slain by the men of Midhe, *i.e.* by the Luighne. The battle of Fidhnacha *was gained* by Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri, and by the Síl-Muiredhaigh, over Ua Flaithbheartaigh, and over the Corcumruaidh, and over the *men of the* West of Connacht, and they were put to slaughter. Donnchadh, son of Maelcoluim, King of Alba, was killed by his own *people*. Midhe was divided between Donnchadh and Conchobhar. Gilla-naningen Ua Cobhthaigh, King of Umhall, Airchinnech⁴ of Achadh-fabhair, was killed by the men of Cera. Ruaidhri Ua Donnagain, King of Aradh, moritur. Imhar Ua Gilla-Ultain, chief of Muintir-Maeilsinna, was slain by the men of Midhe. Cluain-muc-Nois was plundered by the Dealbhna.

[1090.]

Kal. of January.⁵ Taithlech Ua Eghra, King of Luighne, occisus est. Domhnall Ua Muirigen, King of Teabhtha, and Amhlaibh Mac Conmedha, were treacherously slain, in fetters, in Mumhain. Cluain-muc-Nois was plundered by the Conmaicne, when the door of the church was closed with stones. [This] year was the year of the heat, so that there is no reckoning the number of people whom it killed. Great persecution from evil men against Cluain-[muc-Nois] this year, so that nearly the entire city⁶ was laid waste; et nec potuerunt

[1091.]

⁶ The . . . city. $\alpha\eta\ \xi\alpha\tau\tilde{\alpha}\rho\iota$, for $\alpha\eta\ \xi\alpha\tau\tilde{\alpha}\rho\iota\alpha\varsigma$, A. B. Some hand has added the word "civitas," as a gloss,

over the abbrev. Monastic establishments are not rarely called "civitates" in Irish chronicles.

et nec potuerunt mulieres habitare proprium, sed commixtae fuerunt cum uiribus suis.

Kt. Enair. *Ḃliadhain na fele Eoin for Aoine an bliadhain ri, gur gab eglā mor ri Erenn inde, comið í comairle ar ar cinnettar clepið Erenn da diðor .i. tpeoenur gað mí, ocur tporgað gað laoi go cenn mbliadhna, ocur almpāna don coimtheð. Tugrat riða Erenn raoire do ceallaið imða robattar andocur. Muirceptað .h. Dupda, Rí .h. nAlmalgaið, ocur .h. rriacrað, a riur occirur ert. .h. flaitnen, comarba Ciapáin, do dol i nairitre.*

Kt. Enair. *Tadoc mac Ruairi .h. Concupair, Rí Connacht, do marbad a riur. flaitberptað do dol i natupda go hAlod .h. Concupair, ocur riðe síl Muirceðhaið do. Maolbriðe .h. ðpolcān, Eppcop Cille dara, quieuit. Cloigteð Mainirteð do lopecað gur an ririptuir ann. Ḃliadhain na enó.*

Kt. Enair. *Pluuiāir annur et peritir. flaitberptað .h. flaitberptaið do marbad do síl Muirceðhaið a noigail dallta Ruairi. Mide ðparuccað eirir Donnchað .h. Maolreclainn et Concupair .h. Maolreclainn. Domnall .h. hení, apð Eppcop per Muman, in lxxxi. anno aetatis ruæ, quieuit. Snecda mor in hoc anno.*

Kt. Enair. *Caðraimeð re níarðar Teabða for airter Teabða, dú atporchair Muirceptað .h. hAlirt, Rí Teabta, ocur .h. lachtnáin. ðepporðail, ingen Taiðs .h. Gilleparais, matair Muirceptaið .h. ðriain, morptua ert.*

Kt. Enair. *Gilla na naom .h. heioin, Rí síl Muirce-*

¹ *Great fear.* The nature and causes of this fear are explained in O'Curry's *Lectures on the MS. Materials of Irish History*, p. 404. The correct year, 1096, has been prefixed by O'F.

² *Aedh.* CCoI, B. The year 1097

is the correct date, as O'F. has noted in the margin.

³ *The year of the nuts ; i.e. in which there was a great profusion of nuts.* This entry is added in the marg., in the orig. hand.

mulieres habitare seorsum, sed commixtæ fuerunt cum viris suis. A.D.

Kal. of January. This year was the year of the festival of John on Friday, and great fear¹ seized the men of Erinn on account thereof; and the resolution arrived at by the clergy of Erinn to banish it was, *to order* an abstinence of three days each month, and a fast each day, to the end of a year, and almsgiving to the Lord. The Kings of Erinn gave freedom to many churches which were in difficulty. Muircertach Ua Dubhda, King of Ui-Amhalghadha and Ui-Fiachrach, was slain by his own *people*. Ua Flaithnen, comarb of Ciaran, went on a pilgrimage. [1091.] [1092.]

Kal. of January. Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connacht, was slain by his own *people*. Flaithbheartach went into his patrimony, to Aedh² Ua Conchobhair, and the sovereignty³ of the Síl-Muiredhaigh *was given* to him. Maelbrighde Ua Brolchain, Bishop of Cill-dara, quievit. The steeple of Mainistir was burned, with the writing in it. The year of the nuts.³ [1093.]

Kal. of January. A wet and fertile year. Flaithbheartach Ua Flaithbheartaigh was slain by the Síl-Muiredhaigh, in revenge for the blinding of Ruaidhri. Midhe was laid waste both by Donnchadh Ua Maelsechlainn and Conchobhar Ua Maelsechlainn. Domhnall Ua Heni, Archbishop of the men of Mumhain, in the 76th year of his age, quievit. Great snow in this year. [1094.]

Kal. of January.⁴ A victory was gained by *the men of* West Teabhtha over *those of* East Teabhtha, in which Muircertach Ua hAirt, King of Teabhtha, and Ua Lachtain, were slain. Derfogaill, daughter of Tadhg Ua Gillapadraig, mother of Muircertach Ua Briain, mortua est. [1095.]

Kal. of January.⁵ Gilla-na-naemh Ua Heidhin,⁶ King [1096.]

⁴ *Kal. of January.* See note ⁴, p. 289. The correct year is 1099, as O'F, has pointed out in the margin.

⁵ *January.* The correct date, 1100, has been prefixed by O'F.

⁶ *Ua Heidhin.* See note ⁵, p. 300, under the year 1088.

thais ocup Connacht uile, moztur; ocup a cCluain muc Noir po haðnach. Donnchað .h. Eochaða, Rí Ulað, do cuibpeð do Domnall mac Mic Loclairn, do ríð Cinel Eogain. Cúmeða .h. Laogaðain, apð taoipeð SíL Ronain, quieuit. Macraíð .h. Flaithnen, comarba Ciapain ocup Cronain Tuama gréine, a nðeoparðecht quieuit i nCchað bó.

¶ Ct. Enair. Comtal per nEpenn um Muirceptað .h. mðríain ið Cairil .i. go Laochaí ocup clepáíð; ocup ar annrin tug Muirceptað .h. ðríain Cairil na ríð a nðbairt don Coimðheð. Sluaígeð per nEpenn la Muirceptað .h. mðríain tmeill Epenn .i. ðear Ruaið ocup i cCinél Conaill, ocup a nñir Eoghain, ocup ra rðaoil Áileð, ðar perðar Camra i nUlltoíð, ðar Sliað Ruairð ða ðíð. Magnur do tiactain do gabáil Epenn. Comrac ða ceitepn i cCluain muc Noir .i. Muinter Taðáin ocup Muinter Cínaið, ocup maíðir ar Muinter Cínaið, ocup ra marbað ann an Gilla Finn mac mic Uallacháin, Rí SíL Anmchaða. Caðal Ua Muirigén, Rí Teabða, do marbað ó airter Teabða. Donnchað mac Áirt .h. Ruairc, Rí Conmaicne, occupur epð a ruir.

¶ Ct. Enair pop Cedaóin. Domnall mac Tigepnáin .h. Ruairc, Rí ðepne ocup Connacht, occupur epð ó Muinter Eoluir. Mugron .h. Murðair, per leginn Áipð Macha, quieuit .i. aðair Maoilmaoðois ocup Gilla Cuiort. Síð ðliaðna do ðenuí do Muirceptað .h. ðríain pe Magnur Rí Lochlanne.

¶ Ct. Enair. Copmac mac Cuinn na mbocht, do Muððopnaíð Maígen, comarba Ciapáin Cluana muc Noir, quieuit. Cað Maíge Cobha. Sluaígeð la Muir-

¹ *Ua Flaithnen*. .h. Flaithen, "Ua Flaithen," A. B.; but the name is written Ua Flaithnen at the year 1092, *supra*.

² *Caisel-na-rígh*; i.e. "Caisel (or

Cashel) of the Kings." The year 1101 is the correct date.

³ *On Wednesday*. The correct year is, therefore, 1102, which commenced

of Síl-Muiredhaigh, and of all Connacht, moritur; and in Cluain-muc-Nois he was buried. Donnchadh Ua Eochadha, King of Uladh, was manacled by Domhnall, son of Mac Lochlainn, King of Cinel Eoghain. Cumedha Ua Laeghachain, arch-chieftain of Síl-Ronain, quievit. Macraith Ua Flaithnen,¹ comarb of Ciaran, and of Cronan of Tuaim-gréine, quievit in pilgrimage at Achadh-bó. A.D.
[1096.]

Kal. of January, An assembly of the men of Erinn, with Muircertach Ua Briain, at Caisel, *i.e.* with laics and clerics; and it was then that Muircertach Ua Briain gave Caisel-na-righ² as an offering to the Lord. A hosting of the men of Erinn by Muircertach Ua Briain, round Erinn, viz., to Eas-Ruaidh, and into Cinel Conaill, and into Inis Eoghain (and he demolished Ailech); across Fertas-Camsa, into Ulidia, over Sliabh Fuaid, to his home. Magnus came to invade Erinn. An encounter between two bands at Cluain-muc-Nois, viz., Muintir-Tadhgain and Muintir-Cinaeith, and Muintir-Cinaeith were defeated, and the Gilla Finn, son of Mac Uallachain, King of Síl-Anmchadha, was slain therein. Cathal Ua Muirigén, King of Teabhtha, was killed by *the people of East Teabhtha*. Donnchadh, son of Art Ua Ruairc, King of Conmaicne, was slain by his own *people*. [1097.]

Kal. of January on Wednesday.³ Domhnall, son of Tighernan Ua Ruairc, King of Breifne and Connacht, was slain by Muintir-Eolais. Mughron Ua Morgair, lector of Ard-Macha, quievit; *i.e.* the father of Maelmaedhoig⁴ and Gillachrist. A year's peace was made by Muircertach Ua Briain with Magnus, King of Lochlann. [1098.]

Kal. of January. Cormac Mac Cuinn-na-mbocht, of the Mughdhorna-Maighen, comarb of Ciaran of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. The battle of Magh-Cobha. A hosting [1099.]

on a Wednesday, the Dominical letter being E.

⁴ *Maelmaedhoig*; *i.e.* Malachy, Arch-

bishop of Armagh, the friend and correspondent of St. Bernard of Clairvaux.

ceptač .h. mbríain go leč Mođa uile, ocur go Connachtoib, ocur go peoib Míde, go ráncuttar Aro Mača, ocur go rabatar caoigeib a longport ann; condeacuttar ariđe go Mađ Coba, sur poinnrit annrin, ocur gon deachađ Muirceptač .h. brian et Donnchađ .h. Maolrechlainn, Rí Míde, ocur Domnall mac Ruairí, Rí Connacht, ar cpeachoib i nDál Araiđe, sur marbrat Dál Araiđe Donnchađ mac Cairdealbais .h. brian, ocur Petta demain .h. Beolláin, et tánig iarrin Rí Cinel Eogain .i. Domnall mac Mic Loclainn, do raigheđ an lochta ro pasbat a Mađ Coba, cač laigen ocur ermor per Muman, ocur araill tpeaib Míde, ocur do Connachtoib, sur perpat cač annrin, sur raoined for laignir, ocur for Orraigib. Ite annro iuga ocur taoirecha do pocratat iarin cač .i. Muirceptač mac Gille Mocolmog, Rí laigen, ocur da mac .h. Lorcain .i. Murchađ Rí .h. Muiriohaig, ocur a bratair, Mac Iarainn .h. Fiacač, pí .h. nEneclair, da mac Maolmorua .h. Domnall, ocur a bratair, Gilla Paopaig Ruađ, Rí Orraig. Magnur Rí Loclainne ocur na ninnrib, per po tpiall forbairi for Eriinn uile, do marbađ ar cpeč dilltoib. Amalgaid mac mic Aoda mic Ruairi do marbađ da ačair, ocur da mathair, ocur da brathair antiozail a ndalta .i. Concupar mac Ruairi .h. Concupar, po marb sum. Den do breiđ da lenađ a naoirpeacht iarin bliadain, ocur aon corp aca oča a mbuinne surruige a nimlinn, ocur a mbail uile go cóir genmoča rin, ocur aigaid cač dioib ppi apoile, ocur da ingen iad.

Ict. Gilla Cuir .h. Ectigern, Epreop Cluana muc Noir, queneit. Cuulađ .h. Cannelbain dergur i tCraig

¹ *Pettademain Ua Beollain; i.e. "the Demon's-pet, Ua Beollain."* For "Ua Beollain," the Four Mast., Ann. Ult., and Ann. Inisfal. read "Ua Beoain."

² *Attack.* Fbairi, for forbairi, A. rbairi, B.

³ *But one body.* The orig. hand has written the word ingnad, "a wonder," in the marg.

⁴ *Kal.* The correct year is 1104, as O'F. has noted in the margln.

by Muircertach Ua Briain, with all Leth-Mogha, and with the Connachtmen, and the men of Midhe, until they reached Ard-Macha; and they remained a fortnight in camp there; and they proceeded from thence to Magh-Cobha, where they separated; and Muircertach Ua Briain, and Donnchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn, King of Midhe, and Domhnall, son of Ruaidhri, King of Connacht, went on preying expeditions into Dál-Araidhe, and the Dál-Araidhe killed Donnchadh, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, and Pettademain Ua Beollain.¹ And the King of Cinel Eoghain, *i.e.* Domhnall, son of Mac Lochlainn, came afterwards to attack the band that was left at Magh-Cobha—*viz.*, the battalion of Laighen, and the majority of the men of Mumhain, and some of the men of Midhe and of the Connachtmen—when they fought a battle there, and the Lagenians and Osraighe were defeated. These are the Kings and chieftains who were slain in the battle, *viz.*, Muircertach Mac Gillamochalmog, King of Laighen; and the two sons of Ua Lorcaín, *i.e.* Murchadh, King of Ui-Muiredhaigh, and his brother; Mac Iarainn Ua Fiachrach, King of Ui-Enechlais; the two sons of Maelmordha Ua Domhnaill, and his brother; and Gillapadraig Ruadh, King of Osraighe. Magnus, King of Lochlann and the Islands, and a man who attempted an attack² against all Erin, was slain, on a predatory incursion, by the Ultonians. Amhalghaidh, grandson of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, was killed by his father, mother, and brother, in revenge for their foster-son, *viz.*, Conchobhar, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, whom he had slain. A woman brought forth two children together, in this year, and they had but one body³ from the breast to the navel, and all their members were perfect with that exception; and the face of each was towards the other, and they were two girls.

A.D.
[1099.]

Kal.⁴ Gillachrist Ua Echtighern, Bishop of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Cu-uladh Ua Cannelbhain was thrown

[1100.]

bairle, ocur α héc αρεαταῖς. Πιαρεα .h. Πλαινν, ταιορεῖ
Síl Maoilríuáinair, occirur ó Conmaicnib.

[Ct. Concupar mac Mailreclainn .i. mic Concupair,
Rí lete Míde, do marbað ó aib Driuin Drefne.
Muirgiur .h. Concennain, Rí .h. n-Diarmaða, moirur.
Domnall mac Amalgaða, comarba Pátraiz, quieuit.

[Ct. Donnchar mac Murchara, mic [P]lainn .h.
Maoilreclainn, Rí Míde, do marbað oú Minnicen.
Cormac .h. Cúllinn, aró reanab Síl Muireodhaḡ, ocur
aircinnnech tige aigeo Cluana muc Noir, quieuit in
pace. Domnall mac Ruairi .h. Concupair daitrigar
do Connachtoib, ocur Tairdealbach ná inaḡ. 1c Aḡ
an ternaínn ro rigaḡ Tairdealbach .h. Concupair.
Muirceptaḡ .h. Maoilreclainn daitrigar, ocur rigḡ
Míde do Murchara.

[Ct. Concupar Círenaḡ .h. Eochara, Rí Ulaḡ, do
marbað. Marom Aḡa clagan pe nAirtre Teabḡa, oú
inn ro marbaḡ Cínasḡ mac mic Amalgaða, ταιορεῖ
Calraḡe. Samuín ná ḡaoiḡe. ḡasḡ moir ocur tene
ḡealáin i nEíunn írin bliarain ri, ḡur marb ár daoínib
ocur innle.

[Ct. Enair. Domnall mac Donnchara .h. Ruairc,
Rí .h. mDriuin Drefne, do mappar o Cairbre. Goll
ḡarbraḡe .h. Eochara, Rí Ulaḡ, occirur ert ó .h.
Matgamna. Tporḡaḡ Samḡa Ciarain por Muirceptaḡ

¹ *Died of the injury.* α ή αρεατῆ.,
A. B.; apparently for "α ἐκ α ἡρα-
ταῖς." The last word is probably
the abl. form of καταῖ, which means
"damage," "injury," or "trespass."
The Ann. Ult. state that Cu-uladh
Ua Caimnelbhain ("the Dog-of-Ul-
ster O'Quinlan") "died of the fall;"
and the Ann. Four Mast. add that he
died "before the end of a month."
O'F. has written a marginal note,
now nearly destroyed, but evidently
quoting the following entry from the

Four Mast. (1104):—"Léiflúinn
dairbhíacc Cluana muc Noir do
porbaḡ la Flaitbberptaḡ Ua Loing-
riḡ iar ná tinnreataḡ la Corb-
mac mac Cuinn ná mbocht;" i.e.
"the shingling of one-half the Stone-
church of Cluain-muc-Nois was
completed by Flaithbbertach Ua
Loingsigh, after the work had been
commenced by Cormac Mac Cuinn-
na-mbocht."

² *Kal.* O'F. has prefixed the year
1105, which is the correct date.

from his horse at Tragh-bhaile, and died of the injury.¹ A.D.
 Fiachra Ua Flainn, chief of Sil-Maेलruanaidh, was slain [1100.]
 by the Conmaicne.

Kal.² Conchobhar, son of Maelsechlainn, *i.e.* son of [1101.]
 Conchobhar, King of the Half of Midhe, was slain by the
 Ui-Briuin-Breifne. Muirghius Ua Concennain, King of
 Ui-Diarmada, moritur. Domhnall, son of Amhalghaidh,
 comarb of Patrick, quievit.³

Kal.⁴ Donnchadh, son of Murchadh, son of [F]lann Ua [1102.]
 Maelsechlainn, King of Midhe, was killed by Ua Minnigen.
 Cormac Ua Cillin, chief vice-Abbot of the Sil-Muiredhaigh,
 and Airchinnech of the guests' house of Cluain-muc-
 Nois, quievit in pace. Domhnall, son of Ruaidhri Ua
 Conchobhair, was dethroned by the Connachtmen, and
 Teirdhealbhach *was elected* in his place. Toirdhealbhach
 Ua Conchobhair was inaugurated at Ath-an-termainn.
 Muircertach Ua Maelsechlainn was dethroned, and the
 sovereignty of Midhe *was given* to Murchadh.

Kal.⁵ Conchobhar Cisenach Ua Eochadha, King of [1103.]
 Uladh, was killed. The victory of Ath-Clagan⁶ *was*
gained by the men of East Teabhtha, where Cinaeth, son
 of Mac Amhalghadha, chief of Calraighe, was slain. The
 Allhallowtide of the wind. Great wind and lightning⁷ in
 Erin in this year, which killed a multitude⁸ of people
 and of cattle.

Kal. of January. Domhnall, son of Donnchadh Ua [1104.]
 Ruairc, King of Ui-Briuin-Breifne, was killed by the
men of Cairbre. Goll Garbhraighe Ua Eochadha, King
 of Uladh, was slain by Ua Mathghamhna. The fasting

¹ Quievit. ḡ, A. ḡḡ, "died," B.

² Kal. O'F. has added the real date, 1106, in the margin.

³ Kal. The correct year is 1107, as has been noted in the margin by O'F.

⁴ Ath-Clagan; *i.e.* "Clagan's ford." The Four Mast. (1107) call it "Ath-

Clagan." It was the name of a ford somewhere in the co. of Longford, probably on the river Inny.

⁷ Lightning. Tene ḡlan. See note ⁵, p. 270.

⁸ A multitude. Ḃn; lit. "a slaughter."

.h. Maoilpeclainn, is cuingib̃ raoipe Cille moipe Muirceptaiḡ enip, reo mox uindicauit Deur .i. tarc Muirceptaiḡ ro Erinn ocur arḡain Míre.

Íct. . Cairc for rept Íct. Mai, ocur mincaire i rampaḡ. Flaitbertaḡ .h. Loingriḡ, comarba Ciarain, quieuit.

Íct. Gilla Colum .h. Maoilmhuair, Rí r̃fep cCeall, ocur a ben, do marbaḡ .i. ingen .h. b̃ric, don geocuḡ .h. Cillein. Maíom na Rapp re Toirdealbāc mac Ruairdi, re riḡ Connacht, ocur re Sil Muirceḡhaiḡ, for Conmaicniḡ, i Maíḡ Ái, gur marbaḡ ár Conmaicne ann um mac Concaille .h. Pertzail, ocur um mac Gilla na naom .h. Pertzail, ocur um Duarcán mac Duirdara .h. Eoluir, ocur rocharḡe aile.

Íct. for Domnach. Aoḡ mac Domnaill .h. Ruairc .i. an Gilla r̃pón maol, do coinmteḡ egne a cClúain muc Noir. Sneḡḡa na nen. Sicc móp go t̃ceiḡoir na ḡraiḡe coraiḡ t̃ipmaiḡ locha Epenn. Catal .h. Mugróin, taoirec Clainne Catal, moip̃tur. Clúain muc Noir darḡain do Dál cCair, t̃re comairle Muirceptaiḡ .h. b̃riain. Senaḡ moir i Riā mic nCongura .i. riḡ ḡal r̃ep nEpenn et̃ir laochoiḡ ocur clepchaiḡ .i. um Muirceptaiḡ .h. m̃b̃riain, Rí Muman, go maiciḡ Muman, ocur Maolmuire .h. Dunain, arḡ eppuḡ Epenn, ocur Ceallaḡ mac Aoḡa, comarba Paḡraiḡ. Áir i ro t̃ra nuim̃ir aḡra ḡraiḡ baói ip̃in ḡal rin .i.

¹ *Reputation of Muircertach.* Tarc Muirceptaiḡ. The word tarc (tasc) signifies fame, reputation, or character. The meaning seems to be that Muircertach's character was brought into ill repute throughout Erin, owing to the fasting against (for, lit. "on") him of Ciaran's congregation. Dr. O'Connor (*Ann. Buelliani*, ad an. 1114) translates tarc "aegritudo," but incorrectly. The year 1108 is the correct date of

these entries, as O'F. has noted in the margin.

² *Little Easter in summer; i.e.* Low Sunday in summer. The criteria here given point to the year 1109, in which Easter Sunday coincided with the 7th of the Kalends of May, or 25th of April, the 2nd of May being consequently Low Sunday. O'F. has added a note on the subject, which is now nearly destroyed.

³ *The Geocach.* The word geocach

of the congregation of Ciaran, against Muircertach Ua Maeilsechlainn, demanding the freedom of Cill-mór-Muighe-Enir, sed mox vindicavit Deus, viz., *by* the reputation¹ of Muircertach throughout Erinn, and the plundering of Midhe. A.D.
[1104.]

Kal. Easter on the seventh of the Kalends of May, and Little Easter in summer.² Flaithbhertach Ua Loingsigh, comarb of Ciaran, quievit. [1105.]

Kal. Gillacoluim Ua Maeilmhuaidh, King of Feara-Ceall, and his wife, *i.e.* the daughter of Ua Bric, were slain by the Geocach³ Ua Aillein. The victory of the Ross *was gained* by Toirdhealbhach, son of Ruaidhri, King of Connacht, and by the Sil-Muiredhaigh, over the Conmaicne, in Magh-Ai, where a multitude of the Conmaicne were slain, together with the son of Cucaille Ua Ferghail, and the son of Gilla-na-naemh Ua Ferghail, and Duarcán, son of Dubhdara Ua Eolais, and a great many others. [1106.]

Kal. of *January* on Sunday.⁴ Aedh, son of Domhnall Ua Ruairc, *i.e.* the Gilla-srón-mael,⁵ billeted himself forcibly at Cluain-muc-Nois. The snow of the birds.⁶ Great frost, so that the droves passed dry-footed *over* the lakes of Erinn. Cathal Ua Mughróin, chief of Clann-Cathail, moritur. Cluain-muc-Nois was plundered by Dál-Cais, through the counsel of Muircertach Ua Briain. A great synod at Fiadh-mic-Aenghusa, viz., a royal convention of the men of Erinn, both laics and clerics, *i.e.* including Muircertach Ua Briain, King of Mumhain, with the nobles of Mumhain, and Maelmuire Ua Dunáin, chief Bishop of Erinn, and Ceallach, son of Aedh, comarb of Patrick. This is the number, indeed, of the men in orders who were in that [1107.]

(geocach) means a glutton, and also a strolling player, and beggar. It is sometimes used as a proper name.

⁴ *On Sunday.* This indicates the year 1111, in which the Kalends, or 1st, of January fell on a Sunday.

⁵ *Gilla-srón-mael; i.e.* "the flat-nosed gilla (or fellow)."

⁶ *The snow of the birds.* So called from the excessive destruction of birds caused by it.

c. [un] éppcop caogad, reacht ragarb decc ar tpi [ceobaið], ocur .un. ríct deoðain, ocur ni fuil aipem ar imad a clerchaib čena. Ro cinneð tpa riasla imða ipin penað rin. Senað mor Uirnið ipin bliadain ceona, (ocur ipin Senað rin do poinneð fairce ceall per Mide ar dó etir Eppcop Cluana muc Noir ocur Eppcop Cluana Ipaipð .i. o Cloðan anuimrim riar dEppcop Cluana muc Noir, ocur ota an Cloðan ceona riar dEppcop Cluana Ipaipð), la Murchað .h. Maoil-reclainn, ocur la Eochaib .h. Ceallaið, ocur la ramad Ciapáin, um Gilla Cripð .h. Maoileóin .i. Ab Cluana [muc Noir]. Creað la Toirprealbad .h. Concupair, sur aipð Termann Dabeoc. Creað ele ler sur aipð go ðinn eclappa, ocur go sliab Ruren, ocur go loð Epne.

[Ct. Gilla muire .h. Pogartaið, comarba ðrenuinn Cluana perpa, dhec dergur iar rapuccað Ciapáin tpe lorðað an Tpeoail.

[Ct. Eppam Ciapáin do cumdað etir rlinne ocur benncobar. Gaðail Murchaða .h. Maoilrechlainn la Muirceptað .h. ðriain. Do ar mor .h. longan, aipcinnech Abpa Paopaið, do lorccað ó tineð raignén ar Cpuaið Paopaið. Comaíderacht etir Muirceptað

¹ *Eight*. The number is incomplete in A., the scribe having apparently been unable to decipher his original. Some later hand has added the characters un. in the place left blank.

² *Bishops*. coip., A. B., which is imperfect.

³ *Hundred*. Omitted in A. and B. Supplied from Four Masters.

⁴ *Synod of Uisnech*. This is the only Irish chronicle which gives an account of the proceedings of the synod of Uisnech. The Annals of Boyle, at the year 1114 (O'Connor's ed.), mention "the synod of Uisnech

by the clerics of Erinn," in a note to which entry Dr. O'Connor refers to the Ann. Ult., at the year 1111, and the Ann. of Inisfallen, at the year 1094=1111. But the synod referred to in these authorities is that of Fiadh-mic-Aenghusa. Colgan states that the synod of Fiadh-mic-Aenghusa was called "the synod of Uisnech" in a marginal note in the copy of the Ann. Four Masters which he used. (*Trias Thaum.*, p. 300). Fiadh-mic-Aenghusa, "the land of the son of Aengus," is stated in the Annals of Loch Cé (1111) to have been situated

convention, viz., fifty-eight¹ bishops,² three [hundred]³ and seventeen priests, and eight score deacons; and there is no counting the multitude of their clerics besides. Numerous regulations were determined, truly, in that synod. The great synod of Uisnech⁴ was held in the same year, (and it was in this synod the diocese of Feara-Midhe was divided into two parts, between the Bishop of Cluain-muc-Nois and the Bishop of Cluain-Iraird, viz., from Clochan-an-imrim westwards, to the Bishop of Cluain-muc-Nois, and from the same Clochan eastwards to the Bishop of Cluain-Iraird), by Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn, and by Eochaidh Ua Ceallaigh, and by the congregation of Ciaran, with Gillachrist Ua Maeileoin,⁵ i.e. Abbot of Cluain[-muc-Nois]. A predatory expedition by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and he plundered Terman-Dabheoc. Another predatory expedition by him, and he plundered to Benn-Echlabhra, and to Sliabh-Rusen, and to Loch Erne.

A.D.

[1107.]

Kal.⁶ Gillamuire Ua Fogartaigh, comarb of Brenainn of Cluain-ferta died of a fall from his horse, after profaning Ciaran by burning the Tredoil.⁷

[1108.]

Kal. The Erdamh⁸ of Ciaran was covered, both with shingles and benncobhar.⁹ Capture of Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn by Muircertach Ua Briain. A great cow mortality. Ua Longain, Airchinnech of Ard-Patrick, was burned by lightning on Cruach-Padraig. A compact

[1109.]

near Uisnech (Usney hill, in Westmeath), and the synods held in both places might, therefore, easily have been confounded. See *Cambrensis Eversus*, ed. for Celt. Soc. by Rev. Matthew Kelly, vol. ii., p. 53.

⁶ Gillachrist Ua Maeileoin. The reputed compiler of the present Chronicle. See Introduction.

⁷ Kal. The correct date is 1112.

⁸ Tredoil. This was probably a house for cattle; i.e. τρεοφοῖον, from

τρεο, "a herd or flock," and φοῖον, "a stable or sty," as mucφοῖον (pron. muccoil), which is glossed "hara" (pig-stye) in a very ancient MS. quoted by Zeuss, *Gram. Celt.*, vol. i., p. 198.

⁸ Erdamh. See note 7, p. 133.

⁹ Benncobhar. Lit. "the shield of the summit." O'Donovan (*Suppl. to O'Reilly's Irish Dictionary*, voce beanncobhar), explains it as "the conical cap of a round tower."



.h. mbríain et mac mic Lochlainn. brádan ro gabáð
is luimneð in hoc anno da trairgíð déis ina roð, da
dorin .x. na leéðo gan a ríoláto, ocur tri do duirín
ocur da méir a ppato a éire braitgeo.

Íct. mor galor do gabail Muirceprtaí .h. bríain,
sur impaidíot rir Érenn air. Ro gab Ódiarmair .h.
bríain ríge Mumhan iarrín. Ro gab Tairdealbáð
ríge Connacht, ocur po inóarib a bráðair im Mumain,
ocur Conmaíene do Maííí Oí. mor rluarígeð la leíð
Cuinn uile rín Mumain, Donnchað mac mic Lochlainn,
ocur a mac, ocur Conall ocur Eogan, ocur Áiríallá;
.h. Maíííamna co nulloí, ocur .h. Maííírecláinn
go ppearib Míðe, et Oíð .h. Ruairc go ppearib
Érepe, et Tairdealbáð .h. Concupair go gConnachtóib.
Deabairí marc rluaríí aís na belatáib eoir Connachtóib
ocur Muimnechoí, ubi multí occurrí runt, um Cathal
.h. n'Duibíinn. Do ber, o[an] Tairdealbáð .h. Con-
cupair cairde Éreparib Muman tar rapuccað leíðe
Cuinn ríí ríe mbliáona. Creac la Murchað .h.
Maííírecláinn go rleatib laígen. Creð la Toir-
dealbáð .h. Concupair a nartar Míðe, sur airíí uile.
Donnchað .h. Eochadá, Rí ulað do dallat do .h.
Maíííamna, ocur ríge do .h. Maíííamna.

Íct. Sneeda ríguabach ro mor, ocur ríoc, go rreccóir
na hímeptáine cora[íí]tírmair tar pprím locharíí Érenn,

¹ *Kal.* O'Flaherty has prefixed the year 1114, which is the true date.

² *Conall*; i.e. the Cinel Conaill, for whom is here put the name of their ancestor, Conall, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages.

³ *Eoghan.* The Cinel Eoghain are here referred to. See note 2, p. 244.

⁴ *The Belata.* This name would signify "the cross roads," or "the passes." The word belat (plur. belata, dat. plur. belatáib) is glossed "compitum" in the *Codex*

Prisciani of St. Gall, quoted by Zeuss, *Gram. Celt.*, vol. i., p. 22; but in the *Book of Leinster*, a twelfth cent. MS. in the Library of Trin. Coll., Dublin (Class H. 2, 18, fol. 80, a), it is put for bealach (bealach), a road, way, or pass. See *infra*, ad an. 1129.

⁵ *To the violation.* Tar rapuccað. The meaning is that Toirdhealbhaich, or Turlough, granted a year's respite to the men of Mumhain, against the wishes of the men of

between Muircertach Ua Briain and the son of MacLochlainn. A salmon was caught at Luimnech this year, which was twelve feet in length; twelve hands in breadth, without being split open; and the length of its neck fin was three hands and two fingers.

A.D.
[1109.]

Kal.¹ A great disease seized Muircertach Ua Briain, so that the men of Erinn turned against him. Diarmaid Ua Briain afterwards took possession of the sovereignty of Mumhain. Toirdhealbhach took possession of the sovereignty of Connacht, and expelled his brother into Mumhain, and the Conmaicne from Magh-Ai. A great hosting by all Leth-Chuinn into Mumhain, *viz.*, Donnchadh, son of MacLochlainn, and his son; and Conall,² and Eoghan,³ and the Airghialla; Ua Mathghamhna, with the Ultonians; and Ua Maeilsechlainn, with the men of Midhe; and Aedh Ua Ruairc, with the men of Breifne; and Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, with the Connachtmen. A cavalry fight *took place* at the Belata,⁴ between the Connachtmen and the men of Mumhain, where many were slain together with Cathal Ua Duibhcinn. Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, however, granted a respite to the men of Mumhain, to the violation⁵ of Leth-Chuinn, during the space of a year. A preying expedition by Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn, as far as the hills of Laighen.⁶ A preying expedition by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair into the West of Midhe, all of which he plundered. Donnchadh Ua Eochadha, King of Uladh, was blinded by Ua Mathghamhna, and the sovereignty *was given* to Ua Mathghamhna.

[1110.]

Kal.⁷ Very great "sweeping" snow, and frost, so that the droves *of cattle* were wont to pass dry-footed over the

[1111.]

Leth-Chuinn, or the northern half of Erinn.

⁶ *As far as the hills of Laighen.* So ῥεβτιδ λαῖγεν. The hills referred to are most likely the hills

near Sleibte, now Sletty, or Slaty, in the Queen's county.

⁷ *Kal.* The correct year, 1115, has been prefixed by O'F.

sur mapp ar innile ocur én, ocur daoine. **Ῥαρμαῖο** .h. Ὀρίαν, Rí Muman, do gabáil do Muirceptač .h. Ὀρίαν, ocur do Galloib Luimniš, ocur piše do Muirceptač. **Ταιρδεαλβαč** .h. Concupair, Rí Connacht, do lot go mor da muinter péin, go raib a ccorliše báir, et terna pa deoiš. **Απλαιč**, ingen .h. Maolreclainn, ben **Ταιρδεαλβαš** .h. Concupair, moritur. **Κοβλαιč** la **Ταιρδεαλβαč** .h. Concupair pop Sinainn, sur arš **Ῥομναλλ** mac **Κομπεθε** .h. **Περσαι**, ocur go τάνις **Μυρχαč** .h. Maolreclainn na teč, ocur sur daingnišed le **Ḃuinne** ocur **Beithe**, ocur sur iobair tri reosa do Ciarán i cClúain .i. coru go nóir, ocur blede aršair co nóir, et mulloč uma co nor ocur co naršut. Cač **Αč** cliač pop **Λαιγνιib**, pe **Ῥομναλλ** mac **Μυρceptaš** .h. Ὀρίαν. Míde do roinn eoir da mac **Ῥομναλλ** .h. Maolreclainn [.i. Maolrechlainn ocur **Μυρχαč**]. Maolreclainn do tuitim fo cedóir la **Μυρχαč**. Cluain muc Noir daršain do Muimnechoib, ocur orem viš do marbač o. p. τ. [Cl]ordem

ppit oš an **Ḃuinne** ipin talmain; trais pír o a clapač conige a pašar pop šač leč ann; dá traisio a lečed anhegmuir a clapaš.

[Ct. **Μύραč** Ὀρυμα, ocur lorcač Cinn corač, ocur aršain Tuao Muman la **Ταιρδεαλbach** mac **Ρuariopu** .h. Concupair. Šopra mor ipin epach, go pecaro an pep a mac ocur a ingen ar bíad, ocur go mičóir na daoine cič a chéle ann, ocur na coin. **Παρυγαč** **Λαιgen** uile acht beg, ocur a pšaoileč fo Eipinn ar šopra.

¹ *A multitude.* ár, lit. "a slaughter."

² *Buinne and Beithe.* **Ḃuinne** ocur **Beithe**, A. B. The Four Mast. (1115) combine these two names into one, "Buidhi-an-bheithe," which means "the yellow [surfaced land] of the birch," and was apparently the name of an island in the Shannon.

³ *Cluain; i.e.* Cluain-muc-Nois, or Clonmacnois.

⁴ *Patena.* **μυτč**, A. B. The name is written **μυλλόcc** by the Four Mast. By patena is meant the cover of a chalice.

⁵ *Slain.* The letters o. p. τ. follow in the text, but the Editor is unable to determine what words they represent.

⁶ *On either side.* The sword in question was, therefore, a two-edged sword. This entry, which is written

principal lakes of Erinn, which killed a multitude¹ of cattle, birds, and men. Diarmaid Ua Briain, King of Mumhain, was captured by Muircertach Ua Briain, and by the Foreigners of Luinnech, and the sovereignty *was given* to Muircertach. Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connacht, was greatly wounded by his own people, so that he was in the agonies of death; but he recovered ultimately. Arlaith, daughter of Ua Maeilsechlainn, wife of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, moritur. A fleet by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair on the Sinainn, and he plundered Domhnall, son of Cusleibhe Ua Ferghail; and Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn came into his house; and Buinne and Beithe² were fortified by him; and he presented three precious things to Ciaran, at Cluain,³ viz., a drinking horn *inlaid* with gold, a silver cup with gold, and a patena⁴ of copper with gold and silver. The battle of Ath-cliaith *was gained* over the Lagenians by Domhnall, son of Muircertach Ua Briain. Midhe was divided between the two sons of Domhnall Ua Maeilsechlainn, [viz., Maeilsechlainn and Murchadh]. Maeilsechlainn fell immediately afterwards by Murchadh. Cluain-mac-Nois was plundered by the men of Mumhain, and a number were slain⁵ A sword was found at the Emhain, in the ground, *which measured* a man's foot from its groove to its edge, on either side;⁶ its breadth was two feet without including its groove.

A.D.
[1111.]

Kal.⁷ Demolition of Borumha, and burning of Cenn-coradh, and plundering of Tuadh-Mumhain, by Toirdhealbhach, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair. A great famine in the spring, so that a man would sell his son, and his daughter, for food, and the people would eat even each other, and dogs. Laighen was nearly altogether depopulated, and they (*of that province*) were dispersed all over Erinn, through hunger.

[1112.]

in the lower marg. of the MS. A., p. 232 of the vol., is omitted in B.

⁷ Kal. The correct year is 1116, as O'F. has noted in the margin.

Íct. pop. Luan. Diarmaid mac Enna mic Murchađa, Rí Gall ocuṛ Lagen, quieuit a nOē cíať. Crec pluaiġeō la Connachtoiḃ irin Mumain, go pancuttar Sliab Crot, ocuṛ Cláipe, ocuṛ Sliab Cúa. Do luíō cať Tuao Mumhan anḃeaghaiḃ Connachta im Mumhain. Pertaṛ cať etoppa. Muíḃir pop. pḃarib Mumhan, ocuṛ cuirter a náṛ, um Ua Cennediġ et multi. Mepuġuḃ Murchađa .h. Maoilreclainn. Maoilmuire .h. Dúnáin, apḃ eppcop Epenn, cenn ecna et cpaḃbaḃ iartaṛ domain, quieuit in Cypṛto i cClúain Iráirḃ. Gell Murchađa .h. Maoilreclainn la Tairḃealbač .h. Concupaṛ.

Íct. Diarmaid .h. Driain, Rí Leíťe Moġa, moṛitur. Sluaiġeō la Tairḃealbač .h. Concupaṛ, ocuṛ la Murchač .h. Maoilreclainn im Mumhain, go pancuttar Glenn Maġair, go ttugrat ġialla Muman leó. Sluaiġeō oile ṽno leirín lucht ceṽna, go ttugrat ġialla Lagen leó, ocuṛ go ttugrat Domnall mac Murchađa .h. Maoilreclainn leó ap. hécin a hOē cíať. Ruairṛi .h. Concupaṛ, apḃ pí Connacht, in clepícatu uitam peliciter quieuit i cClúain muc Noir. Domnall mac Ruairṛi, Rí Sil Muirḃeḃhaiġ, moṛitur, et repultur epṛ i tTuaim ġṛeine.

Íct. Muirḃeṛtač .h. Driain, Rí Epenn ṽurmoṛ, in clepícatu uitam peliciter quieuit. Ooḃ .h. Concenainn, Rí .h. n'Diarmada, moṛitur. Hua baġillain, Ríġ píle Epenn, ṽo maṛbaḃ ṽo Tuaiť paťa, [.i.] ón Spailliuč O Flannagáin.

¹ *On Monday.* This indicates the year 1117, in which the Kalends, or 1st, of January fell on Monday, the Dominical Letter being G., as O'F. has observed in a marg. note.

² *Battle.* The orig. hand has added the note *Cať Betpača* ("battle of Betrach") in the marg. But in the Four Mast. it is called the "battle of Leitreacha-Odhraín," now Latteragh,

in the bar. of Upper Ormond, and co. of Tipperary.

³ *Baffling.* *Mepuġo.* The word also signifies "leading astray." The event is more intelligibly given in the Annals of Inisfallen (*O'Conor's* ed., ad an. 1090=1117):—"baegal maoma pop. Murchaḃ Ua Maerpechlainn o'Gallanb Otha cíaťh, ocuṛ Laignib, ġunna topacht a

Kal. of *January* on Monday.¹ Diarmaid, son of Enna, son of Murchadh, King of the Foreigners, and of Laighen, quievit in Ath-cliath. A predatory expedition by the Connachtmen into Mumhain, until they reached Sliabh-Crot, and Cláire, and Sliabh-Cua. The army of Tuadh-Mumhain went after the Connachtmen into Mumhain. A battle² was fought between them. The men of Mumhain were defeated and slaughtered, together with Ua Cennedigh and many *others*. The baffling³ of Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn. Maelmuire Ua Dunáin, chief Bishop of Erinn, head of the learning and devotion of the west of the world, quievit in Christo in Cluain-Iraird. The pledges of Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn *were taken* by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair.

A.D.
[1113.]

Kal.⁴ Diarmaid Ua Briain, King of Leth-Mogha, moritur. [1114.] A hosting by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and by Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn, into Mumhain, until they reached Glenn-Maghair, and they brought off with them the hostages of Mumhain. Another hosting, also, by the same parties, and they brought with them the hostages of Laighen, and brought with them Domhnall, son of Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn, by force, from Ath-cliath. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, chief King of Connacht, in clericatu vitam feliciter quievit⁵ in Cluain-muc-Nois. Domhnall, son of Ruaidhri, King of Sil-Muiredhaigh, moritur, and was interred in Tuaim-greine.

Kal.⁶ Muircertach Ua Briain, King of the greater part of Erinn, in clericatu vitam feliciter quievit.⁵ [1115.] Aedh Ua Concennain, King of Ui-Diarmada, moritur. Ua Baighellain, chief poet⁷ of Erinn, was slain by *a man of Tuath-ratha*, [*i.e.*] by the Spaillich O'Flannagain.

ὄλεσεν πρὸς τοὺς ἀρχιερεῖς;” *i.e.* “a deceitful victory over Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn, by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, and the Lagenians, so that he did not reach his encampment during three nights.”

⁴ *Kal.* O’F. has prefixed the correct year (1118).

⁵ *Quievit.* $\frac{1}{4}$, A.; which is doubtless a mistake for $\frac{1}{2}$, “finivit.” ὀέσ, “died,” B.

⁶ *Kal.* The correct date, 1119, has been prefixed by O’F.

⁷ *Chief poet.* Ρῆς ποίε; lit. “King-poet.”

[Ct. Aonað Tairdeallten do venum la Tairdeallbað .h. Concupair. Tri pum ppoair do venum la Tairdeallbað .h. Concupair in hoc anno .i. ppoicēo Aṭa Lúain, ocur ppoicēo Aṭa Cpoa, ocur ppoicēo Duine Leoda. Sluaigēo la Tairdeallbað im Midhe sup innarb Murchað .h. Maolpeclainn irin tuairgept, ocur a gell do veniuð comarba Paṭpaic, ocur bacla 1080.

[Ct. Domnall mac Mic Loclainn, Rí tuairgept Eipenn .i. Ailiuð, quieuit. Samuel, Eppcop Aṭa cliað, quieuit. Cpec pluaigēo la Tairdeallbað .h. Concupair irin Mumain, sup lapet criṭṭáir mop por Cairil, ocur sup airgirt Aṭo Pínáin. Tangur tpe depeð an tṭluaiṭ aṣ oul po deap, sup marbað ann Aṭo .h. heioin, Rí .h. pṭiaṣaṭ, ocur Muirpeṭhað .h. Plaiṭberṭaiṭ, Rí iapṭair Connacht, et Muirṭer .h. Lorcain, et alii. Mop [longport] la Tairdeallbað .h. Concupair, ocur la Leṭ Cuinn, iṣ ḃipra, ó Samain go pél ḃriṭhe, sup poinn Dearmumain eioir Clainn Capṭhaiṭ et Clainn mḃriain.

[Ct. Aṭo mac Domnall .h. Ruairc, Rí airṭer Connacht, mopur. Aṭo mac Duinnṭleṭhe .h. Eocaṭa, Rí Ulað, do marbað do .h. Matṭamna i ccaṭ. Maolmopra .h. Domnall, Rí .h. cCennṭolaṭ, in clepícatu quieuit. Maolpeclainn .h. Donnagáin, Rí Aṭa ṭípe, occipur epṭ ó Clainn Corṭraiṭ tpe meaðail.

[Ct. Damliag Cianáin do gabáil por Murchað .h. Maolpeclainn o Gailengoib, et an teað aṭaibe do loṭṭaṭ pair. Oream da muinṭer do marbað, et a tṭpnum pṭn app. Donnchað mac Gilla Paṭpaiṭ Ruairṭ,

¹ Was celebrated. Do venum. These words are placed at the end of the entry in A. and B. The real year is 1120, as O'F. has noted in the margin.

² Its hostages; i.e. the hostages of Midhe, or Meath.

³ Kal. O'F. has prefixed the year 1121, which is the correct date.

⁴ Great terror. criṭṭáir; lit. "tremble-shout."

⁵ Encampment. The word has been obliterated in A. B. reads ṭluaiṭ, for ṭluaiṭaṭ, "a hosting."

⁶ Kal. The correct date, 1122, has been added in the margin by O'F.

⁷ Kal. This is properly the year

Kal. The fair of Tailten was celebrated¹ by Toir-dhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. Three principal bridges were constructed by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair in this year, viz., the bridge of Ath-Luain, and the bridge of Ath-Crocha, and the bridge of Dun-Leodha. A hosting by Toirdhealbhach into Midhe, and he expelled Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn into the North, and its hostages² were given to him under the protection of the comarb of Patrick and the Bachal ISA. A.D.
[1116.]

Kal.³ Domhnall, son of Mac Lochlainn, King of the North of Erin, i.e. of Ailech, quievit. Samuel, Bishop of Ath-cliath, quievit. A predatory hosting by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair into Mumhain, and they brought great terror⁴ upon Caisel, and plundered Ard-Finain; but the rere of the army was intercepted whilst going southwards, and Aedh Ua hEidhin, King of Ui-Fiachrach, and Muiredhach Ua Flaithbheartaigh, King of the West of Connacht, and Muirghes Ua Lorcain, and others, were slain. A great [encampment⁵] by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and by Leth-Chuinn, at Birra, from Allhallowtide until the festival of Brigid; and he divided Deas-Mumhain between the Clann Carthaigh and Clann Briain. [1117.]

Kal.⁶ Aedh, son of Domhnall Ua Ruairc, King of the East of Connacht, moritur. Aedh, son of Donnsluibhe Ua Eochadha, King of Uladh, was slain in battle by Ua Mathghamhna. Maelmordha Ua Domhnaill, King of Ui-Cennsealaigh, in clericatu quievit. Maelsechlainn Ua Donnagáin, King of Aradh-thire, was slain by the Clann-Cosgraigh, through treachery. [1118.]

Kal.⁷ Daimhliag of Cianan was captured against Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn by the Gailenga, and the house in which he was sheltered was burned over him. A number of his people were slain, but he himself escaped therefrom.⁸ [1119.]

1123, as O'F. has observed in a marginal note.

⁸ Therefrom. Ḑṛṛ, A. Ḑṛocṛ, B., which is incorrect.

Rí Oppaíge, a ruir occipur ert. Croc Cuir 1 gConnachta in hoc anno. Mop pluaiḡeð la Tairdealbað .h. Concupair pop muiḡ, ocur pop tíḡ, sup airḡ Ciarpaiḡe, so rúacht pén Corcaíḡ, so ttancuttar maite Deap Mumhan ina teð, um Donnchað mac Captaíḡ, et um Ceallach .h. mḡric, ocur um .h. Cinnraolað, ocur um .h. Concupair Ciarpaiḡe; ocur roir plan dar clap Cille Dalua.

¶ Ct. Mopcablað la Tairdealbað 1 Rinn Luimniḡ, sup mill ocur sup airḡ Deap Mumhan. Taroce mac Mic Captaíḡ, Rí Deap Mumhan, moipur. Copmac pegnauit port eum. An cloicteð mór Cluana muc Noir doirbuð la Gilla Cuir .h. Maileáin, ocur la Toirdealbað .h. Concupair. Cairtel la Connachta .i. cairlen Duin Gaillme, et Duin Leoda, ocur Cul Maile. Creaðpluaiḡeð la Toirdealbað in Maḡ Cairbre, sup airḡ Conmaicne, so jucc Murchað .h. Maolreclainn fair, et Conmaicne, sup muið pop an loḡ Connacht 1 cCraib Roir da capuð, so troirchar ann sinnað soḡain .h. Ceallaiḡ, ocur .h. Duib mic Lenoáin. Soair tra Connachta rru, et marbair rochaðe tob um taoirceð Muinire Teraoain. Giollabrade .h. Ruairc do baðhað ap loð mic Nen la Connachtoib. Maolreclainn mac Taroce .h. Maolpuanað, Rí Muíḡe Luirḡ, do marbað tpepaib ḡrepe, et do Tagerman .u. Ruairc.

¹ *Cross of Christ.* This relic, which was supposed to be a portion of the True Cross, is now considered to be enclosed in the Cross of Cong, in the Royal Irish Academy.

² *Returned.* Soir, A. Roir, B.

³ *Of Cill-Dalua.* Cille .o., A. B. erroneously reads Cille oair, "of Cill-dara," or Kildare.

⁴ *Rinn-Luimnigh; i.e.* "the point of Luimnech," or Limerick. The correct year is 1124, as O'Flaherty has noted in the margin.

⁵ *Finished.* doirbuð, for do forbuð, A. B.

⁶ *Craebh-rois-da-charn.* B. reads Craib Roir tuð da capu. The word, or syllable tuð (tul) is also written in A., an expunctory line being drawn under it, which the transcriber of B. seems to have overlooked.

⁷ *Turned.* roair, A. raair, B.

⁸ *Loch-mic-nen.* The Ann. Ult. (1125) say "Loch-Aillene," i.e. Loch-Allen, in the co. Leitrim. The Four

Donnchadh, son of Gillapadraig Ruadh, King of Osraighe, was slain by his own *people*. The Cross of Christ¹ in Connacht in this year. A great expedition by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, on sea and land, so that he plundered Ciarraighe; and he himself reached Corcach, and the nobles of Deas-Mumhain came into his house, together with Donnchadh Mac Carthaigh, and with Ceallach Ua Bric, and with Ua Cinnfaeladh, and with Ua Conchobhair Ciarraighe; and he returned² safely across the plank bridge of Cill-Dalua.³

A.D.
[1119.]

Kal. A great fleet *assembled* by Toirdhealbhach at Rinn-Luimnigh,⁴ so that he destroyed and plundered Deas-Mumhain. Tadhg, son of Mac Carthaigh, King of Deas-Mumhain, moritur. Cormac reigned after him. The great belfry of Cluain-muc-Nois was finished⁵ by Gillachrist Ua Maeileóin, and by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. Castles *were erected* by the Connachtmen, viz., the castles of Dun-Gaillmhe, and Dun-Leodha, and Cul-Maile. A predatory hosting by Toirdhealbhach into Magh-Cairbre, and he plundered Conmaicne; but Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn and the Conmaicne overtook him, and the army of Connacht was defeated at Craebh-rois-da-charn,⁶ and Sinnach Soghain Ua Ceallaigh, and Ua Duibh, son of Lennan, were slain there. The Connachtmen, however, turned⁷ against them, and slew a multitude of them, together with the chieftain of Muintir-Geradhain. Gillabraide Ua Ruairc was drowned in Loch-micnen⁸ by the Connachtmen. Maelsechlainn, son of Tadhg Ua Maeilruanaidh, King of Magh-Luirg, was slain by the men of Breifne, and by Tighernan Ua Ruairc. The hostages of Deas-Mumhain, together with the son of

[1120.]

Mast. write the name Loch-en, *i.e.* "the lake of the birds," which Dr. O'Donovan identifies with "Loch-nanen," a marsh, which was formerly a lake, near the castle of Roscommon. *Ann. Four Mast.*, ed. O'Donovan, note ^b, ad an. 1124, and note ^z, ad

an. 1225. There is a lake at present called Loch Macnean, situated in the N.E. part of Connacht, between the counties of Leitrim and Fermanagh, which is probably that referred to in the text.

Seall Deo Mumhan, um mac Copmaic mic Capthaig, do marbað la Toirdealbað .h. Concupair.

¶ Ct. Da mac Cineirliu .h. Eoin .i. plann ocur an Gilla ruad, da ruig .h. fFiacrach Aíone, do marbað a rruill do Concupair .h. Flaitbertaig as dun Gailme. Gillaabraide, Rí bpepne, occirur ert a ruir. Atriughað Murchaða .h. Maoilreclainn do Toirdealbað ocur do Tigernan.

¶ Ct. Enna mac Murcha[ða] .i. mic Donnchaða, ru laigen, morirur. Sluaigheð la Toirdealbað .h. Concupair, go tuig ruige laigen et Gáll da mac pén, do Concupair. Murchað .h. Maoilreclainn i Miðe. Morlongsporc la Toirdealbað a nluir Mumhan ó Luignarað go feil bpuighe, ocur po aighe rect arin longsporc rin Tir Conaill, ocur rect aili go Mona Móir, ocur go Glenn Maðair, ocur rect go deirgeert Orraighe, ocur po cuir ár Orraighe um .h. Capóc. Domnall Ruonn .h. Dupda do baðað as taðairt cpeche ó Cinel Conaill.

¶ Ct. Giolla Cpuort .h. Maoileóin, Abb Cluana muc Noir, topair ecna ocur deirce, cenn roma ocur raibruira na hEreenn, quieuit. Murchað .h. Maoilreclainn daipmoghach. Domnall, a mac, na ionað. Domnall daipmighach accinn ráite, et Diapmaro .h. Maoilreclainn na nionach a ndír. Cað eioir da ruig Ulað, du attopdair Aloð .h. Maðgamna, ocur Niall mac Duinnrleche .h. Eochaða.

¶ Ct. Giolla an Coimdeach mac Cuinn Dealbnaig, tanair Abbað Cluana muc Noir, quieuit.

¹ *Kal.* The correct date (1125) has been prefixed by O'F.

² *Gillabraide.* This is probably a repetition, in a phraseology somewhat altered, of the entry under the last year, relating to Gillabraide Ua Ruairc.

³ *Kal.* O'F. has prefixed the year 1126, which is the proper date.

⁴ *Tir-Conaill.* Usually written Ui-Conaill, or Ui-Conaill-Gabhra. The name of this district is still preserved in those of the baronies of Upper and Lower Connello, in the co. of Limerick.

Cormac Mac Carthaigh, were killed by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair.

A.D.

[1120.]

[1121.]

Kal.¹ The two sons of Aneislis Ua Edhin, viz., Flann and the Gilla-ruadh, two Kings of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, were treacherously slain by Conchobhar Ua Flaithbheartaigh, at Bun-Gaillmhe. Gillabraide,² King of Breifne, was slain by his own *people*. The dethronement of Murchadh Ua Maelsechlainn, by Toirdhealbhach and Tighernan.

Kal.³ Enna, son of Murcha[dh], son of Donnchadh, King of Laighen, moritur. A hosting by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and he gave the sovereignty of Laighen, and of the Foreigners, to his own son Conchobhar. Murchadh Ua Maelsechlainn *again* in Midhe. A great camp by Toirdhealbhach in Ur-Mumhain, from Lammass till the festival of Brigid, and he plundered from that camp, at one time, Tir-Conaill,⁴ and another time as far as Moin-mór, and to Glenn-Maghair, and one time to the South of Osraighe, and he effected the slaughter of the Osraighe, together with Ua Caróc. Domhnall Finn Ua Dubhda was drowned whilst bringing a prey from Cinel Conaill.

[1122.]

Kal.⁵ Gillachrist Ua Maeileóin,⁶ Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, fountain of knowledge and charity, head of the prosperity and affluence of Erin, quievit. Murchadh Ua Maelsechlainn was dethroned. Domhnall, his son, *was elected* in his place. Domhnall was dethroned before the end of a quarter, and Diarmaid Ua Maelsechlainn *was elected* in the place of both. A battle between the two Kings of Uladh, in which Aedh Ua Mathghamhna and Niall, son of Donnsleibhe Ua Eochadha, were slain.

[1123.]

Kal.⁷ Gilla-an-choimdedh, son of Conn Dealbhnach, tanist-Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit.

[1124.]

⁵ Kal. O'F. has prefixed the year 1127, which is the correct date.

⁶ Gillachrist Ua Maeileoin. The compilation of the original of the pre-

sent Chronicle has been attributed to this ecclesiastic. See Introduction.

⁷ Kal. The correct year is 1128, as O'F. has noted in the margin,

Íct. Mağnur mac Mic Ločlann, Rí Cineoil Eogann ocup an tuaid̃rgeret, do marbað ó Cinel Maen. Ceallač, comappa Paopaic, ocup aird Eppcop Erenn, dhéc a nċro Paopaic, ocup a aonacal i Lir moir. Tearbač mor irin bliad̃ain, gur mill na gurte. Altoir daiñlías móir Cluana muc Noir d̃orluğad̃, ocup reóir do breiđ eret .i. carpačan tempuil Solman tuccađ ó Maolpeclann mac Domnall, ocup curon Donnchađa mic Flainn, ogur na trí reóir tuce Toirdealbač .h. Concupair .i. bleđe arğair, et copan arğair et cporr óir čairir, et copn co nóir, et copn .h. Riatai rug Ārao, et caileč arğair ocup niam óir fair con atere, et copan arğair Ceallaiğ, comarba Paopaice.

Íct. Diarmair .h. Pallamann tairē Cloinne Uaach, moritur. Sol Cluana .h. Āirectaiğ, moritur. Seóir Cluana muc Noir d̃orlirguđ ar Galloib̃ Luimniğ, iar ná nğair do Ģiolla Comğain, ocup ra cpočađ é iğ Dun cluana ičair, iar na tironacal ó Concupair .h. Ģriain, o rug Muman : ro rir tra an Ģiolla Comğain rin Copcağ, ocup Lior mor, ocup Porc Lairge do dol dar muir, ocup an lónğ a ppağbađ ionađ, ní pağbađ reč Ģaoiđ reolta, ocup ro Ģebd̃oir ná Longa arghena. Dečber on, ono, ar na řartad̃ Āiaran an long i t̃riallađ rom tect tairir, et do patrom Ģubid̃oir řri bar iñorein conaiceđ Āiaran cona bačall ic řartad̃ Ģačā Luinge i t̃riallađ dol tairir. Ra morurttar tra an Coim̃de an tí naom Āiaran irin řirt řin. Cuairne .h. Concupair, Rí .h. řřailge, moritur. Maom pe Ģigernan .h. Ruairc řor airter

¹ Kal. The correct year is 1129.

² Carrachan. This seems to have been the same as the article mentioned at the year 1005, *supra*, under the name of "Eneclar." O'Reilly (*Ir. Dict.*, in voce) explains carrachan as "a model," in which he is followed

by Dr. O'Donovan. *Four Mast.*, ad an. 1129.

³ Cuidin; i.e. catinus.

⁴ Kal. O'F. has prefixed the correct year (1130).

⁵ Dun-cluana-Ithair. The *Four Mast.* call the place "Dun-cluana-Bhriain," or "the fort of Brian's

Kal.¹ Magnus, son of Mac Lochlainn, King of Cinel Eoghain and the North, was slain by the Cinel-Maein. Ceallach, comarb of Patrick, and chief Bishop of Erinn, died at Ardpatrik, and was interred in Lis-mor. Great heat in this year, which destroyed the corn fields. The altar of the great Stone-church of Cluain-muc-Nois was opened, and precious things were taken out of it, viz., the carrachan² of Solomon's Temple, which was given by Malsechlainn, son of Domhnall, and the cuidin³ of Donnchadh, son of Flann, and the three articles which Toirdhealbhadh Ua Conchobhair gave—viz., a silver goblet, and a silver cup with a golden cross over it, and a drinking-horn with gold—and the drinking-horn of Ua Riata, King of Aradh, and a silver chalice, with a burnishing of gold and an engraving, and the silver cup of Ceallach, comarb of Patrick.

A.D.

[1125.]

Kal.⁴ Diarmaid Ua Fallamhainn, chief of Clann-Uadach, moritur. Goll-Cluana Ua Airechtaigh, moritur. The precious things of Cluain-muc-Nois were revealed against the Foreigners of Luimnech, after having been stolen by Gillacomghain, and he was hanged at Duncluana-Ithair,⁵ after he had been delivered up by Conchobhar Ua Briain, King of Mumhain. This Gillacomghain, indeed, sought Corcach, and Lis-mór, and Port-Lairge, to go across the sea; but the ship in which he might find a place could not get wind enough for sailing, though all the other ships would. No wonder, truly, for Ciaran would detain the ship in which he sought to escape him; and he made a declaration, when dying, that he had seen Ciaran, with his staff, detaining every ship in which he attempted to escape him. The Lord magnified Saint Ciaran,⁶ truly, in that miracle. Cuaifne Ua Conchobhair, King of Ui-Failghe, moritur. A victory

[1126.]

lawn, or meadow," which Dr. O'Donovan says is now Cloonbrien, a townland in the parish of Athlacca, near Bruff, in the co. of Limerick.

⁶ *Saint Ciaran.* *On ci naom Ciaran*; lit. "the person, Saint Ciaran," A. B.

Μιθε, δὴ ἀττορχαῖρ Διάρματ .h. Μαοιλρεκλαῖνν, Ρί
αρχτερ Μιθε, ετ Αὐγσυρ ὁ Καῖνδεαλβάν, Ρί Λαογαρε,
ετ Κοῦαλλ πλιεῦ mac mic Senain, Ρί Γαῖλενγ, ετ αἱ
multa. Μεφρ διμὸρ γαῖα τοραιοῖ in hoc anno.

¶ Ct. Loingfer Ταῖρδεαλβαῖγ γο Ρορ αἱλιτρ, γυρ λοιτ
γο μορ Δεαρρ Μυμαιν. Mac Conconnacht .h. Con-
cupair, ετ .h. Καρχθαῖγ ollam Connacht, occyri punt
immarom Caillle Κοῦῖταῖγ, τρε ἀναῖτνε ετιρ Connachtοῖ
muicem. Μορπλυαῖγεῖδ la Concupair mac Mic Loch-
lainn, la ριγῖ τυαρχερεt Epenn, co nUlltoῖb ετ γο
nAipgiallaῖb maillle ppyr, i γConnachtοῖb, γο ριαχτ
Coppriab, γο τυγρατ Connachtα amuy pair ipin
τδεγαῖρ, γυρ μυῖδ πορ Cinel Conaill, ocuy γυρ μαρβαῖ
ann .h. Μαοιλγαοῖτε, ετ an Γαῖρβαναῖ .h. Δαοιγελ, ετ
αἱ multa, ετ condeairpατ ριῖ πο cetoῖr, ετ mac Mic
Loclainn δα ταιγῖ, ετ γο nDeaccattuy Ulaῖd ocuy Aip-
gialla δαρ Αῖ Lúain pair δα ταιγῖb, γο γεομραινιγ
τοῖb ocuy Τιγερναν .h. Ρυαρε α Μαῖγ [Conaill], ιαρ
τταραιρεt cpeῖce τοῖb α Ulltoῖb δαρ α νερι, γυρ μυῖδ
πορ Ulltoῖb ocuy πορ Aipgiallaῖb, γυρ μαρβαῖ ann
.h. Eochaḡa, Ρί Ulaḡ, ocuy ὁ Cpnoḡáin, Ρί Perynmaḡe,
ocuy α mac, ocuy .h. Inpreamhtaiγ, Ρί .h. Mérc, ετ
αἱ. Maol[ioḡa] .h. Ρογλαḡa, αῖρδ Eppcop Mumhan,
quieuit. Concupair .h. Δρῖαιν το δυαλαḡ δρῖορ δα
muinτερ pén.

¶ Ct. Enair πορ Αοῖνε, ocuy .x. puyrre, ocuy bliatoin
bireḡ, ocuy an δαρα bliatoin .xxx. ap ceto ap mile o

¹ *Cochall-fluich*; i.e. "cucullus humidus," or "wet-mantle." The Four Mast. (1130) call him "Amhlaibh."

² *Kal.* The correct year, 1131, has been prefixed by O'F.

³ *In the defeat of Caill-Cobhthaigh.* The Four Mast. state that Ua Conchobhair and Ua Carthaigh were slain in a cavalry engagement fought between the Munstermen and Connacht-

men, near Loch-Semdighe (Lough-Sewdy), in the co. of Westmeath. Caill-Cobhthaigh, i.e. "Coffey's wood," was the name of a woody district in the south of the co. Galway, but the name is now obsolete.

⁴ *Went.* γο nDeaccattuy, A. nDeaccattuy, B.

⁵ *Conaill.* This word, which is effaced in A., and consequently omit-

by Tighernan Ua Ruairc over *the men of the East* of Midhe, in which were slain Diarmaid Ua Maelisechlainn, King of the East of Midhe, and Aengus O'Caindealbhain, King of Laeghaire, and Cochall-fliuch,¹ grandson of Senan, King of Gaileng, and many others. A great crop of all kinds of fruit in this year. A.D.
[1126.]

Kal.² The fleet of Toirdhealbach *sailed* to Ros-ailithri, and spoiled Deas-Mumhain very much. The son of Cuconnacht Ua Conchobhair, and Ua Carthaigh, chief poet of Connacht, were slain in the defeat of Caill-Cobhthaigh,³ through a mistake among the Connachtmen themselves. A great hosting by Conchobhar, son of Mac Lochlainn, King of the North of Erinn, with the Ultonians and the Airghialla along with him, into Connacht, until he reached Corrsliabh; but the Connachtmen made an attack on him in the Seaghais, when the Cinel Conaill were defeated, and Ua Maelgaeithe, and the Garbhanach Ua Baeighell, and many others, were slain there. And they made peace immediately, and the son of Mac Lochlainn *returned* to his house, and the Ultonians and Airghialla went⁴ across Ath-Luain, eastwards, towards their homes, until they encountered Tighernan Ua Ruairc in Magh [Conaille⁵], *who was* after bringing a prey from Uladh in their absence;⁶ and the Ultonians and Airghialla were defeated, and Ua Eochadha, King of Uladh, and O'Criochain, King of Fern-mhagh, and his son, and Ua Indreachtaigh, King of Ui-Meith, and others, were slain. Mael[isa] Ua Foghladha, chief Bishop of Mumhain, quievit. Conchobhar Ua Briain was struck by a man of his own people. [1127.]

Kal.⁷ of January on Friday, and the 10th *day* of the moon, and a bissextile year, and the 32nd year over a hundred and a thousand from the Incarnation of Christ. [1128.]

ted in B., is supplied from the Four Mast.

⁶ *In their absence.* οαη α ηερ; lit. "after them;" i.e. after they (the Ulidians) had departed on the expe-

dition from which they were returning when Tighernan Ua Ruairc encountered them.

⁷ *Kal.* This is properly the year 1132, as the criteria indicate.

inncolluccað Cpiopt. Morcablað la Tairdealbað .h. Concupair pop loð n'Deirdere, sup mill morán don Mumain. Sluaiged leir im Míde go tuis rige do Murchadh .h. Maolrechlainn. Creað la Concupair .h. mDrián am Maonmaið, sup airis Cill mDian, et go ruce bu imda leir. Cairlen dona Saillme do lorgað do longair per Mumhan, ocur oream diartar Connacht do marbað im .h. Tairis an Teglaig. Crec pluagied la Tairdealbað a nib Parra, sup airis uile. Ailen an Deete pop Sinainn do lorgað o peruibh Muman, ocur oream um taoireð Muinire Ciuaoið do tuirim ann. Crec Maiðe Luirg la peraið Dreibne. Uaireirge .h. Nechtain, cenn Cele n'Dé Cluana muc Noir, in pace quieuit. Diarmait mac Mic Eoigen, taoireð Clainne Diarmada, moritur. Comarba Driuge do [br]að coruccað do Diarmait mac Murchaða, ocur a ðabairt dia riap ar egin, ocur reacht ffeicit do marbað ar lap Cille dara, et a upmór do lorceuð.

¶ct. Morpluagied leir Moða um Cormac mac Mic Cairthaið, ocur um Concupair .h. mDrián, i gConnactoið, sup réoigre[ð] an Ruaðbeitið ocur na Delata, ocur sup marbrat Cathal mac Cathail rig-damna Connacht, ocur Sillananaom .h. Flainn, taoiroð Sil Maolríán. Da mac Conconnacht .h. Concupair do badoað ar loð Rið. Maiom pe peraið Teabta pop Siol Muirethaið, ubi occipit ert Clmairb mac Arphon .h. Rathuib, taoireð Clainne Tomaltaið, ocur ra gabað Mac Illerðair .h. Ainolroe. Concupair

¹ *Ua Nechtain.* .h. Nechnain (Ua Nechnain), A. B. Corrected from the Four Mast.

² *Was betrayed.* do . . at, A., some letters being effaced at the beginning of the second word, which should apparently read brat. B. follows the reading in A. The trans-

lator of the Annals of Clonmacnoise (1135, rectò 1132) states that "the Abbess of Kildare was forced and taken out of her cloisters by Dermot Mac Murrough."

³ *Kal.* The correct year is 1133, as O'F. has noted in the margin.

⁴ *Ruadh-bheitheach; i.e.* "the Red

A great fleet by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair on Loch-deirg-derc, so that he destroyed a great part of Mumhain. A hosting by him into Midhe, and he gave the sovereignty to Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn. A predatory expedition by Conchobhar Ua Briain into Maen-magh, and he plundered Cill-mBian, and carried off a great number of cows. The castle of Bun-Gaillmhe was burned by a fleet of the men of Mumhain, and a number of *the men of* the West of Connacht were killed, along with the grandson of Tadhg-an-teghlaigh. A predatory hosting by Toirdhealbhach into Ui-Forga, which he entirely plundered. Ailen-an-bheithe, on the Sinainn, was burned by the men of Mumhain, and a number fell there, along with the chief of Muintir-Cinaeith. The plundering of Magh-Luirc by the men of Breifne. Uaireighe Ua Nechtain,¹ head of the Celi-Dé of Cluain-muc-Nois, in pace quievit. Diarmaid, son of Mac Edigen, chief of Clann-Diarmada, moritur. The comarb of Brigid was betrayed,² and carried off by Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, who forcibly compelled her to obey him; and seven score persons were slain in the middle of Cill-dara, and the greater part of it was burned.

A.D.
[1128.]

Kal.³ A great hosting of Leth-Mogha, with Cormac, son of Mac Carthaigh, and with Conchobhar Ua Briain, into Connacht, and they levelled the Ruadh-bheitheach⁴ and the Belata,⁵ and killed Cathal, son of Cathal, Royal heir of Connacht, and Gilla-na-naemh Ua Flainn, chief of Sil-Maeilruain. The two sons of Cuconnacht Ua Conchobhair were drowned in Loch-Ribh. A victory by the men of Teabhtha over Sil-Muiredhaigh, in which Amhlaibh, son of Archu Ua Raduibh, chief of Clann-Tomaltaigh, was slain, and Mac Illestair Ua hAindlidhe

[1129.]

Birch," now Roevehagh, in the parish of Killeely, bar. of Dunkellin, and co. of Galway.

⁵ *The Belata*; i.e. "the cross-roads." See note ⁴, p. 316.

mac Murchaḏa .h. Maolpeclainn, ruḡamna mīḏe, do marbaḏ do Donnchaḏ mac Gillemolmog ocup do Gallaiḡ. Mac Gillemolmog do marbaḏ do Mīo-
ḡaiḡ. Maolgarb ipin bliḡain, sup marb bu Epenn, ocup a mūca acht nemḡnī. Epepa gpeine hora tēptia
oie. Occipio flaiḡbertaiḡ .h. flaiḡbertaiḡ. Lurcā do lopecaḏ uile, cona tempol, do Domnall mac Mur-
chaḏa .h. Maolpeclainn.

[ct. An oit cēona for innilīḡ leiḡe Cuinn. Mac
mic Catail .h. Concupair do marbaḏ la .h. nEgpa.
Coirpecaḏ tempail Coirmaic i gCairiol la maiḡir imḡa.
Murchaḏ .h. Egpa, ocup a ben .i. ingen Cairḡealbaiḡ
.h. Concupair, do marbaḏ ó Taiḡleḡ .h. Egpa. Cū
cloḡnecḡa opeḡḡain a cCairil, sup ba rnaḡḡ dona
hecaḡ ar marḡaḏ Cairil. Maiḡm pé nOrraiḡib for
ḡairmaḡ mac Murchaḏa, oú atḡoḡair uḡaire .h.
ḡuaḡail, et alī. Cōccaḏ moḡ oḡar etir leḡ moḡa,
sup laḡa tḡi caḡa etuppa. Celeḡair mac Cuinn na
mboḡt, rḡuīḡ penóir Cluana muc Noir, quieuit. Maol-
ciaráin mac Cuinn na mboḡt, uaral ḡaḡar, in Cḡrto
quieuit. Coḡ mac Mic Coḡláin, Rí ḡealḡna ḡeḡra,
moḡup. Coḡ mac Mic Taiḡḡ .h. Ceallaiḡ, Rí .h.
Maíne, moḡup. Maolbpenainn .h. Anraḡain quieuit.
Sluaḡḡeḡ la Mac Murchaḏa ḡo laiḡnib, ocup ḡo naíḡ
cCinnriolaiḡ, et ḡo nḡallaiḡ ḡa claiḡ for Concupair
.h. mḡríain ḡo Muimnechaḡ, et Orraiḡib, et Gallaiḡ
ḡuirt laiḡḡe, oú atḡoḡair ar móir .i. atḡoḡair mac
ḡille Maíne mic ḡlḡoirt, an ḡall ar fepir po baóí a
nEirinn, et um ḡmlaiḡ ḡuirt laiḡḡe, et um maiḡib
Orraiḡe, ocup ḡabáil, ḡillepaḡraice .h. Cinnóḡḡ.

¹ *Maelgarbh; i.e. a murrain.*

² *A very few.* nemḡnī, A. B., for
nemīnī, lit. "nothing."

³ *Kal.* The year 1134 is the cor-
rect date, as has been observed in the
margin by O'F.

⁴ *The same destruction; i.e. the dis-
temper which is mentioned under the
previous year.*

⁵ *Could swim.* The orig. hand has
written the word ingaḡ, i.e. "a
prodigy," in the margin.

⁶ *Multitude.* ár, lit. "a slaughter."

was taken prisoner. Conchobhar, son of Murchadh Ua Maelsechlainn, Royal heir of Midhe, was slain by Donnchadh Mac Gillamocholmog and by Foreigners. Mac Gillamocholmog was slain by the men of Midhe. A maelgarbh¹ in this year, which killed the cows of Erinn, and its pigs, except a very few.² An eclipse of the sun at the third hour of the day. The killing of Flaithbhertach Ua Flaithbhertaigh. Lusca was altogether burned, together with its church, by Domhnall, son of Murchadh Ua Maelsechlainn.

A.D.

[1129.]

Kal.³ The same destruction⁴ on the cattle of Leth-Chuinn. The grandson of Cathal Ua Conchobhair was killed by Ua Eghra. Consecration of Tempol-Chormaic in Caisel, by many nobles. Murchadh Ua Eghra and his wife, *i.e.* the daughter of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, were slain by Taithlech Ua Eghra. A shower of hailstones fell in Caisel, so that horses could swim⁵ on the marketplace of Caisel. A victory by the Osraighe over Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, in which Ugaire Ua Tuathail, and others, were slain. A great war grew up amongst *the people of* Leth-Mogha, so that three battles were fought between them. Celechair Mac Cuinn-na-mbocht, illustrious senior of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Maelciarain Mac Cuinn-na-mbocht, an illustrious priest, quievit in Christo. Aedh, son of Mac Cochlain, King of Dealbhna-Bethra, moritur. Aedh, grandson of Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh, King of Ui Maine, moritur. Maelbrenainn Ua Anradhain quievit. A hosting by Mac Murchadha, with the Lagenians, and the Ui-Cennsealaigh, and the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, against Conchobhar Ua Briain, with the men of Mumhain, the Osraighe, and the Foreigners of Port-Lairge; on which occasion a great multitude⁶ were slain, viz., the son of Gillamaire, son of Allgort, the best Foreigner that was in Erinn, was slain, together with Amhlaibh of Port-Lairge, and with the nobles of Osraighe; and Gillapadraig Ua Cennedigh was taken pri-

[1130.]

Muirceptað, comarba Pátraice, quieuit. Tuadmúna
 rparuccað iar rparuccað caṡaiṡe iarlaithē. Maol-
 maosois .h. Mongair i caṡair Pátraice.

[Ct. Enair .iii., p. l. xxi., M.C. xxx.u. Caṡal mac
 Tarde .h. Concupair occipur ept o perarb Teabṡa.
 Rop Comain cona tempol do loṡcað, ocur a hair-
 cinneṡ, ocur a perleginn do marbað, ó perarṡ ḡreirne.
 Maíom Maongaiṡe pe síl Muirceṡaiṡ ar 1ṡ Maíne,
 ubi multi ceciderunt, um Concupar .h. Ceallaiṡ, ocur
 .h. Maínnín, Rí Soṡain. Ruairí .h. Canannain, Rí
 Cinel Conaill, occipur ept ó Cinel Eogain. Tene
 raígnén do beim a éinn do cloiṡtec Cluana muc Noir,
 et do ṡollao claiṡaiṡe Ruir epe. Maolira .h. hCin-
 nipe, Eppcop Puirṡ Laiṡe, quieuit. Ua Maíudoain,
 Rí síl Anmchaṡa et .h. Maíne, do marbað a pṡil
 do mac ṡillecaíomṡin .h. Cínniṡis. Domnall mac
 Muirceṡaiṡ .h. ḡríain .i. ṡerr laíṡaṡ, in cleṡicatu
 quieuit. Cínaṡ .h. ḡaíill, Eppcop Cloṡair, quieuit.
 Meṡr mop in hoc anno. Oenric, Rí Saxan, moritur.
 O Maíle occipur ept o mac Domnall .h. Duṡa, i
 noomliaiṡ na Nuá Congbala. Al ṡaoi pen da marbað
 ram tpe pṡr Colaim Cille ipin raithē ceṡna. Cunga
 do loṡcað cu a pecleṡ. Cúmaro do marbaṡ tpe pṡr
 iarlaithē.

¹ *Covenant of Iarlaith.* There is no mention of this covenant elsewhere in this Chronicle, or in any other authority that the Editor has seen. It would seem to have been a covenant made by St. Iarlaith, who was the founder and patron of Tuam, between the tribes inhabiting the south of the present county of Galway and their neighbours of Tuadh-Mumha, or Thomond.

² *Maelmaedhoig Ua Morgair.* The name "Maelmaedhoig" has been La-

tinized "Malachias," by some hand, in the margin.

³ *The third feria; i.e. Tuesday.* This indicates the real year to be 1135, as the annalist has correctly specified. The actual reckoning of the "Kals," however, gives the date 1131.

⁴ *Maengach.* The Annals of Boyle, at the year 1135, call the place Findabhair (or Finnabhair), i. e. Finnure, bar. of Leitrim, co. Galway; and the continuator of Tighernach has

soner. Muircertach, comarb of Patrick, quievit. Tuadh-Mumha was wasted, after the profanation of the covenant of Iarlaith.¹ Maelmaedhoig Ua Morgair² in the chair of Patrick. A.D.
[1130.]

Kal. of January on the 3rd feria,³ the 16th of the moon: [1131.]
MCXXXV. Cathal, son of Tadhg Ua Conchobhair, was slain by the men of Teabhtha. Ros-Comain, with its church, was burned, and its airchinnech and lector were killed, by the men of Breifne. The victory of Maengach⁴ was gained by Síl-Muiredhaigh over the Ui Maine, in which many fell, together with Conchobhar Ua Ceallaigh, and Ua Mainnin, King of Soghan. Ruaidhri Ua Canannain, King of Cinel Conaill, was slain by the Cinel Eoghain. Lightning knocked off the head of the steeple of Cluain-muc-Nois, and pierced the steeple of Ros-cre. Maelisa Ua hAinmire, Bishop of Port-Lairge, quievit. Ua Madudhain, King of Síl-Anmchadha and Ui Maine, was treacherously slain by the son of Gilla-caeimhghen Ua Cennedigh. Domhnall, son of Muircertach Ua Briain, *i.e.* Gerr-lamhach,⁵ in clericatu quievit. Cinaeth Ua Baighell, Bishop of Clochar, quievit. Great fruit in this year. Oenric,⁶ King of the Saxons, moritur. O'Maille was slain by the son of Domhnall Ua Dubhda, in the stone-church of Nua-chongbhail. His own spear killed him,⁷ through the miracle of Colum Cille, in the same quarter.⁸ Cunga was burned, with its Recles.⁹ Cumara was slain through the miracle of Iarlaith.¹⁰

"Μαρίον Ανοίξ Μαονμάγε," *i.e.* "the victory of the Aenach (fair) of Maenmagh," the name of a plain comprising the district around Loughrea, in the co. of Galway.

⁵ *Gerr-lamhach*; *i.e.* "the short-handed."

⁶ *Oenric*. Henry I. of England is here meant, who died in the year 1135.

⁷ *Him*; *i.e.* Domhnall Ua Dubhda.

⁸ *Quarter*; viz., of a year.

⁹ *Recles*. A "Recles" meant an "Abbey church." See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 276.

¹⁰ *Iarlaith*. Mac Firbis's handwriting in A. ends with this name, as does also the text in B. The following entries are only contained in A. See next note.

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Concubur mac mic Donncaíð .h. Maílréaclainn do marbað i ngeimil la Mupčáð .h. Maolrechlainn. Arct mac Mupchaða .h. Maolrechlainn, ríghoíhna Teahraç, moptuup ert. Doíhnall mac Ruaiðri .h. Maílníuairí Rí per Cell occipur ert o Muinrip Luainaim. Comarba Ciapan .i. Maelmoçta do arðain do Sil nCnmchaða, ocur do Choncoður mac Mic Coçlainn.

[Ct. Enair por cetain, ocur oen uaçað fuirri. Conçabur mac Diarmada .h. Driain, Rí Muíhan in tribulatione bona quieuit i Cill Dalua. Siollariatonata mac mic Amalgaða, taoirioç Callruíge, occipur ert o Dregmainibh. Mac Pearçail .h. Maolníuairí, Rí Pear Ceall, occipur ert o níac Rúaiðri .h. Maolmuairí i nDourmaiz Coluim Cille. Caçaraç .h. Ceirçæraç, per légin Arct Maçá in Cypso quieuit. Donncað .h. Conçabair, Rí Ciarruige Luáçra, do níarbað do Coinmarra níac níac Coinmara.

[Ct. Enair por Coine, ocur aili dec fuirri. Muirçearpaç .h. Maílréclainn, ríghoíhna Teahraç, ocur ri iarçair Miðe, moptuup ert. Donncað .h. Coinceanuinn moptuup ert. A níac pén .i. Rúaiðri do erçabáil lá Toirpdealbach .h. Conçabair, dar ráruçadh laeç ocur clepech. Sluaçgeað la Toirpdealbáç .h. mDriain ocur ría pearuibh Muíhan hi Connachta, cor tearcpat in Ruabbetiz, ocur cor rcaílríot a cairrel,

¹ *Conchobhar*. For an account of the original of the following entries, see the Introduction, p. xli.

² *Donnchadh*. Over this name O'Flaherty has added ".i. mic Doim-

naill," to signify that Donnchadh was the son of Domhnall.

³ *Wednesday*. O'Flaherty has corrected this to "Daroain, "Thursday," on which day the Kalends, or 1st of January occurred in 1142.

A.D.

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Conchobhar,¹ grandson of Donnchadh² Ua Maeilsechlainn, was killed in captivity by Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn. Art, son of Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn, Royal heir of Temhair, mortuus est. Domhnall, son of Ruaidhri Ua Maeilmhuaidh, King of Feara-Ceall, was slain by Muintir-Luanaim. The comarb of Ciaran, *i.e.* Maelmochta, was plundered by Sil-Anmchadha, and by Conchobhar, son of Mac Cochlain. [1141.]

Kal. of January on Wednesday,³ the 1st day of the moon. Conchobhar, son of Diarmaid Ua Briain, King of Mumhain, in tribulatione bona quievit at Cill-Dalua. Gillasiadnata, son of Mac Amhalghadha, chief of Calraighe, was slain by the Bregmhaine. The son of Fergal Ua Maeilmhuaidh, King of Feara-Ceall, was killed by the son of Ruaidhri Ua Maeilmhuaidh, in Durmhagh-Choluim-Chille. Cathasach Ua Ceirchaerach, lector of Ard-Macha, in Christo quievit. Donnchadh Ua Conchobhair, King of Ciarraighe Luachra, was killed by Cumara, son of Mac Conmara. [1142.]

Kal. of January on Friday, the 12th day of the moon. Muirchertach Ua Maeilsechlainn, Royal heir of Temhair, and King of the West of Midhe, mortuus est. Donnchadh Ua Concennain mortuus est. His own son, *i.e.* Ruaidhri, was apprehended by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, in violation of laics and clerics. A hosting by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, and by the men of Mumhain, into Connacht, and they cut down the Ruadh-bheitheach,⁴ [1143.]

⁴ *Ruadh-bheitheach*; *i.e.* the Red Birch; probably the inauguration tree | of the chiefs of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne. See under the year 1129, *supra*.

et portea peneperi sunt cen creið cen cat. Murcað .h. Maolbreacáluinn, aipio pī Míðe cona portuataib do ergaðail la Toirprealðac .h. Concáðair pop rnaðað mino ocur commairgeo na hEreenn. Riðe Míðe do ðaðairt do Toirprealðac dia mñac pēn .i. do Concábhair. Riðe Cenel Goðain do ðaðail du ðairmleatad, ocur mic Nell do ionnarba. Macraith .h. Paillecain, Eppcop et uirgo, quieuit. Giolla Conðura .h. Cluman, ollom Connachta, mortuur ert.

¶ Et. Enair pop Saðurno, ocur tper .xx. puiþri, ocur bliadan bipexa. Taðc mac Toirprealðac .h. Concabhair, mortuur ert. Concáðair mac Toirprealðac .h. Concáðair, piððarñna Epenn, et pī Míðe pua pé leð bliaðna, do mñarðað lá .h. Duiblaic, la pið fear Tulac, ocur pua Ruarþri .h. Seanðan. Domnall .h. Coinriacra pī Teatða, tuile ponura ocur raððriora Epenn, in clepucatu uitam pelicitper finiuit i cCluain Ipraro. Cearðall .h. Pinnallan, pī Dealbna móipe do éacc. Domnall mac mic Tarðg .h. Cealluið, do marðað do tpi macuibh mic mic Concabair .h. Cealluið; in tpear mac tðprio do eucc i cCluain [mic Noir], iar na ðuin hi ppiðrcannip, et da mac oile do ðuitim la Muinter Tarðgan. Giolla Páðraiz Mac Congail, fear legind Cluana, Iorairo, ocur a ragart, quieuit. Cionað mac Mic Añalgaða a puiþ occiput ert. Donncað mac Mic Capraiz aipriuoð-domna Muman, do éug a gemil ag Tairprealðac Ua Driain. Donncað mac Tarðg Ua Mailruanuið, mortuur ert.

¶ Et. Enair pop Luan, ocur .iiii. uatðað puiþpe. Aipio ðogad móp ipin bliaðain pī. Pīp Míðe do teðt i

¹ *Caisel*; i.e. a stone-fort, stone-wall, or maceria.

² *Gairmleadhaigh*. ðalmreataiz, A.

³ *The sons of Niall*. The Four Mast, say "Muirheartach, son of Niall Mac Lochlainn."

⁴ *Chief*. aipri, A.; probably a mistake for aipio, or aipio, lit. "high."

⁵ *The depths of Breifne*. The meaning is, doubtless, that the men of Breifne retired into the fastnesses of their territory for protection.

and demolished its caisel;¹ and they afterwards returned without plunder or battle. Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn, chief King of Midhe, with its Fortuatha, was taken prisoner by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, *while* under the protection of the relics and guarantees of Erin. The sovereignty of Midhe was given by Toirdhealbhach to his own son, *i.e.* to Conchobhar. The sovereignty of Cinel Eoghain was assumed by Ua Gairmleadhaigh,² and he expelled the sons of Niall.³ Macraith Ua Faillechain, a Bishop and Virgin, quievit. Gilla-Aenghusa Ua Clumhain, chief poet of Connacht, mortuus est.

A.D.

[1143.]

Kal. of January on Saturday, the 23rd of the moon; and a bissextile year. Tadhg, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, mortuus est. Conchobhar, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, Royal heir of Erin, and King of Midhe during the space of half a year, was killed by Ua Dubhlaigh, King of Feara-Tulach, and by Ruaidhri Ua Seanchain. Domhnall Ua Coinfiacra, King of Teathbha, flood of the prosperity and riches of Erin, in clericatu vitam feliciter finivit in Cluain-Iraid. Cearbhall Ua Finnallan, King of Dealbhna-mór, died. Domhnall, grandson of Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh, was killed by the three sons of the grandson of Conchobhar Ua Ceallaigh. The third son of them died in Cluain[-muc-Nois], after being *mortally* wounded in an engagement, and the two other sons fell by Muintir-Tadhgain. Gillapadraig Mac Conghail, lector of Cluain-Iraid, and its priest, quievit. Cinaedh, son of Mac Amhalghadha, was slain by his own *people*. Donnchadh, son of Mac Carthaigh, chief⁴ Royal heir of Mumhain, died *while detained* in captivity by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain. Donnchadh, son of Tadhg Ua Maeilruanaidh, mortuus est.

[1144.]

Kal. of January on Monday, the 4th of the moon. A great, mighty war in this year. The men of Midhe went into Laighen, and the men of Breifne went into the depths of Breifne,⁵ and the Airghialla went northwards across

[1145.]

Λαῖγνιῖ, ocyr ppr ὁρεῖνε το ἔεαῖτ ι pprdomun na ὁρεῖνε, ocyr Ἀπρῖαλλα το ἔεαῖτ tap sliab fúaro po éuaig. Creachaḁ la Murčaḁ Ua Maolfeaclainn ι nἈπρῖαλλαῖ, zo tapo na bu o Cuailnge. Ppr Muḁan ι cConnaḁta, zo puzpaḁ Taḁg O Ceallaig leó, pīg O Maíne, ocyr zo po mapḁpaḁ Ruairḁpīg O Flaitebertaig. Maíom Dúine Duḁain pua Maolfeaclainn mac Murčaro Ua Maolfeaclainn, [ocyr] pua Cairppriḁ for pporu ὁρεῖνε, ubi .ccc. ceciderunt, uel amplius, immo Serpach Ua Connaḁtaig, ocyr immo [mac] Caḁail Ua Caḁlúain, ocyr im .h. Cubran. Pionn .h. Cephail pnoḁdoíḁna Ele occipyr epḁ. Donn Ua Mannaḁan, Rí Ua mḁríuin na Sionna, ocyr Murčaḁ Ua Maolbrenuinn, taóirioc cloinne Conḁaḁair, ocyr a ḁen, to tuirim la .h. ḁríuin ὁρεῖνε ι nammur longpupit. Murčaḁ O Maolfeaclainn, zo pperuiḁ Míde ocyr Teatḁa ocyr Conḁaíne, to ionpoḁ ap Tairḁealbaḁ Ua cConḁaḁair, ocyr Tairḁealbaḁ O ḁríain to píoḁaḁ ḁóib. Taḁg Ua ḁríain to iorḁaḁail la Tairḁealbaḁ .h. mḁríain hi tanairi. Gilla Eppcop Luimnig, quieuit. Gilla Caimnig .h. Luanaim moptuup epḁ.

¶ Et. Enair for maipḁ, ocyr .xii. pupipe. Cpeḁ la Tairḁealbaḁ O cConḁaḁair ι tTeatḁa, zo po airḁ ḁrem to Muintir Maolríonna. Porḁḁḁaḁpíom ono poḁaḁe ua muintir aḁ Ἀḁ Lúain, epir ḁaḁaḁ ocyr mapḁaḁ la ppora Teatḁa. Maíom Maíḁe Duaiḁnigḁe pua ḁepḁepḁ ḁpeḁ for Gilla Ἀḁa cliaḁ, ocyr for ḁrem to Λαῖγνιḁ, ubi [ceciderunt] .cc. et .xxx. im Raḁnall mac Turcaill pīg Gail. Cormac .h. Caḁapaig, airp-eppecop Laigen, ocyr comopḁa ḁpḁḁe pua pé, quieuit.

¹ At *Ath-Luain*. The battle here referred to is called "maíom na clethi," "the victory of the cliath," in a marg. note by the scribe. The word *cliath*, gen. *clethi*, means a beam, and also a hurdle. It seems to have

been the beam of the bridge at Ath-lone, as the continuator of Tighernach (1145) says that "the cliath of the bridge fell" under the Connachtmen, on the occasion of the battle.

Sliabh Fuaid. A preying expedition by Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn into Airghialla, so that he brought the cows from Cuailgne. The men of Mumhain *went* into Connacht, and they carried off with them Tadhg O'Ceallaigh, King of Ui Maine, and killed Ruaidhri O'Flaithbhertaigh. The victory of Dun-Dubhain *was gained* by Maelsechlainn, son of Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn, [and] by the Cairbre, over the men of Breifne, in which *battle* 300, or more, fell together with Serrach Ua Connachtaigh, and with [the son] of Cathal Ua Cathluain, and with Ua Cubhrain. Finn Ua Cerbhaill, Royal heir of Ele, occisus est. Donn Ua Mannachan, King of Ui-Briuin-na-Sinna, and Murchadh Ua Maeilbhrenainn, chief of Clann-Conchobhair, and his wife, fell by the Ui-Briuin-Breifne, in a camp assault. Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn, with the men of Midhe and Teathbha, and the Conmaicne, turned against Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair; and Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain was made King by them. Tadhg Ua Briain was taken prisoner by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, a second time. Gille, Bishop of Luimnech, quievit. Gillacainnigh Ua Luanaim mortuus est.

A.D.
[1145.]

Kal. of January on Tuesday, the 15th of the moon. A preying expedition by Toirdhealbhach O'Conchobhair, into Teathbha, and he plundered a number of Muintir-Maeilshinna. He, however, lost a multitude of his people at Ath-Luain,¹ who were either drowned or killed by the men of Teathbha. The victory of Magh-Buaigh-nighe *was gained* by the *men of the* South of Bregb, over the Foreigners of Ath-cliaith and a number of the Lagenians, where 235 fell, along with Raghnaill Mac Turcaill, King² of the Foreigners. Cormac Ua Cathasaigh, Archbishop of Laighen, and comarb of Brigid during his time, quievit. Domhnall Ua Brain,³ King of

[1146.]

² *King*. Raghnaill is called "mor-maer," *i.e.* "great steward," in the Ann. Four Mast.

³ *Ua Brain; i.e.* O'Brien. The Four Mast. write the name "Ua Braoin."

Doimnall .h. bpaín, Rí bpeḡmaíne, moḡtur. ḡiolla-
paopaiz mac Donncaḡa .h. ḡillepaopaiz, Rí Oḡpaizē
do maḡbaḡ do mḡacaib Conḡalaiz Uí bpaonáin i cCill
Cainniḡ. Ceallaḡ O Ceallaiz, rí bpeaḡ, occirur eḡt ó
[ḡ]laicḡearḡac .h. Caḡaraiz, ocup ó ḡalluib Ḳḡa cliaḡ.
Maḡ nḲoi do ionḡpaḡ do Tiḡepnan .h. Ruairc, ocup
Dun Imḡan do loḡaḡ, ocup tecaḡt poḡ Loch Longa
ocup apaile do lonnḡaib Conacht do loḡcuḡ doib, ocup
áḡ ḡaine inḡib. ḡiolla na naomḡ, mac mic Conmeaḡa
.h. Laḡacan, do tuḡim do laim a ḡearbḡaḡar feḡḡin
.i. Doimnall, ocup Conmeaḡa a mac quieuḡ.

Ḳt. Enaḡ poḡ céuḡaoín, ocup .xxii. feḡḡe. ḡiolla
moḡonna .i. .h. Caḡaḡ, rí .h. Riaḡraḡ Ḳiḡne, do mḡar-
ḡaḡh do mac mic Doimnall Uí Concaḡbhaḡ. Maḡm
Ḳḡa lúain poḡ Doimnall mac Toḡḡḡeaḡbaḡ ocup poḡ
U Maíne, rí a feḡaib Teḡba, ḡu i toḡḡaḡ mac mic
Ḳḡaḡḡaḡa mic [ḡ]lainḡ, eḡ alí cum eo. Meaḡ
móḡ iḡin bliacainḡ, eḡḡe čno meaḡ ocup coḡḡḡeaḡ.
Coimḡionol moḡ ḡloḡḡeḡ laḡ na Cḡḡḡaizib ḡo hḡepu-
ralem do ionnḡaḡbaḡ neaḡt lúḡaizē.

Ḳt. Enaḡ poḡ ḡaḡḡaoín ocup .iiii. uaḡaḡ feḡḡḡ,
ocup bliḡaḡaḡ biḡeḡa. Tiḡeaḡnan .h. Ruairc do buaḡaḡ
ó Muinter Ḳḡḡaile. Comḡionol ḡeanaiz aḡ inḡ
paopaiz oc ḡḡem ḡeaḡcopuib na hḡepenn im Maḡl-
maḡoic .h. Moḡḡaḡ, im comoḡba paopaiz, ocup im
ḡḡcopaib aḡib ḡo po cinnḡioḡ aḡoile do ríacḡuib aḡo.
Maḡlmoḡoic ḡan do teacḡ aḡinḡ [ḡ]enuḡ ríḡ do
accallaḡ comḡba ḡeḡaḡ. Cḡeaḡ lá Toḡḡḡeaḡbaḡ
.h. Concaḡaḡ i naḡḡeḡ Míḡe ḡuḡ aḡḡ ḡḡem do
Muinter Laḡachain. ḡaḡmeaḡ moḡ iḡin bliacain rí.

¹ *They; i.e. the forces of Tighernan* Ua Ruairc.

² *His son, quieuit.* The text has "a mac aile," "his other son." But the word aile is probably a mistake for "qe," or "quieuit," as in the continuation of Tighernach, at the year 1146. For quieuit the Four

Masters have ḡeḡ, "died." The name "Cunedu" is written "Conmeada," the gen. form, in the text.

³ *The Jews.* The second crusade is evidently intended. In the middle ages the Jews were often confounded with the Mahometans.

⁴ *Muinter-Anghaile.* Muinter

Breghmhaine, moritur. Gillapadraig, son of Donnchadh Ua Gillapadraig, King of Osraighe, was slain by the sons of Conghalach Ua Braenain, in Cill-Chainnigh. Ceallach O'Ceallaigh, King of Bregh, was slain by [F]laithbhertach Ua Cathasaigh, and by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath. Magh-nAei was ravaged by Tighernan Ua Ruairc, and Dun-Imghan was burned; and they¹ went upon Loch Longa, and burned some of the ships of Connacht, in which a slaughter of people *was committed*. Gilla-nanaemh, grandson of Cumedha Ua Laeghachain, fell by the hand of his own brother, viz., Domhnall; and Cumedha, his son, quievit.²

A.D.
[1146.]

Kal. of January on Wednesday, and the 26th of the moon. Gillamochonna, *i.e.* Ua Cathail, King of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, was killed by the grandson of Domhnall Ua Conchobhair. The victory of Ath-Luain *was gained* over Domhnall, son of Toirdhealbhadh, and over the Ui Maine, by the men of Teathbha, where the grandson of Amhalghaidh, son of [F]lann, was slain, and others with him. Great produce of fruit in this year, both nut crop and acorn crop. A great army was collected by the Christians to Jerusalem, to extirpate the power of the Jews.³

[1147.]

Kal. of January on Thursday, and the 7th of the moon, and a bissextile year. Tighernan Ua Ruairc was struck by Muintir-Anghaile.⁴ A synod was assembled at Inis-Padraig by a number of the Bishops of Erin, along with Maelmaedhoig Ua Morgair, comarb of Patrick, and several Bishops; and they decided on various regulations there. Maelmaedhoig, moreover, proceeded from that synod to confer with the comarb of Peter. A preying expedition by Toirdhealbhadh Ua Conchobhair, into the East of Midhe, and he plundered a division of Muintir-Laeghachain. A great oak crop this year. Otir, King of the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, was slain,

[1148.]

Ἀγγαίβ, A. "Muintir-Anghaile" | ghaile, or O'Farrells, who were seated
was the tribe-name of the Ui-Fer- | in the present county of Longford.

Ότιρ ρι Γαλλ Αἵα εἰαῖ το μαρβαῖ τρια μεαβαλ το
 μαααῖβ Μιc Τυρεαλλ. Μυρμυαῖ Σινναῖ, Ρι Τεῖβα,
 μορτυρ ερτ. Σιρμυε .h. ὁραιν ρι ὁρεγμαῖνε, το
 τυιτιμ λα μαc Congalaῖς .h. ὁραιν, τρια ριονῖαῖλ.
 Mac ρεαρῖαῖλ .h. Μάολμῖαῖῶ, ρι ρεαρ Ceall, occipyr
 ερτ ο Αῖβ ρααν. Μαολμαετοῖc .h. Μορῖαῖρ Αρχι-
 επircopur et uirgo et ρcriba, caput religionis totius
 Hiberniae, et Albaniae, et legatur Apoptolici Inno-
 centi, ocur ρεαρ ρο· αῖνυῖς manḃine ocur canonac
 ριαγulla hecailῖ ρερenn, uitam feliciter terminauit
 hi Clapbull ic τοῖτ το αγallaῖ comarba ρεαοαρ.

[Ct. Enair ρορ Sathurn, Lunae .xiiii., ocur cet bῖa-
 uain biprech ρair. Topano ocur ροῖῖnen το τιαῖταιν i
 nEnair, ῖυρ ῖαῖ an teni i μυῖβαρ Ciarain conro tpe
 neart doῖine ρο βαῖῶῖ, ocur ῖο ρο μαρβαῖ τρι cailῖς
 .x. ap ceo ρon μυῖβαρ. Μυρῖεαρταῖ .h. Maelmoḃorῖ,
 Epcop .h. mḃruin ὁρεῖνε, quieuit. Σιolla ραορμῖς
 .h. Αῖlcinneḃ, Epcop Cluana ρεαρτα ὁρεunaῖnn,
 quieuit. Laoῖrῖoḃ .h. Μορῖα, ρι Laoῖῖρ, μορτυρ ερτ.
 Concuḃar mac mic Coḃlain, leḃ ρι Deaḃḃna ὁεῖρα,
 μορτυρ. Sluaῖῖeαḃ la Μυρceαρταῖ mac Néll mic mic
 Loḃlainḃ co Conall ocur co nEogan, ocur co nOῖrῖaḃluib,
 i nUḃtaḃ, ῖο ρο inῖεαρταρ Uḃta eioῖe ḃealla ocur
 tuαῖ. Tuῖ dan bῖaῖῖoe ler iaῖῖταιν. Ceallacáῖn
 mac mic Capῖῖaῖς μορτυρ ερτ. Sluaῖῖeαḃ la mac
 mic Loḃlainḃ ῖο ρuῖ bῖaῖῖoe Tiῖepnáῖn .h. Ruairῖς,
 ocur bῖaῖῖoe Μυρḃaῖo .h. Maileclainn, ocur bῖaῖῖoi
 Conmaicne ocur ρεαρ Teαḃba, ler don cup ρin. Call-
 ρuῖῖe uile uarῖaῖn ó Síol Ronan, ocur a monnarba

¹ *Ua Morgair.* .h. Mongair,
 "Ua Mongair," A.

² *Scribe.* ρcriba, A.

³ *Yew tree of Ciaran.* This was a
 celebrated yew which stood near the
 church of Cluain-muc-Nois, and was
 planted by St. Ciaran, who founded
 the establishment. It seems to have
 been the practice of the founders of

the old Irish churches to plant some
 memorial tree, generally a yew, near
 each. See Dr. Petrie's remarks on
 the subject, *Round Towers*, Transac-
 tions of the Royal Irish Academy,
 vol. xx., p. 65.

⁴ *Bishop of Ui-Briuin-Breifne.* This
 appears to be the first mention in the
 Annals of a Bishop of Ui-Briuin-

through treachery, by the sons of Mac Turcaill. Muiredhach Sinnach, King of Teathbha, mortuus est. Sitric Ua Brain, King of Breghmhaine, fell by the son of Congalach Ua Brain, through fratricide. The son of Fergal Ua Maëilmhuaidh, King of Feara-Ceall, was slain by the Ui-Racan. Maelmaedhoig Ua Morgair,¹ Archbishop, and virgin, and scribe,² head of the religion of all Hibernia and Alba, and Legate of the Apostolic Innocent, and the man who restored the Monastic and Canonical rules of the Church of Erinn, ended his life happily in Clairvaux, when going to confer with the comarb of Peter.

A.D.
[1148.]

Kal. of January on Saturday, the 18th of the moon; and the first year after a bissextile year. Thunder and lightning came in January, and the lightning took effect on the yew tree of Ciaran,³ so that it was through the power of men it was extinguished; and it killed 113 sheep under the yew. Muircheartach Ua Maeilmocherghi, Bishop of Ui-Briuin-Breifne,⁴ quievit. Gillapadraig Ua Ailchinnedh, Bishop of Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, quievit. Laeighsech Ua Mordha, King of Laeighis, mortuus est. Conchobhar, son of Mac Cochlainn, half-King of Dealbhna-Bethra, moritur. A hosting by Muircertach, son of Niall, son of Mac Lochlainn, with the *Cinel* Conaill, and *Cinel* Eoghain, and Airghialla, into Uladh, and he plundered Uladh, both churches and territories. He also carried off hostages afterwards. Ceallachan, son of Mac Carthaigh, mortuus est. A hosting by the son of Mac Lochlainn, and he carried off the hostages of Tighernan Ua Ruairc, and the hostages of Murchadh Ua Maeilechlainn, and the hostages of the Conmaicne, and of the men of Teathbha, on that expedition. Calraighe was altogether plundered by the Síl-Ronain, and they⁵ were all expelled into Connacht, in

[1149.]

Breifne, a district which is now represented by the diocese of Kilmore. See *Harris's* edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 226.

⁵ *They*; i.e. the Calraighe, or inhabitants of the district of Calraighean-Chaladh, *anglicè* Calry, in the co. of Westmeath.

uile i cConnachta, i ccionaidh Giolla Ultaín mic mhic
 Garbanna ro marbhat.

[Ct. Enair pop Domnach, lunae .xxix. An Giolla
 clao .h. Ciarda, pí Cairbre, do tuitim la .h. Paolan.
 Congalac .h. brian, [Rí] breagmaine, do marbað do
 mhuinte Ceiternaigh i ríll i nGarra na Gaillmhuise i
 cCluain mucc Noir. Muireadaigh .h. Dubtaigh, Archi-
 episcopus, et caput religionis, uitam feliciter ter-
 minauit. Muireadaigh

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revenge for Gilla-Ultain, son of Mac Gargamhna, whom they had slain. A D.

Kal. of January on Sunday, the 29th of the moon. The [1150.]
 Gillaclaen Ua Ciardha, King of Cairbre, fell by Ua Faelain.
 Congalach Ua Brain, [King] of Bregmhaine, was killed
 by Muintir-Cethernaigh, in treachery, in Gardha-na-gamh-
 naighe, at Cluain-muc-Nois. Muiredhach Ua Dubhthaigh,
 Archbishop, and head of religion, ended his life happily.
 Muiredhach

*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

GLOSSARY.

NOTE. —The figures indicate the pages of the work in which the words explained occur.

Ἀῖρχιννεχ (airchinnech), anglicised "Erenach" and "Herenach." The word is explained *uasal cheand* (uasal cheand), i.e. "superior head," in Cormac's Glossary. In the Annal. Ulster the word is represented by "Princeps." (See Dr. Reeves's observations on the word; *Adamnan*, p. 364, and *Colton*, p. 4; and also *supra*, Introd. p. liii); *passim*.

Ἀῖσι (allsi), a gangrene, 48.

Ἀῖτρυ (altru) or αἰτρυα, = Lat. *altor*, a fosterer, 300.

Ἀνχαρᾶθ (ancharadh). See p. 258, n. ³.

Ἀνheγμουῖ (anhegmuis), without including, or besides; lit. in the absence of, 318.

Ἀνmχαpa (anmchara) "soul-friend;" *passim*. — "Anmchara is a compound loan word from *animæ carus*, and is that which is commonly used to denote a 'confessor.' In old Latin lives of the Irish saints it is generally rendered 'pater confessionis,' or 'pater confessorius.' Colgan explains it by *synedrus*." Reeves on the *Culdees*,

Transactt. Roy. Irish Acad., vol. xxiv., pt. II., p. 206, n.

Ἀν ταινριυθ (an tainriud) for *ιητ ἡανριυθ*, particularly, 226.

Ἀργυτ (argut), for *αἰργετ*, = Lat. *argentum*, silver, 318.

Ἀσκαλτ (ascalt), a famine; apparently comp. of *αῖ*, or *εαῖ*, a negative part., and *κοτ* (= Lat. *cultus*?), food; 214.

Ἀταγαῖ (atagar), is invoked, 122.

Ἀτειρς (ateisc), a stamp, or engraving, according to Connell Mageoghegan, who translates it so in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnois, at the year A.D. 1129; 328.

Ἀθρυccᾶθ, for *αῖθρυγᾶθ* (athru-ghadh), to appear, 286.

Ἀττροchair (attrochair). See *ιττροchair*.

Ἰαογαλ (baoghal), danger; also the state of being exposed to danger; *passim*.

Ἰενncοῖbar (benncobhar), the conical cap of a round tower. See p. 315, n. ⁹.

Ἰροτ (brot), for *βρυτ*, pl. of *βρατ*, a garment, 260.

Caḃac̃ (cabach), exaction, 226.

Cain (cain), a tribute, or law; *passim*.

Cairēl (caisel), a stone fort, stone wall, or *maceria*. *Passim*. In Cormac's Glossary the word is stated to be derived from *casula*, or compounded of the words cīr aīl, i.e. "tribute rock," so called "from the tributes which the men of Erin were wont to bring to that place (Cashel)."

Caoiscrōir (caoigcidhis), a fortnight, 306.

Caoimḃi (caoimthi), companions, 250.

Cat̃aige, *rectē* cat̃aige (cataighe), gen. of cat̃ach, a covenant, 336.

Cat̃raoineḃ (cath-raoinedh), a defeat; lit. a battle-breach; *passim*.

Ced̃u (cedu), notwithstanding, 68.

Ceṡṡern (ceithern), a band, or company, 306.

Cetsom̃an (cetsomain), May, properly the 1st of May; 4. *See* Cormac's Glossary, in voc.

Clar (clar), a plank bridge; lit. a board, or plank, 320.

Clas̃ac̃ (clasach), the groove in a two-edged sword; from cl̃ar, a furrow, or trench, 308.

Connm̃eo (coinnmed), refection, billeting; *passim*.

Comait (comailt), grinding, 92.

Comarba (comarba, or comarb); *passim*. *See* Introd., p. liii.

Comorba. *See* comarba.

Concoḡert (concoḡert), for con-coeḡar̃aḡ, a judgment, 36.

Conḃateḡair̃ucc (condatesair̃ucc), for conḃo-ḃa-ḡair̃ucc, the 3rd pers. sing. pret. indic. of the verb

ḡair̃ucc, to protect, or rescue, with the infixed pron. pl. ḃa, 10.

Conuige (conuige), as far as; *passim*.

Cor̃aḃdeacht̃a (coraidheachta), sup-
plications, 90.

Cor̃ṡm̃ear (corthmheas, pron. cor-
vas), explained "acorns," or acorn
crop, by O'Curry.—(*See* Census
of Ireland, 1851, Part V., table i.,
p. 73), 344.

Co ṡe (co se), hitherto; *passim*.

Cr̃aḃḃaḡ (cradbad), or cr̃aḃḃaḡ, de-
votion, 196.

Cuṡoin (cuidin), a plate; = Lat.
catus; 328.

Cum̃air̃ce, for com̃air̃ce (comair̃ce),
protection, supposed to be com-
pounded of com = Lat. com, and
air̃ce, from Lat. arceo; *passim*.

Cumḡab̃aīl (cumgabháil), for com-
ḡab̃aīl, taking, or lifting, 150.

Creḡ (crech), a preying party, 248.

Crim (crim), for crẽañ, wild garlic,
242.

Cr̃iṡḡair̃ (crith-ghair), great terror;
lit. tremble-shout; from cr̃iṡ, a
trembling, and ḡair̃, a shout, 320.

Cr̃ol̃ige (crolighe), agonies; lit.
"gore-bed," from cr̃o, gore, and
l̃ige, a bed; *passim*.

Ḃaimliag̃ (Daimliag), a stone
church; *passim*.

Ḃair̃m̃ear (dairmeas), an oak crop,
from ḃair̃, "oak," and m̃ear̃,
"produce," 344.

Ḃair̃ (daip), for ḃaīb, or ḃoīb, "for
them;" *passim*.

Ḃair̃ḡain, for ḃo air̃ḡain (do argain),
to plunder.

- Ծերգաձաւ (dergabhai), for ծօ Եր-
գաձաւ, to capture; *passim*.
- Ծերցօր (desgor), for ծօ Երցօր, to
fall, or be thrown [from a horse],
204.
- Ծրքտաւ (dfertain), for ծօ քրտաւ,
to be shed; *passim*.
- Ծա (dia), two, 206.
- Ծալք (dilse), perpetuity, 302.
- Ծոնրաժ (dinnrad), for ծօ ինրաժ,
to plunder; *passim*.
- Ծոմաւաճ. See ծաւմաւաճ.
- Ծօրքս (dorbud), for ծօ քօրքս,
to finish, 322.
- Ծոնիւծ (duinibad), mortality;
passim.
- Ծումաւաճ. See ծաւմաւաճ.
- Ծարմօր (durmdr), for ծօ սրմօր,
of the greater part, 320.
- Ենեւար (eneclar). See p. 245, n. 5.
- Ենո (enid), interj. behold! (from
Lat. *en* ?), 68.
- Երաւ (erail), or սրաւ, a request,
desire, command, 262.
- Երծամհ (erdamh, pron. erdav). See
p. 133, n. 7.
- Երցնամ (ergnamh), a feast, 230.
- Երմօր (ermor), for սրմօր, the
greater part, 306.
- Երտեճ (ertech), protection, guaran-
tee, 244.
- Բաջարօրիտ (fagbaidhsit), for քօ-
ջարօրիտ, "they find," 298.
- Բեւ (fecht), a time, or occasion; also
an expedition, 326.
- Բեժմանն (fedhmann), burthens,
130.
- Բերնա (ferna), pl. of քերն, a gar-
ter, or girdle, 42.
- Բրսոմուն, for քսոմուն (depth),
342.
- Բիցրիտ (figsit), or քօ քիցրիտ, they
fought, 12.
- Բօքրեար (focreas), for քօ քուրեար,
3rd pers. sing. pres. indic. of the
verb քարսիմ, I put, or place; but
apparently used also in the pass.
sense, 14.
- Բօքսարի (fodruair), caused; = քօ-
քօ-քօ-սար, from the rad. սար,
34.
- Բօքբաւ (forbais), a siege; also an
attack, or invasion, 308.
- Բօքքրիցրիտ (forbrissit), for քօքբար-
իտ, 3rd pers. pl. pret. indic. of
the verb քօքբար, to multiply,
increase, 4.
- Բօքքաջարիւմ = քօ-քօ-քաջարի-
ւում (fo-ro-fagaib-siom); "he
lost;" lit. "he left," 342.
- Բօքքրաւ (fortraibh), shall have, or
receive, 36. (This word seems
corrupt. Qy. քօքքրաւ, for քար-
քօ-քաւ, "on him may be"?)
- Բօքսաջար (foruagair), for քօ-քօ-
քաջար, 3rd pers. sing. pret.
indic. of the verb քօքսար, to
proclaim, 226.
- Բրիւցուն (frithghuin), heat of bat-
tle, or properly counter-wounding,
from քր, or քրիւ, *contra*, and
ցուն, wounding; *passim*.
- Բրիւքանն (frithscannir), a con-
flict, or engagement; compounded
of քրիւ, against, and քանն, or
քանոք, a skirmish, or engage-

- ment, 340. An attack against a fortress is sometimes called a *scannir* in the Irish Annals, and therefore it is possible that the word may be borrowed from the Lat. *scando*.
- Ḡeocach (geocach). See p. 312, n. 3.
- Ḡonḡuaidḡ (gonduaidh), "he ate," 286.
The word is probably compounded of the compos. part. ḡon or con, ḡu = ḡo, a verb. part., and aidḡ = Lat. *edo*?
- Ḡubḡoir (gubidir), a confession, or declaration, 328. In the parallel passage in the Annals of the Four Masters (1130), the word used is coibḡena (coibsená), confession.
- 1arḡenḡe (iarmerge), nocturns, 282.
The meaning of the word is fixed by a passage in the "Navigation of Maelduin" (*Leabhar na h'Uidhri*, MS. R. I. Acad., fol. 31, bb): "Meḡon aidḡ ḡuḡo Ailill ḡon ail; 1ḡ e tḡaḡḡon ḡo ḡeoḡaḡo in caillḡḡ ḡo beim cluḡḡ ḡo 1arḡenḡḡ;" i.e. "at midnight Ailill went to the church, and this was the time when the nun went to ring the bell for nocturns."
- 1arḡḡain (iarttain), for 1arḡain, afterwards; *passim*.
- 1mbecḡair (imbecdair), for 1mmechḡair, an edge, or border, 160.
- 1merḡaine (imertaine), droves of cattle, 316.
- 1mḡoḡalta (immortalta), for 1mmoḡoḡalta, "through which were fought," 28.
- 1mḡao (imrad), for 1mḡaḡao, 3rd pers. pl. pret. indic. of the verb ḡaḡao, to row, with the intensive part. 1m prefixed, 10. Cf. Lat. *remus*.
- 1ḡmḡ, for 1ḡmḡḡ (urḡmḡr), the most part; *passim*.
- 1ḡḡoḡair (ittrochar), for aḡḡoḡair, or aḡ ḡoḡer, fell, 28.
- ḡec aḡḡḡo (lec aigríd), ice; *passim*.
- ḡec eḡa (lec ega), ice; *passim*.
- ḡḡ aḡḡo (lis aiged), a house of hospitality, from ḡḡ, a house, or habitation, and aḡḡo, or oḡḡo, a guest, or traveller; *passim*.
- ḡonḡaḡach (londgalach), of fierce valour, 182.
- ḡaoḡa (mada), a stick; also used to signify a staff, or crozier, 296.
- ḡebḡain (mebsain), a defeating; a verb. subst. from meabḡo (meabad), to defeat; lit. to break, 272.
- ḡerḡe (merle), theft; 1 ḡerḡe, by stealth, 242.
- ḡoḡaḡḡ (modaig), *quoad*, 42.
- ḡanaḡḡnḡḡ (nanaithnidh), for aḡaḡnḡḡ, unknown, unprecedented, 270.
- ḡemḡḡi (nemthni), for nemḡḡ, nothing, 334.
- ḡiḡoḡair (nibdar), for nḡ ḡaoḡair, "they were not," 132.
- ḡomḡao (nomada), pl. of nomḡo. In the Annals of Loch Cé, at the

- year 1093, Queen Margaret of Scotland is stated to have died at the end of three *nomada* after the death of King Malcolm. *Nomaro*, therefore, seems to signify a day and night, and not an ennead of time, as stated *supra*, p. 10, *n*.
- (Ro)ορτατταρ (ro-ortattar), 3rd pers. pl. pret. indic. of the verb, ορτασ, to destroy; *passim*.
- Ρροσεετ (proceet), a precept, 126.
- Rab (rab), for ρο βο, *erat*, 286.
- Ραιρριτ (raissit), for ραρῶριτ, they rowed, 10. *See* ιμρσο.
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- Ριδαμνα, or ριζοαμνα (righdamna), a person eligible for the office of king; lit. "materies regis;" from ριζ, a king, and αμνα, materies; *passim*.
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The word should probably be τρεο-φοιλ, compounded of τρεο, a herd, or flock, and φοιλ, a stable, or sty, the ς of φοιλ being aspirated, and therefore not pro-

nounced. The word mucφοιλ (pron. mucóil), which is glossed "hara," or pigstye, in a very ancient MS. quoted by Zeuss, *Gram. Celt.*, vol. i., p. 198, is similarly formed, viz., from *muc*, a pig, and *foiλ*, a sty.

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